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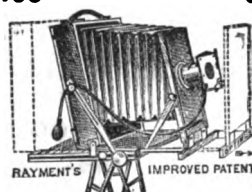
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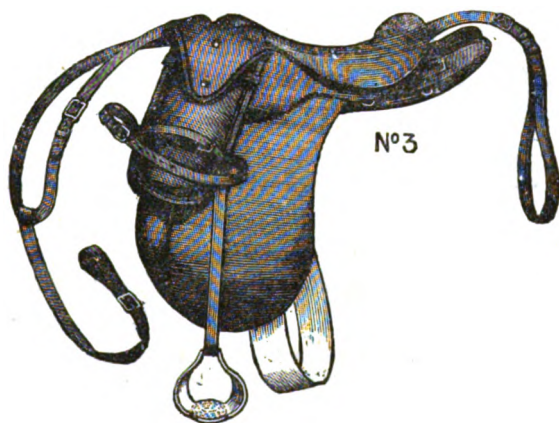
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THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

FOR
1896:

COMPRISING

Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE

COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE

COLONIAL SERVICE,

MANUSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH MAPS.

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BY

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OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present Edition of the Colonial Office List has been thoroughly revised throughout, and the Editor desires to express his thanks for the ready co-operation and assistance which every Colonial Government and his colleagues in the Office have accorded to him. He will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered, and to have notified to him any alterations or additions to be made in the Biographical portion of the work. All matter intended for publication should be placed in his hands by the end of August in each year. All communications should be addressed to "The Editor, Colonial Office List, Downing Street, London, S.W."

Some account will now be found in the work of nearly every Dependency of the British Empire (except those administered by the Secretary of State for India),* but the enormous number of the isolated and often uninhabited islands throughout the ocean which form part of the Empire, necessarily makes it uncertain whether everyone has been included. The account of British New Guinea in this Edition has been written by Sir William MacGregor, the Administrator of that Possession, and Consul-General Johnston has supplied the information respecting British Central Africa.

DOWNING STREET,

March 1896.

* For information as to these, see "The India Office List," published by MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS.

THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.
1896.

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantations." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 the Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed, dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a Committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a Committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign"; the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this Committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created, for War, and the affairs of the Colonies have since constituted the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. The office of Parliamentary Under Secretary was constituted in 1810, and with the exception of seven years, 1815–22, has been continued ever since. An Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1847, and a Legal Adviser was added in 1867, and made an Assistant Under Secretary in 1870. A third Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1874. The new offices in Downing Street were occupied in 1876.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown at pages 9 and 10. The Under Secretaries and Assistant Under Secretaries are Staff Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited after competitive examinations (Class I, and Second Division) held by the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W., from whom particulars can be obtained.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1783, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1783, Dec. 23.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 25.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1791, June 8.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT FROM 1794 to 1854.

1794.	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1833.	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1801.	Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1834.	Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1804.	Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.		Earl of Aberdeen.
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1835.	Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1806.	Right Hon. W. Windham.	1839.	Marquess of Normanby.
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).		Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.	1841.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1812.	Earl Bathurst.	1845.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1827.	Right Hon. F. R. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1846.	Earl Grey (K.G., G.C.M.G.).
	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1852.	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
1828.	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.		
1830.	Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1852.	Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1887.

1854, June 10.	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1870, July 6.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1855, Feb.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).	1874, Feb. 21.	Earl of Carnarvon.
1855, May 15.	Lord John Russell (late Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).	1878, Feb. 4.	Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P.
July 21.	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1880, April 28.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
Nov. 17.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1882, Dec. 16.	Earl of Derby, K.G.
1858, Feb. 26.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).	1885, June 24.	Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, now Earl of Derby).
1858, May 31.	Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).	1886, Feb. 6.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1859, June 18.	Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1886, Aug. 3.	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1864, April 4.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).	1887, Jan 14.	Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P., created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895.
1866, July 6.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1892, Aug. 17.	Most Hon. The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
1867, March 8.	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	1895, June 28.	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1868, Dec. 10.	Earl Granville, K.G.		

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1880. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G. M.P. (now Lord Norton).
1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1868. Right Hon. W. Moncell (afterwards Lord Emly).
1834. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1871. Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1874. Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1878. Earl Cadogan.
1839. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1881. Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1845. Lord Lytton (K.C.M.G.).	1882. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1886. Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, now Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., M.P.
1855. John Ball.	1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford).	1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.	1888. Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., created Baron Pirbright, 1895.
1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).	1892. Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P.
1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	1895. Right Hon. The Earl of Selborne.

Permanent.

1825. Robert William Hay.	1871. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.B.
1836. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1892. Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).	

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1871. Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B. (now Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.).
1868-70. Right Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B. (afterwards Lord Sandford).	1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L. (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.).	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-4. Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. (now Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.).	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.
	1878. Edward Wingfield, C.B.
	1892. Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.

The total estimated expenditure on the Colonial Office for the year 1896-7 is 42,400*l*. (Civil Service Estimates, Class II, Vote 6), the principal items being:—

	£
Salaries and Allowances	36,694
Telegrams	5,000
Incidental Expenses	306
Emigrants' Information Office	1,000

Other expenditure in connection with the Colonies appears in Class V., Vote 3, Grants in Aid, &c., 18,007*l*.; Vote 3, South Africa and St. Helena, 22,181*l*.; Vote 4, Cyprus, 46,000*l*.; Vote 6 Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, &c., 67,100*l*.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State,	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	28 June, 1895.
Under-Secretaries	{ Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne.	28 June, 1895.
	{ Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, K.C.B.	1 Feb., 1892.
Assistant Under-Secretaries	{ John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.	30 June, 1876.
	{ Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B.	19 July, 1878.
	{ Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1892.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State,	H. F. Wilson.	28 June, 1895.
Assistant Private Secretary,	W. H. Mercer.	28 June, 1895.
" "	Lord Amphil.	28 June, 1895.
" "	Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.	28 June, 1895.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
W. A. B. Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G.	2 May, 64	} 30 Sept. 72	1 July, 79	1 Jan. 94	4 Mar. 96
Arthur A. Pearson.	2 July, 67		1 Jan. 81	1 April, 95	
F. R. Round, M.A., C.M.G.	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81	4 Mch., 96	
F. Graham.	30 May, 70		9 Dec. 87	11 Mch., 96	
Ernest H. Wedgwood, B.A.	1 April, 60	}	27 Aug. 76		
F. W. Fuller	28 April, 62		2 April, 79		
O. P. Lucas, B.A.	30 April, 77		1 Feb. 92		
R. L. Antrobus, B.A.	3 May, 77		1 Jan. 94		
H. W. Just, B.A.	3 June, 78		1 April, 95		
John Anderson, M.A. (One Vacancy)	30 June, 79		11 Mar. 96		
W. H. Mercer, B.A.*	30 June, 79				
C. A. Harris, B.A.†	1 July, 79				
G. V. Fiddes, B.A.†	25 Mar. 81				
G. W. Johnson, M.A.	28 Mar. 81				
Sydney Olivier, B.A.	17 April, 82				
H. J. Read, M.A.	1 Jan. 89				
H. C. M. Lambert, B.A.	1 Feb. 92				
A. E. Collins, B.A.	11 June, 94				
W. D. Ellis, B.A.	1 April, 95				
G. E. Grindle	11 Feb. 96				
J. F. M. Green	Feb. 96				

* Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

† Private Secretary to Lord Selborne.

‡ Private Secretary to Sir R. Meade.

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian.

Financial Clerk, A. H. H. Engelbach.

Superintendent of the Library, C. Atchley.

Superintendent of the Copying Branch, J. J. Russell.

Superintendent of the Registry, W. F. Westbrook.

Superintendent of the Printing Branch, E. D. Rockett.

First Class Assistant Clerk, W. Baines.

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade):—

C. H. Niblett.

Second Division Clerks:—

H. Watts.

A. Browne (on duty abroad).

W. H. Eggott.

W. Scott.

M. J. Drayson.

T. Wilson.

W. McGuire.

W. E. Hobson.

J. A. Smith.

C. W. Appleyard.

W. E. Whitworth.

Assistant Clerks:—

G. F. Messervy.

A. H. Bridgman.

S. J. Meaney.

A. W. J. May.

A. H. Boyd.

Office Keepers:—W. Burridge and J. Gower.

Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—W.

Baker, J. Sutton, F. Gough, A. Stiles, and

W. Harding.

Library Messenger, C. W. Thompson.

2nd Class Messengers, J. H. Martin and Alfred Thompson.

3rd Class Messengers, D. McLaren, John Spire

H. J. Smith, and C. Couzens.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State:—RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

Private Secretaries:—H. F. Wilson, W. H. Mercer, Lord Amthill, and the Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary:—THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

Private Secretary:—C. A. Harris.

Permanent Under-Secretary:—THE HON. SIR R. H. MEADE, K.C.B.

Private Secretary:—G. V. Fiddes.

Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries:—

JOHN BRAMSTON, C.B.:—Military Questions, Miscellaneous Business of General Department and Office Arrangements, Business relating to the Crown Agents Office, General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., General Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education, and Ecclesiastical Questions, Business connected with North America, Australasia, and West Africa.

EDWARD WINGFIELD, C.B.:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine Circulars, Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena.

EDWARD FAIRFIELD, C.M.G.:—Finance, Currency, Passage Allowances, Pensions, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Business connected with South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Borneo, Labuan, Cyprus, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.

Chief Clerk:—W. A. BAILLIE HAMILTON, C.B., C.M.G.

Departments:—

No. 1.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands (St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica), Bermuda, Falklands.

A. A. Pearson.

S. Olivier.
W. D. Ellis.
J. F. M. Green.

No. 2.

Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, North-West Territories, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island), Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British New Guinea, Western Pacific High Commission, Cyprus, and Gibraltar

W. A. B. Hamilton, C.B.,
C.M.G.
F. W. Fuller.
J. Anderson.

A. E. Collins.
G. Grindle

No. 3.

Mauritius, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gambia Gold Coast, Lagos, and Malta.

E. H. Wedgwood.
R. L. Antrobus.

H. Read.

No. 4.

Cape, Natal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, South African High Commission, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Borneo, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), and Malay States.

F. Graham.
C. P. Lucas.
H. W. Just.

G. V. Fiddes.
G. W. Johnson.
H. C. M. Lambert.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL.

General and Miscellaneous Correspondence, including Replies to Circulars, Governors' Pensions, Naval Cadetships, Precedence, and Civil Service Uniform, Correspondence respecting Colonial Defence, and the Passing of Charters, Letters Patent, Commissions, Warrants, &c.

F. R. Round, C.M.G.
F. O. Adrian.

C. H. Niblett.
W. E. Hobson.
J. A. Smith.

Library:—C. Atchley (Superintendent), W. Scott, and H. Watts.

Copying Branch:—J. J. Russell (Superintendent), and Writers.

Registry:—W. F. Westbrook (Superintendent), M. J. Drayson, W. E. Whitworth, and three Assistant Clerks.

Printing Branch:—(Superintendent) E. D. Rockett, W. Baines; C. W. Appleyard.

Despatch Clerks:—T. Wilson and W. MacGuire.

Assistant Clerks employed in various Branches:—G. F. Messervy, A. H. Bridgman, S. J. Meaney, A. W. J. May, and A. H. Boyd.

FINANCIAL.

Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates, Accounting for Parliamentary Votes Administered by Colonial Department, and correspondence relating to these and similar matters; Cash Receipts and Payments, Colonial Pensions, &c.

A. H. H. Engelbach.

W. H. Eggett.
W. E. Hobson.

Order of St. Michael and St. George:—The Hon. Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B. (Chancellor).

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in this country for such the Colonial Governments as do not possess Agents-General here. They are remunerated by fixed salaries, and are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who exercises a general supervision and control over their compliance with the directions of the Colonial Governments.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments. A full account of the origin and functions of the Crown Agents will be found in a paper presented to Parliament in August, 1881. [C. 3075.] The Colonies which have received responsible Government cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents, and have established agencies of their own, the addresses of which will be found on the next page.

OFFICES:—Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir M. F. Ommamney, K.C.M.G. } *Crown Agents*
Ernest Edward Blake, Esq. } *for the*
Major M. A. Cameron, R.E. } *Colonies.*

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.

Registrar, T. Dunn.

Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch,

T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Assistant ditto, W. H. Lancaster.

Chief Cashier, L. Adams.

Head of Shipping and Emigration Branch, N. Hard-
ingham.

Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.

Clerks, E. G. Antrobus, S. Stephens, W. H. Weir,
J. Chadwick, H. E. E. Walton, H. Martin, M.
Kirby, C. F. R. H. Urquhart, H. D. Dale, J. G.
Leslie, J. C. Sandham, C. Oxley, A. B. Reade,
W. E. James, W. A. Phillips, G. N. K. Barrow,
F. Sharpe, N. E. O. Willis, H. Warde, H. F.
Smith, S. E. Elphick, J. Price, W. L. Paton.

City Office Clerks:—J. H. Thomson, R. W. Sander-
son, F. W. Deakin.

Lady Clerks, Misses J. Woodd (Principal), M. E.
Boddy, H. I. G. Cather, E. Richardson, B. S.
Browne, M. A. Stephens, A. E. Boddy, A. M.
Brandram, F. M. Cribb, E. M. Blyth, A. L.
Buckle, D. M. Collyer.

Office Keeper, W. Deakin.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.

Messengers, E. Hawkins, C. Newman, W. H. Keen.

Consulting Engineers.

Messrs. Gregory and Eyles, C.E. }
Messrs. Hawshaw and Hayter, C.E. } *for Railways.*
W. Shelford, Esq., C.E.

Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, C.E., *for*
Harbour Works.

Osbert Chadwick, Esq., C.E., C.M.G., *for Water*
and Sanitary Works.

W. H. Preece, Esq., C.E., C.B., F.R.S., *for Tele-*
graph Works.

Major-General Harding Steward, R.E., C.M.G.,
for Military Stores.

Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., M.P., *Consulting Naval*
Architect.

Inspecting Engineers.

H. Wakefield, C.E.

W. H. Stanger, C.E. } *General Works.*

W. P. Marshall and Son, C.E., *Locomotive Engines*
and Railway Carriages.

J. H. Greener, C.E., *Telegraph Materials.*

W. H. Stanger, M.I.C.E., F.C.S. } *Consulting*
Bertram Blount, F.C.S., F.I.C. } *Chemists,*
 } *Analysts,*
 } *and Assayers,*

Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,
Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Inspectors.

W. H. Stanger, C.E., *General Stores.*

B. Bartlett.

G. R. J. Nicholas, } *Revenue and Postage Stamps.*

W. R. Sanderson.

E. W. Corby, *Clothing.*

J. Skinner, *Leather Goods.*

C. J. Seddon.

G. Steinson. } *Coal Shipments.*

A. Ponsobny.

Bankers, Bank of England, London and West-
minster Bank, and Standard Bank of South
Africa.

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co.,
Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour.

Bill Brokers, Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.

Solicitors, Messrs. Sutton, Ommamney, and Rondall.

Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. and A. B. Freeland.

Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. and R. Blakemore.

Surgeons Superintendent of Coolie Emigrant Vessels,

W. Holman, Pringle Hughes, Iman Welsh,

E. A. Hardwick, F. C. Shaw, H. Cecil, R.

Fonceca, C. H. Gibson, J. Hasard, A. Harrison,

J. Perkins, W. H. Tindal King, T. C. Evans,

W. Miley, W. Kenny, J. S. A. Ireland, P. J.

Rendall, C. R. Woodward, Stuart Oliver.

The following are the Colonies for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and railway business in this Country:—

Antigna.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Basutoland.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Ceylon.
Dominica.
Falkland Islands.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Grenada.

Hong Kong.
Jamaica.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Montserrat.
St. Helena.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Seychelles Islands.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements (Singapore,
Penang and Malacca), and

Native States of Perak, Selangor,
Sungei Ujong, Pahang, Negri
Sembilan, and Jelebu.

Tobago
Trinidad.
Turks Islands.
Virgin Islands.
Zululand.

Cyprus.
British Central Africa.
British East Africa.
Niger Coast Protectorate.
Uganda Protectorate.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	Joseph Grose Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Victoria . .	The Hon. Duncan Gillies	J. B. Rodgers, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
South Australia	The Hon. Thomas Playford	T. F. Wicksteed, Esq.	
Queensland . .		C. Shortt Dicken, Esq., C.M.G.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
West. Australia	The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	R. Hare, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania . .	The Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. (acting)		5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand .	W. Pember Reeves, Esq., Q.C.	Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape . .	Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	112, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal . .	Walter Peace, Esq., C.M.G.	Robert Russell, Esq.	64, Victoria Street, S.W.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.*

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

This Office was established by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. It is managed by a Voluntary Committee, of which the President is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The publications which are issued are as follows:—

- I. A Quarterly Poster, exhibited in all Post Offices giving information as to cost of passage to and demand for labour in Canada, the Australasian, and South African Colonies. Price. Free.
- II. Quarterly Circulars amplifying the information contained in the Poster. These will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them. Free.
- III. The following Handbooks, all of which are revised annually in April.

Canada	price 1d.	Queensland	price 1d.	Cape Colony and
New South Wales	" 1d.	Western Australia	" 1d.	Bechuanaland
Victoria	" 1d.	Tasmania	" 1d.	Natal
South Australia	" 1d.	New Zealand	" 1d.	

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

- Professional Handbook, showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, dentists, medical men, police, railway employes, surveyors, teachers, &c. 3d.
- Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, dealing with all British Statutes relating to Emigrant Ships, and Emigration and Colonisation by Boards of Guardians and County Councils; with Crofter Colonisation; Emigration Societies, &c. 3d.
- The above 12 Handbooks, with the 10 Maps, bound together 2s.
- IV. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map 2d.
- V. Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map 1d.
- VI. Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map

VII. On Foreign Countries.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1). Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America) 2d. | (4). Pamphlet on California, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (2). Pamphlet on the Argentine Republic 2d. | (5). Pamphlet on Maryland, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (3). United States Circular Free. | (6). Occasional Leaflets Free. |

Information is also given as far as possible as to other British Colonies and foreign fields of emigration to any inquirer by letter or in person; and a paragraph as to labour in the colonies is inserted in the monthly Labour Gazette.

* This Office has now organised Branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Free Libraries at Bradford (Yorks.), Cardiff, Hereford, Reading, and Wolverhampton; the Public Libraries at Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Peterborough, and Swansea; the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, and the Literary Institution at Devizes. Information may also be obtained from the various colonial sections at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Committee of Management.

Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. (<i>President</i>).		
John Burnett.	Sir W. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.	John Martineau.
J. J. Dent.	H. C. M. Lambert.	J. Rankin, M.P.
B. T. Hall.	H. L. W. Lawson.	G. Tansley, M.A.
Hugh E. Egerton.	N. Lubbock.	Arnold White.
Howard Hodgkin.	C. P. Lucas.	

*Chief Clerk, John Pulker.**Editor of Publications, Walter R. Paton, M.A.*

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

COLONIAL AUDIT BRANCH.

The accounts of certain Crown Colonies are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.R., acting as Honorary Auditor on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The examination of the accounts of these Colonies is conducted in accordance with the Colonial Audit Regulations, 1893, as approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate are also examined in the Colonial Audit Branch, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and those of the British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Uganda Protectorates at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Quarters :— Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, W.C.

Superintendent—J. W. Gullick.

Clerks in Charge of Accounts—A. E. Stephenson. (*a vacancy*).

Clerks—F. C. M. Barton, W. A. Bowring, C. W. Guy Fden, F. L. Francis, E. W. Isaac, H. Locke, H. J. L. Lind, J. N. A. Phillips, J. P. Purcell, A. L. Turner. (*A vacancy*.)

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

CYPRUS.—

Local Auditor—B. Senior.

Clerks and Interpreters—M. Faik, C. C. Mitzis.

Volunteer Clerk—M. Assim.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Judge, T. A. Thompson, acts as Local Auditor.

GIBRALTAR.—

Local Auditor—W. D. Bathurst.

Clerk—J. Giraldi.

GOLD COAST.—

Local Auditor—F. H. D. Negus.

Assistant Local Auditor—C. Grannum.

Clerk—R. E. Quartey.

HONG KONG.—

Local Auditor—H. C. Nicolle.

Clerk—E. M. Knox.

LAGOS.—

Local Auditor—F. W. Marshal.

Assistant Local Auditor—C. Grannum.

Clerk—P. J. Martina.

SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.—*Local Auditor*—W. Cuddeford.

Assistant Auditor—H. C. E. Barnes.

Clerk (Sierra Leone)—Peter Nicolls.

Clerk (Gambia)—N. C. Nathan.

ZULULAND.—

Local Auditor—W. E. Goldby.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—H. R. Phelps.

Clerk—I. O. Mba.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—C. C. Bowring.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—J. H. Sinclair.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—C. P. Isaac.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colonies.	Officer.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
NORTH AMERICAN.						
CANADA	Governor-General	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.	22 May, 1893	13 Sept., 1893	Ottawa	\$ 50,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ONTARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	G. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.	30 May 1892	.. ..	Toronto	10,000
QUEBEC	"	J. A. Chapleau, Esq., Q.C.	6 Dec., 1892	.. ..	Quebec	9,000
NOVA SCOTIA	"	Malachi Bowes Daly, Esq.	11 July, 1890	.. ..	Halifax	9,000
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	"	John James Fraser, Esq.	20 Dec., 1893	.. ..	Frederickton ..	9,000
MANITOBA	"	J. C. Patterson, Esq.	2 Sep., 1895	.. ..	Winnipeg	10,000
N. W. TERRITORIES ..	"	C. H. Mackintosh, Esq.	31 Oct., 1893	.. ..	Regina	7,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA ..	"	Edgar Dewdney, Esq.	1 Nov., 1902	.. ..	Victoria, V.I. ..	9,000
PRINCE EDWARD IS..	"	Geo. W. Howland, Esq.	31 Oct., 1893	.. ..	Charlotte Town ..	7,000
NEWFOUNDLAND	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.	2 Oct., 1895	1 Dec., 1895	St. John's	7,000
AUSTRALASIAN.						
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Hampden.	5 July, 1895	21 Nov., 1895	Sydney	£ 7,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir Fred. M. Darley, Kt. Bach., C.B.	23 Nov., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
VICTORIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	1 Feb., 1895	25 Oct., 1895	Melbourne	7,000
QUEENSLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.	9 Oct., 1895	Mar., 1896	Brisbane	5,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. ..	Mar., 1893	.. ..	.. .. .	..
TASMANIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormans- ton, K.C.M.G.	10 Apr., 1893	8 Aug., 1893	Hobart	3,500
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	"	Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.	23 Apr., 1895	29 Oct., 1895	Adelaide	4,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Samuel J. Way, Esq., Q.C.	9 Jan., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	5 Oct., 1895	23 Dec., 1895	Perth	4,000
NEW ZEALAND	"	Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	24 Feb., 1892	7 June, 1892	Wellington	5,000
FIJI ISLANDS	"	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	9 Dec., 1887	27 Feb., 1888	Suva	2,210
WESTERN PACIFIC	High Commissioner ..	" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. ..	.. .. .	300 <i>a</i>
BRITISH NEW GUINEA ..	Lieutenant-Governor {	Sir William Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G. {	9 June, 1888 Mar. 1896	4 Sept., 1888	Port Moresby	1,500 <i>b</i>
WEST INDIAN.						
JAMAICA	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	5 Jan., 1889	9 Mar., 1889	Kingston	6,000 8
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Governor	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	Sept., 1891	Belize	8,718 2
TURKS AND CAICOS IS..	Chief Commissioner ..	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	1893	1893	Grand Turk	500
BRITISH GUIANA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.]	4 Jan., 1896	Mar., 1896	Georgetown	5,000 <i>c</i>
BAHAMA ISLANDS	"	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	9 July, 1895	Nassau	2,000 <i>d</i>
TRINIDAD	"	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	24 July, 1891	19 Aug., 1891	Port of Spain	5,000
TOBAGO	Commissioner	W. Low, Esq.	7 Dec., 1902	1892	Scarborough	600
BARBADOS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892 {	24 Nov., 1891 1 Apr., 1892	Bridgetown	3,000 <i>e</i>
WINDWARD ISLANDS } GRENADA }	"	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	23 Aug., 1893	24 Oct., 1893	St. George	2,500
ST. VINCENT	Administrator	H. L. Thompson, Esq.	16 Feb., 1895	12 Mar., 1895	Kingstown	700 <i>f</i>
ST. LUCIA	"	V. S. Gouldsbury, Esq., C.M.G.	23 Mar., 1891	26 May, 1891	Castries	800 <i>g</i>

a From Imperial funds; also draws £270 for office expenses as Consul-General of the Western Pacific. *b* And entertainment allowance, £200. *c* Also £1,000 for contingencies. *d* £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds. *e* £250 table allowance. *f* £100 table allowance. *g* £200 table allowance.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.—continued.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
WEST INDIES—cont.						
LEeward ISLANDS } ANTIGUA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.	12 Dec., 1887 24 Nov., 1888	13 Jan., 1888 17 Dec., 1888	St. John's	2,600 <i>a</i>
MONTserrat	Commissioner	E. Baynes, Esq.	28 Mar., 1889	.. ..	Plymouth	400
St. CHRISTOPHER AND NEvis	Administrator	T. Risely Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1893	6 June, 1893	Basseterre	900
VIRGIN ISLANDS ..	Commissioner .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	Tortola	250
DOMINICA	Administrator	P. A. Temple, Esq.	4 Mar., 1895	1895	Roseau	900 <i>b</i>
BERMUDA ISLANDS..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut.-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.	23 May, 1892	18 July, 1892	Hamilton	2,946 <i>c</i>
AFRICAN.						
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1895	30 May, 1895	Cape Town	5,000
SOUTH AFRICA	High Commissioner .. ..	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	3,000 <i>d</i>
BasutoLAND	Resident Commissioner ..	.. .. .	Jan., 1884	8 Apr., 1884	Maseru	1,800 <i>e</i>
NATAL	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely- Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1893	28 Sept., 1893	Pietermaritzburg ..	4,000
ZULULAND	Governor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	1,000
	Resident Commissioner ..	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	1 Aug., 1893	1893	Eschows	1,800 <i>f</i>
St. HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	William Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	12 June, 1890	18 July, 1890	James Town	500
SIERRA LEONE .. .. .	.. .. .	Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892	16 May, 1892	Free town	1,000 <i>g</i>
GAMBIA	Administrator	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	20 Apr., 1891	Bathurst	1,200 <i>h</i>
GOLD COAST	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	8 Apr., 1895	Accra	4,000
LAGOS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir G. T. Carter, Esq., K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	Sept., 1891	Lagos	3,000
MEDITERRANEAN.						
GIBRALTAR	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B.	7 Aug., 1893	10 Oct., 1893	In Fortress	Pa. 125,000
MALTA .. .. .	.. .. .	Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Fre- mantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 Dec., 1893	13 Jan., 1894	Valletta	3,000 <i>i</i>
CYPRUS	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	25 Feb., 1893	5 Apr., 1892	Nicosia	3,700
EASTERN.						
CeyLON	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	23 Sep., 1896	10 Feb., 1896	Colombo	rs. 30,000
HONG KONG	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	21 July, 1891	10 Dec., 1891	Victoria	\$ 12,000
MAURITIUS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	27 Apr., 1893	21 June, 1893	Port Louis	rs. 30,000
SEYCHELLES ISLANDS ..	Administrator	H. Co khurn-Stewart	13 Apr., 1893	17 June, 1893	Port Victoria	11,000 <i>j</i>
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1893	1 Feb., 1894	Singapore	\$ 13,800
LABUAN .. .. .	.. .. .	L. P. Beaufort, Esq.	26 Mar., 1895	13 June, 1895	Victoria	m
MISCELLANEOUS.						
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	13 Apr., 1891	Stanley	£ 1,200

a From Imperial funds. *b* £500 from Imperial, £800 from Colonial funds. *c* £7,200 from Imperial funds; £700 from Colonial funds. *d* £46 from quit-rents. *e* Also £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds. *f* Also £200 table allowance. *g* Also £200 table allowance. *h* £300 allowance. *i* And £300 duty allowance and £120 table allowance. *j* £200 table allowance. *k* £3,000 from Colonial funds; £1,500 and £500 table allowance as Officer commanding the troops from Imperial funds. *l* Also Rs. 2,000 table allowance. *m* Paid as Governor of British North Borneo.

PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The British Colonial Empire comprises forty-two distinct and independent governments. But in addition to these organised communities, there are a number of scattered dependencies under the dominion or protection of the Queen which do not possess regularly formed administrations, and vast territories controlled by the British North Borneo Company, and the Royal Niger Company, in addition to the Somali (North East Africa) Protectorate, the British East Africa and the Niger Coast, and Uganda Protectorates, under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In November, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, which proposes to develop the industrial resources of the vast territory lying to the north of British Bechuanaland. Heligoland was ceded to Germany during 1890. The affairs of Ascension are administered by the Admiralty, and those of Aden, Perim, Socotra, the Laccadive, Nicobar, and Andaman Islands by the Secretary of State for India.

Of the forty-one Administrations eleven have elected Assemblies and responsible Governments; the constitutional position of the other thirty is as follows:—

1. No Legislative Council. Legislative power delegated to the officer administering the Government (5).
 - (a) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—Gibraltar, Labuan, St. Helena
 - (b) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Basutoland, Zululand.
 2. Legislative Council nominated by the Crown (16).
 - (a) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falklands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Lagos, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks Islands.
 - (b) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—British Honduras.
 3. Legislative Council partly elected (9).
 - (a) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius (including Seychelles).
 - (b) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands.
- Cyprus, which is not a British Possession, has a Council of the Class 3 (a).

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The end of the seventeenth century saw us in possession, in addition to the New England States, only of St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, and several of the minor West Indian Islands, and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the continent of America. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, we made but little progress in territorial acquisition. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for our colonising energy; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War brought us into collision with France in North America and India, we were fairly launched on our definite career of colonial extension. The peace of 1815 left us with most of the West Indies, South Africa, and a free hand in India, North America, and the Pacific. During the reign of Victoria we have occupied Natal, British Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia, and the wide North West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, British New Guinea and North Borneo. We have also acquired by cession Labuan, Lagos, and the greater portion of the Gold Coast, Fiji, and by arrangement Cyprus and the basin of the Niger, besides countless smaller possessions, and nearly all the isolated rocks and islands of the ocean. During 1890 enormous additions were made to the Empire in Africa, as a result of the arrangements with Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that Continent, and this Country now actually possesses, or has the indisputable right to acquire nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles out of the total 11,700,000 square miles included in that Continent.

Including India, the Empire now extends over 11 millions of square miles, or 91 times the area of the mother country. The area of the Colonial Empire alone is 77 times that of the United Kingdom, but it has a population, if we exclude that of the vast territory of the Niger and Oil Rivers, of only 20½ millions, as compared with the 38 millions at home.

It will be seen from the table of statistics that a great increase has taken place in the population of the Colonies during the last decade, having grown from 15½ millions in 1881 to 20 millions, excluding possessions annexed since last census, or from which there were no returns. The bulk of this increase is in the Australian and South African Colonies, to which the immigration has been constant and permanent, as they do not suffer like the North American Colonies from the contiguity of the United States, to which many of the North American immigrants ultimately find their way.

Of the total Colonial area of 11,320,995 sq. miles, the eleven self-governing Colonies cover about 7 million sq. miles, inhabited by a population of 11 millions, so that the area still more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts to 3½ million sq. miles, with a population of about 10 millions. All but 360,461 sq. miles of this is in Africa.

With a population so small in proportion to the vast area, and the facilities that now exist for the interchange of produce, there are naturally but few towns of considerable size in the Colonies, and though in Canada and Australia and the Cape there are some considerable manufactures, the products consist mainly of raw materials. Only 34 towns have a population of more than thirty thousand. In order of population these are: Melbourne, 491,368; Sydney, 386,400; Montreal, 216,650; Victoria (Hong Kong), 200,000; Toronto, 181,220; Adelaide, 133,220; Colombo (Ceylon), 126,926; Singapore, 130,000; Brisbane (including suburbs), 93,657; Georgetown (Penang), 84,948; Port Louis (Mauritius), 60,296; Quebec, 63,090; Auckland, 51,800; Newcastle (N.S.W.), 52,000; Georgetown (British

Guiana, 53,176; Dunedin (N.Z.), 45,962; Cape Town, 51,083, with suburbs, 84,619; Christchurch (New Zealand), 46,000; Hamilton (Ontario), 48,980; Ballarat, 46,000; Ottawa, 44,154; Jaffna, 43,092; Halifax (Nova Scotia), 38,556; Lagos, 32,508; Kingston (Jamaica), 48,504; Valetta (Malta), 40,000; Sandhurst (Victoria), 37,000; Malacca, 35,000; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 33,000; Galle (Ceylon), 33,505; Hobart (Tasmania), 33,450; St. John's (New Brunswick), 39,179; London (Ontario), 31,977; and Wellington (N.Z.), 32,706. All these are ports except Hamilton, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Ottawa, Toronto, and London. The aggregation of the population of Australia in the four large towns Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane is very remarkable, more than one-third of the population of the Australian continent being crowded into them. This appears to be mainly due to the enormous development of the external trade of Australasia, which is concentrated in these towns. Last year, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, that trade reached the enormous figure of 112,301,872 or 24. a head of the whole population.

In other respects, however, the Colonies have made great progress. In the self-governing Colonies complete provision has been made not only for elementary education, but also for secondary and higher instruction. In all of them primary instruction is compulsory, and in Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand also free. Extensive provision has also been made for secondary and technical education and higher education provided for by the establishment of the following chartered and amply endowed universities empowered to grant degrees, McGill College and King's College, Montreal, Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Quebec, Laval University, Quebec, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and New Zealand Universities, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope; besides many endowed colleges in Canada and Australia.

In the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following pages, education has not been neglected, though with inferior resources and in most cases a mixed population, the provision for this purpose falls short of the standard in the more favoured colonies. There are endowed colleges in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and a university in Malta established by the Knights of St. John in 1769, and secondary education is not neglected in some of the others.

In the matter of railways and telegraphs, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, great progress has also been made. In 1875 only 7,121 miles of railway, and 22,116 miles of telegraph were open, as compared with 26,484 miles of railway and 93,751 miles of telegraph for 1889, 27,762 miles of railway and 94,273 miles of telegraph in 1890, and 30,514 miles of railway and 103,621 miles of telegraph in 1892. At the end of 1894 there were 32,928 miles of railway and 107,195 miles of telegraph. All the railways are the property of the several Governments, except those in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Newfoundland, and some of those in Canada, Cape Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; and so are all the telegraphs, except the line of the Tasmanian Cable Company and the oceanic cable net work. As regards intercolonial communications, regular and efficient steam mail services now exist with all Colonies. Mauritius and Seychelles were connected with the world's cable system in November, 1893, and Labuan and North Borneo in 1894, so that all are in connection with the world telegraph system except Fiji, British Honduras, Tobago, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, Turk's Island, and New Guinea, which have as yet no cables. Excluding the private railways in the colonies specified in the general table of statistics, for which there are no returns available, the cost of construction of the 26,000 miles in operation at the close of 1889 was 286,804,732*l.* The receipts in 1889 were 20,834,525*l.*, and the working expenses 13,906,681*l.*, showing a net return of 6,927,844*l.*, or 2.32 per cent. on the cost of construction. The cost of construction to the end of 1891 was 316,753,322*l.*, and the receipts for that year 23,573,822*l.*, and the working expenses 16,211,142*l.*, showing a net return of 2.23*l.* per cent. on the capital outlay. In 1892 the number of miles in operation had further risen to 30,514, the receipts to 24,140,127*l.*, and the working expenses to 15,399,302*l.*; while the cost of construction had reached 325,781,536*l.* In 1893 the mileage open was 32,196 miles, the receipts 21,165,029*l.*, and the working expenses 16,071,959*l.* In 1894 the mileage open was 32,928 miles, the receipts 23,423,648*l.*, and the working expenses 15,214,764*l.*

The Parcels Post with this country is in operation to and from all of them (including also Ascension, Norfolk Island, Sarawak, Matabeleland, and Tristan d'Acunha). As far as procurable, statistics of the postal operations of each Colony will be found in the general account of it in Part II, but the following figures as to the Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and some of the Colonies are extracted from the last Report of the Postmaster-General. Parcels received and despatched from Canada, 55,701; Cape, 49,852; N.S. Wales, 19,672; Victoria, 14,689; New Zealand, 17,263; Malta, 23,943; Hong Kong, 20,270; Gibraltar, 17,317; Ceylon, 15,763. The number sent from this country largely exceeds that received.

In the matter of money orders, on the other hand, the amount sent from the United Kingdom is less than one-fourth of that received from the Colonies, the amount received in the United Kingdom being 1,337,387*l.*, as compared with only 480,364*l.* sent. In the years from 1885-6 to 1894-5, the money orders sent from the Colonies and India to the United Kingdom have increased from 1,176,131*l.* to 1,264,530*l.*, and the orders sent from the United Kingdom from 196,475*l.* to 427,288*l.* As showing the close connection between this country and the United States, it may be noted that in 1894-5 the orders sent from there to this country amounted to 952,310*l.*, and the orders from this country to the United States to 244,177*l.*

The vast extent of territory over which is spread the population of the large self-governing colonies, has led to the development of very complete systems of local government by elected urban and rural boards entrusted with the management of local affairs, and with the usual rating powers. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, the government is centralised, and except in a few, independent local authorities are unknown, although the officials are sometimes assisted by municipal or other consultative boards. A full account of the somewhat peculiar system of local government in the Cape Colony will be found at p. 84, and a description of the Canadian system at p. 68.

In the matter of trade the Colonies have made great strides. During 1885 their imports amounted to 135,768,621*l.*, and the exports to 114,883,075*l.* Ten years before, in 1875, the figures were 115,858,522*l.*

and 98,194,106*l.* respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports of 17·2 per cent., and of exports of 16·9 per cent. In 1889, the imports had grown to 152,287,064*l.*, and the exports to 134,265,657*l.*, showing a total external trade of 14*l.* per head. In 1890 a further improvement took place, the imports reaching 148,071,228*l.* and the exports 140,529,200*l.*, showing on the population as given by the census of 1891, an external trade of 14*l.* 8*s.* per head. The trade of the United Kingdom per head in 1890 was 19*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, in 1891 19*l.* 14*s.* per head. In 1892 the trade both of the Colonies and the United Kingdom showed a falling off, that of the Colonies falling from 303,474,644 in 1891 to 283,862,865, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 744,554,982 to 715,434,048, and there was a further falling off in 1893, the Colonial trade falling to 287,655,540*l.*, and that of the United Kingdom to 681,828,448*l.* In 1894 the trade showed a slight increase, that of the United Kingdom reaching the sum of 682,130,677*l.*, and that of the Colonies 288,205,102*l.*

During 1892, 1893, and 1894 the excess of the value of our imports from the Colonies over the value of our exports to them was 20, 17, and 19 per cent. respectively, which is greater than in any year since 1879, when it reached nearly 19 per cent., the average for the fifteen years being less than 8 per cent. The principal falling off was in our exports to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Australasia. In the case of the former the reduction was, no doubt, due to the heavy fall in silver, and in the case of the latter to the extraordinary commercial crisis through which the Australian Colonies have been passing.

As yet the trade of the Colonies is mainly an exchange of raw materials for manufactured goods. It is interesting to note how the main bulk of their 150,000,000*l.* of exports is made up. By far the largest item is wool, coming from Australasia and South Africa, with some from Canada and the Falkland Islands. Out of the total of some 30,000,000*l.*, nine-tenths come direct to the world's great wool mart in London, making up nearly one-third of England's colonial imports. Australasia alone possesses one-fifth of the world's stock of sheep, and the whole Empire one-third. Next to wool stand sugar and molasses, the product of the West Indies (with British Guiana and British Honduras), Mauritius, Fiji, Natal, Queensland, and the Straits Settlements. Only 2,000,000*l.* out of a total sugar export of 7,000,000*l.* comes to this country, the balance mostly proceeding direct to the United States. Almost as important as sugar is the export of hides, skins, leather, and furs, the total reaching over 6,000,000*l.* sterling. These products come from Australasia, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, and are consigned mainly to London.

The total gold product of the Empire reaches ten millions sterling annually, or nearly one-third of the world's production. This is contributed mainly by Australia and New Zealand and India, but the Gold Coast, Canada, British Guiana, and the Cape are also gold producers. Of the other principal minerals, the Empire yields 3½ millions sterling of silver; copper, 1½ millions; tin, 1½ millions; iron, 1 million; coals, 4½ millions, the bulk of which is exported from New South Wales, Canada, and India; and precious stones and other miscellaneous minerals, 5 millions. Including the United Kingdom the total mineral production of the Empire is valued at over 100 millions sterling. It has been estimated that the Empire possesses one-fourth of the world's stock of cattle, one-twelfth of its stock of horses, and one-fourteenth of its stock of swine. Corn and flour vary in amount according to American and European seasons, but the average colonial export is over 5 millions sterling, whilst the export of oxen, sheep and dead meat (including bacon) exceeds 4 millions, nearly the whole arriving from Australasia and Canada. The latter country furnishes over 3,000,000*l.* of timber annually, and the Cape ¾ to 4 million pounds' worth of diamonds.

The Colonies are also beginning to figure to a considerable extent in our imports of dairy produce. From New Zealand, which has taken the lead in this respect, as in the supply of frozen meat, we received (during 1894), 65,626 cwts. of butter, and from Australia, 226,471 cwts., besides 20,887 cwts. from Canada.

The products named in the preceding paragraph account for nearly one half of the aggregate colonial exports. The other items are very numerous, the chief being cheese (Canada), coal, New South Wales and Canada), fish, fish oils, and lobsters (Newfoundland, Canada, the Cape, and Barbados), copper (Cape, New South Wales, South Australia, with some also from Canada, Newfoundland, and Queensland), tin (New South Wales, Straits Settlements, Tasmania and Queensland), tea (Ceylon), coffee (Ceylon, Jamaica, Straits Settlements), fruit (Trinidad, Jamaica, Tasmania, Fiji, Canada, and British Honduras), cocoa (Trinidad and Grenada) and horses (Canada and New South Wales). Smaller values are represented by ostrich feathers, palm oil and kernels, cinchona, logwood, and plumbago; and there are innumerable other colonial products of which the aggregate export does not amount to half a million sterling annually in each case. Some commodities of prime importance are, however, wanting. Little iron or quicksilver is produced in the Colonial Empire, though both Canada and New South Wales work their own iron and steel to a small extent; and practically no petroleum, sulphur, or platinum. A large field of nickel has recently been discovered in Ontario, and Canada now ranks as one of the largest sources of that metal.

So far as has been possible the tonnage of the shipping registered in each colony is given among the statistics in the body of the book, with the names of the various ports of registry. The total amounts to 1,511,804 tons, Canada possessing by far the largest share. In the United Kingdom the registered shipping amount- to 8,778,503 tons,* or more than five times as much as in the Colonies. The shipping of the mercantile marine, which ranks next to that of the United Kingdom, that of the United States, was only 2,171,459 tons in 1894.

Our Colonies have grown considerably in favour as a resort for emigrants. Only 35,264 persons were entered as emigrants to the British Colonies in 1837; of whom 29,884 went to North America, and 5,954 to Australasia. In 1886 the numbers were 24,745 and 43,076 respectively, and 3,897 to the South African Colonies. In 1892 the numbers were 23,254 to British North America, 15,950 to Australia, and 20,799 to other Colonies, mostly to South Africa, and in 1893 the numbers were 24,732, 11,203, and 23,930 respectively. In 1894 the numbers were 17,459 to British N. America, and 10,917 to Australasia, and 23,653 to other places.

One very satisfactory feature is the very general development of savings banks and other institutions

* Lloyd's Register 1894-5 gives 11,807,010 tons.

RAILWAYS.
 per Government or

pts, s.	Expenses 1894.
	£
5,615	... 4,221
	...
5,615	4,221
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7,191	259,091
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8,327	231,421

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COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	Joseph Grose Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Victoria . .	The Hon. Duncan Gillies	J. B. Rodgeron, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
South Australia	The Hon. Thomas Playford	T. F. Wicksteed, Esq.	
Queensland . .		C. Shortt Dicken, Esq., C.M.G.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
West. Australia	The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	R. Hare, Esq.	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania . .	The Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. (acting)		5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand .	W. Pember Reeves, Esq., Q.C.	Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape . .	Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	112, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal . .	Walter Peace, Esq., C.M.G.	Robert Russell, Esq.	64, Victoria Street, S.W.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.*

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

This Office was established by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. It is managed by a Voluntary Committee, of which the President is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The publications which are issued are as follows:—

- I. A Quarterly Poster, exhibited in all Post Offices giving information as to cost of passage to and demand for labour in Canada, the Australasian, and South African Colonies. Price. Free.
- II. Quarterly Circulars amplifying the information contained in the Poster. These will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them. Free.
- III. The following Handbooks, all of which are revised annually in April.
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Canada price 1d. | Queensland price 1d. | Cape Colony and |
| New South Wales " 1d. | Western Australia " 1d. | Bechuanaland price 1d. |
| Victoria " 1d. | Tasmania " 1d. | Natal " 1d. |
| South Australia " 1d. | New Zealand " 1d. | |

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

- Professional Handbook, *showing* the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, dentists, medical men, police, railway employés, surveyors, teachers, &c. 3d.
- Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, *dealing* with all British Statutes relating to Emigrant Ships, and Emigration and Colonisation by Boards of Guardians and County Councils; with Crofter Colonisation; Emigration Societies, &c. 3d.
- The above 12 Handbooks, with the 10 Maps, bound together 2s.
- IV. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map 2d.
- V. Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map 1d.
- VI. Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map 1d.

VII. On Foreign Countries.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1). Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America) 2d. | (4). Pamphlet on California, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (2). Pamphlet on the Argentine Republic 2d. | (5). Pamphlet on Maryland, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (3). United States Circular Free. | (6). Occasional Leaflets Free. |

Information is also given as far as possible as to other British Colonies and foreign fields of emigration to any inquirer by letter or in person; and a paragraph as to labour in the colonies is inserted in the monthly Labour Gazette.

* This Office has now organised Branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Free Libraries at Bradford (Yorks.), Cardiff, Hereford, Reading, and Wolverhampton; the Public Libraries at Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Peterborough, and Swansea; the Mitchell Library at Glasgow; the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool; and the Literary Institution at Devizes. Information may also be obtained from the various colonial sections at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Committee of Management.

Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. (<i>President</i>).		
John Burnett.	Sir W. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.	John Martineau.
J. J. Dent.	H. C. M. Lambert.	J. Rankin, M.P.
B. T. Hall.	H. L. W. Lawson.	G. Tansley, M.A.
Hugh E. Egerton.	N. Lubbock.	Arnold White.
Howard Hodgkin.	C. P. Lucas.	

Chief Clerk, John Pulker.*Editor of Publications*, Walter R. Paton, M.A.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

COLONIAL AUDIT BRANCH.

The accounts of certain Crown Colonies are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.B., acting as Honorary Auditor on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The examination of the accounts of these Colonies is conducted in accordance with the Colonial Audit Regulations, 1893, as approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate are also examined in the Colonial Audit Branch, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and those of the British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Uganda Protectorates at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Quarters:- Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, W.C.

Superintendent—J. W. Gullick.

Clerks in Charge of Accounts—A. E. Stephenson. (*a vacancy*).

Clerks—F. C. M. Barton, W. A. Bowring, C. W. Guy Eden, F. J. Francis, E. W. Isaac, H. Locke, H. J. L. Lind, J. N. A. Phillips, J. P. Purcell, A. L. Turner. (*A vacancy*.)

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

CYPRUS.—

Local Auditor—B. Senior.

Clerks and Interpreters—M. Faik, C. C. Mitzis.

Volunteer Clerk—M. Assim.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Judge, T. A. Thompson, acts as *Local Auditor*.

GIBRALTAR.—

Local Auditor—W. D. Bathurst.

Clerk—J. Giraldi.

GOLD COAST.—

Local Auditor—F. H. D. Negus.

Assistant Local Auditor.—C. Grannum.

Clerk—R. E. Quartey.

HONG KONG.—

Local Auditor—H. C. Nicolle.

Clerk—E. M. Knox.

LAGOS.—

Local Auditor—F. W. Marshal.

Assistant Local Auditor—C. Grannum.

Clerk—P. J. Martins.

SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.—*Local Auditor*—W. Cuddeford.

Assistant Auditor—H. C. E. Barnes.

Clerk (Sierra Leone)—Peter Nicolls.

Clerk (Gambia)—N. C. Nathan.

ZULULAND.—

Local Auditor—W. E. Goldby.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—H. R. Phelps.

Clerk—I. O. Mba.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—C. C. Bowring.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—J. H. Sinclair.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—C. P. Isaac.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

1896.

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THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

THE first separate organisation in this country for the central administration of Colonial affairs was a Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of 4th July, 1660, "for the Plantations." On the 1st December, 1660, a separate "Council of Foreign Plantations" was created by Letters Patent.

It may be interesting to state that on the 28th of February, 1671, Evelyn's Diary records the author's appointment as a member of this Council, with "a salary of £500 per annum to encourage me."

In September, 1672, the Council was united, by Letters Patent, to the Council for Trade, and was henceforward known as the "Council of Trade and Plantations." It was suppressed on 21st December, 1677, and its functions, which had been much neglected, were transferred to the Privy Council. It was re-constituted in 1695, and continued to exist until 1782, at which date it consisted of eight Members of Parliament, who received a salary of £1,000 per annum each.

The affairs of India were placed under its charge in 1748, and remained so until the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784. From 1768 the Colonial affairs have been dealt with by a Secretary of State.

The office of Secretary to the Sovereign dates at least from the reign of Henry III. There was one principal Secretary only (who was already called Secretary of State) down to 1539, when a second was appointed. From 1708 to 1746 a third Secretaryship existed, dealing exclusively with Scotland.

In 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but the commissions to the Council of Trade and Plantations continued to run as before. Both the Council and the new Secretary of State's Department were abolished in 1782 by Burke's Act, 22 Geo. III, cap. 82, on the loss of the United States.

By this Act power was given to delegate to a Committee of the Privy Council all the functions hitherto exercised by the Council of Trade and Plantations, and by Order in Council of 11th September, 1782, circular instructions were sent to the Governors of the Plantations to transmit their returns and accounts to the Privy Council. Pending the appointment of a Committee, Colonial affairs were dealt with by a subordinate branch of the Home Department, styled the Plantations Branch.

At this time the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign"; the affairs of Ireland devolving on the Home Department, which now undertook also those of the Colonies.

In 1784, by Order in Council of 5th March, a "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" was appointed in pursuance of Burke's Act, and the new body was reorganised and placed upon a definite footing by the subsequent Orders of 22nd August and 25th August, 1786. The business hitherto dealt with by the Plantations Branch of the Home Office was transferred to this Committee.

At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the French War were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 Mr. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), who was then the Secretary of State dealing with the Home affairs of the Department, was appointed "Secretary for War," and also nominally Secretary of State for the Colonies; but the Departments of War and the Colonies were not actually united until 1801, when Lord Hobart was created Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department. From 1794 the "Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations" (now known as the Board of Trade) gradually ceased to have any connection with Colonial affairs.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretaryship of State was created, for War, and the affairs of the Colonies have since constituted the entire charge of a principal Secretary of State. The office of Parliamentary Under Secretary was constituted in 1810, and with the exception of seven years, 1815-22, has been continued ever since. An Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1847, and a Legal Adviser was added in 1867, and made an Assistant Under Secretary in 1870. A third Assistant Under Secretary was appointed in 1874. The new offices in Downing Street were occupied in 1876.

The Staff of the Colonial Office is shown at pages 9 and 10. The Under Secretaries and Assistant Under Secretaries are Staff Officers selected by the Secretary of State. The Clerical Staff is recruited after competitive examinations (Class I, and Second Division) held by the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, S.W., from whom particulars can be obtained.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1794.

1768, Feb. 27.	Wills Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire).	1783, April 18.	Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford).
1772, Aug. 27.	William Earl of Dartmouth.	1783, Dec. 23.	Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds).
1776, Jan. 25.	Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville).	1784, Jan. 22.	Thomas Lord Sydney.
1782, March 8.	Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip).	1789, June 5.	William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville).
1782, April 15.	William Earl of Shelburne.	1791, June 8.	Henry Dundas (afterwards Visct. Melville).
1782, July 17.	Thomas Lord Grantham.	1794, Aug. 7.	William Henry Duke of Portland.
1782, Oct. 5.	Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT FROM 1794 to 1854.

1794.	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1833.	Right Hon. E. G. Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1801.	Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1834.	Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Montague).
1804.	Earl (afterwards Marquess) Camden.		Earl of Aberdeen.
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1835.	Right Hon. Chas. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg).
1806.	Right Hon. W. Windham.	1839.	Marquess of Normanby.
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).		Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell).
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.	1841.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.).
1812.	Earl Bathurst.	1845.	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
1827.	Right Hon. F. R. Robinson (afterwards Earl of Ripon).	1846.	Earl Grey (K.G., G.C.M.G.).
	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1852.	Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart. (afterwards Lord Hampton).
1828.	Right Hon. Sir George Murray.	1852.	Duke of Newcastle.
1830.	Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl of Ripon).		

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1887.

1854, June 10.	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1870, July 6.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
1855, Feb.	Right Hon. Sidney Herbert (afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea).	1874, Feb. 21.	Earl of Carnarvon.
1855, May 15.	Lord John Russell (late Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.).	1878, Feb. 4.	Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P.
July 21.	Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1880, April 28.	Earl of Kimberley, K.G.
Nov. 17.	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1882, Dec. 16.	Earl of Derby, K.G.
1858, Feb. 26.	Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).	1885, June 24.	Right Hon. Colonel Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (afterwards Lord Stanley of Preston, now Earl of Derby).
1858, May 31.	Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. (afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G.).	1886, Feb. 6.	Earl Granville, K.G.
1859, June 18.	Duke of Newcastle, K.G.	1886, Aug. 3.	Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.
1864, April 4.	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell (afterwards Viscount Cardwell).	1887, Jan 14.	Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P., created Baron Knutsford, 1888, and Viscount Knutsford, 1895.
1866, July 6.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1892, Aug. 17.	Most Hon. The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.
1867, March 8.	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	1895, June 28.	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1868, Dec. 10.	Earl Granville, K.G.		

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1830. Viscount Howick (Earl Grey).	1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G. M.P. (now Lord Norton).
1833. Sir John Shaw Leleuvre, K.C.B.	1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell (afterwards Lord Emly).
1834. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.	1871. Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (afterwards Lord Brabourne).
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1874. Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1878. Earl Cadogan.
1889. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1880. Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1881. Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
1845. Lord Lytton (K.C.M.G.).	1882. Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1885. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1886. Right Hon. G. Osborne Morgan, now Sir G. Osborne Morgan, Bart., M.P.
1855. John Ball.	1886. Earl of Dunraven, K.P.
1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (afterwards Lord Carlingford).	1887. Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
1858. Earl of Carnarvon.	1888. Right Hon. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., created Baron Pirbright, 1895.
1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).	1892. Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P.
1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.	1895. Right Hon. The Earl of Selborne.

Permanent.

1825. Robert William Hay.	1871. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, LL.D., D.C.L., G.C.B.
1836. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1892. Hon. Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	
1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Blachford).	

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1871. Hon. R. H. Meade, C.B. (now Sir R. H. Meade, K.C.B.).
1868-70. Right Hon. Sir F. R. Sandford, K.C.B. (afterwards Lord Sandford).	1874-8. W. R. Malcolm.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L. (now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.).	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.M.G., C.B.
1870-4. Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart. (now Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.).	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.
	1878. Edward Wingfield, C.B.
	1892. Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.

The total estimated expenditure on the Colonial Office for the year 1896-7 is 42,400*l*. (Civil Service Estimates, Class II, Vote 6), the principal items being:—

	£
Salaries and Allowances	36,094
Telegrams	5,000
Incidental Expenses	306
Emigrants' Information Office	1,000

Other expenditure in connection with the Colonies appears in Class V., Vote 3, Grants in Aid, &c., 18,007*l*.; Vote 3, South Africa and St. Helena, 22,181*l*.; Vote 4, Cyprus, 46,000*l*.; Vote 6 Subsidies to Telegraph Companies, &c., 67,100*l*.

[THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.]

Secretary of State,	Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.	28 June, 1895.
Under-Secretaries	{ Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selborne.	28 June, 1895.
	{ Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, K.C.B.	1 Feb., 1892.
Assistant Under-Secretaries	{ John Bramston, D.C.L., C.B.	30 June, 1876.
	{ Edward Wingfield, B.C.L., C.B.	19 July, 1878.
	{ Edward Fairfield, C.B., C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1892.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State,	H. F. Wilson.	28 June, 1895.
Assistant Private Secretary,	W. H. Mercer.	28 June, 1895.
" "	Lord Amptill.	28 June, 1895.
" "	Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.	28 June, 1895.

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
W. A. B. Hamilton, C.B., C.M.G.	2 May, 64	} 30 Sept. 72	1 July, 79	1 Jan. 94	4 Mar. 96
Arthur A. Pearson.	2 July, 67		1 Jan. 81	1 April, 95	
F. R. Round, M.A., C.M.G.	19 Feb. 69		1 Dec. 81	4 Mch., 96	
F. Graham.	30 May, 70		9 Dec. 87	11 Mch., 96	
Ernest H. Wedgwood, B.A.	1 April, 60	} 30 Sept. 72	27 Aug. 76		
F. W. Fuller	28 April, 62		2 April, 79		
O. P. Lucas, B.A.	30 April, 77		1 Feb. 92		
B. L. Antrobus, B.A.	3 May, 77		1 Jan. 94		
H. W. Just, B.A.	3 June, 78	} 30 Sept. 72	1 April, 95		
John Anderson, M.A.	30 June, 79		11 Mar. 96		
(One Vacancy)					
W. H. Mercer, B.A.*	30 June, 79				
C. A. Harris, B.A.†	1 July, 79				
G. V. Fiddes, B.A.†	25 Mar. 81				
G. W. Johnson, M.A.	28 Mar. 81				
Sydney Olivier, B.A.	17 April, 82				
H. J. Read, M.A.	1 Jan. 89				
H. C. M. Lambert, B.A.	1 Feb. 92				
A. E. Collins, B.A.	11 June, 94				
W. D. Ellis, B.A.	1 April, 95				
G. E. Grindle	11 Feb. 96				
J. F. M. Green	Feb. 96				

* Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

† Private Secretary to Lord Selborne.

‡ Private Secretary to Sir R. Meade.

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian.

Financial Clerk, A. H. H. Engelbach.

Superintendent of the Library, C. Atchley.

Superintendent of the Copying Branch, J. J. Russell.

Superintendent of the Registry, W. F. Westbrook.

Superintendent of the Printing Branch, E. D. Rockett.

First Class Assistant Clerk, W. Baines.

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade).—

C. H. Niblett.

Second Division Clerks:—

H. Watts.

A. Browne (on duty abroad).

W. H. Eggott.

W. Scott.

M. J. Drayson.

T. Wilson.

W. McGuire.

W. E. Hobson.

J. A. Smith.

C. W. Appleyard.

W. E. Whitworth.

Assistant Clerks:—

G. F. Messervy.

A. H. Bridgman.

S. J. Meaney.

A. W. J. May.

A. H. Boyd.

Office Keepers:—W. Burridge and J. Gower.

Queen's Home Service or 1st Class Messengers:—W.

Baker, J. Sutton, F. Gough, A. Stiles, and

W. Harding.

Library Messenger, C. W. Thompson.

2nd Class Messengers, J. H. Martin and Alfred Thompson.

3rd Class Messengers, D. McLaren, John Spire

H. J. Smith, and C. Couzens.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State:—RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

Private Secretaries:—H. F. Wilson, W. H. Mercer, Lord Ampthill, and the Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary:—THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

Private Secretary:—C. A. HARRIS.

Permanent Under-Secretary:—THE HON. SIR R. H. MEADE, K.C.B.

Private Secretary:—G. V. FIDDES.

Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries:—

JOHN BRAMSTON, C.B.:—Military Questions, Miscellaneous Business of General Department and Office Arrangements, Business relating to the Crown Agents Office, General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., General Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education, and Ecclesiastical Questions, Business connected with North America, Australasia, and West Africa.

EDWARD WINGFIELD, C.B.:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine Circulars, Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena.

EDWARD FAIRFIELD, C.M.G.:—Finance, Currency, Passage Allowances, Pensions, Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Business connected with South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Borneo, Labuan, Cyprus, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.

Chief Clerk:—W. A. BAILLIE HAMILTON, C.B., C.M.G.

Departments:—

No. 1.

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands (St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica), Bermuda, Falklands.

A. A. Pearson.

S. Olivier.
W. D. Ellis.
J. F. M. Green.

No. 2.

Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, North-West Territories, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island), Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British New Guinea, Western Pacific High Commission, Cyprus, and Gibraltar

W. A. B. Hamilton, C.B.,
C.M.G.
F. W. Fuller.
J. Anderson.

A. E. Collins.
G. Grindle

No. 3.

Mauritius, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Gambia Gold Coast, Lagos, and Malta.

E. H. Wedgwood.
R. L. Antrobus.

H. Read.

No. 4.

Cape, Natal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, South African High Commission, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Borneo, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), and Malay States.

F. Graham.
C. P. Lucas.
H. W. Just.

G. V. Fiddes.
G. W. Johnson.
H. C. M. Lambert.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL.

General and Miscellaneous Correspondence, including Replies to Circulars, Governors' Pensions, Naval Cadetships, Precedence, and Civil Service Uniform, Correspondence respecting Colonial Defence, and the Passing of Charters, Letters Patent, Commissions, Warrants, &c.

F. R. Round, C.M.G.
F. O. Adrian.

C. H. Niblett.
W. E. Hobson.
J. A. Smith.

Library:—C. Atchley (Superintendent), W. Scott, and H. Watts.

Copying Branch:—J. J. Russell (Superintendent), and Writers.

Registry:—W. F. Westbrook (Superintendent), M. J. Drayson, W. E. Whitworth, and three Assistant Clerks.

Printing Branch:—(Superintendent) E. D. Rockett, W. Baines; C. W. Appleyard.

Despatch Clerks:—T. Wilson and W. MacGuire.

Assistant Clerks employed in various Branches:—G. F. Messervy, A. H. Bridgman, S. J. Meaney, A. W. J. May, and A. H. Boyd.

FINANCIAL.

Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates, Accounting for Parliamentary Votes Administered by Colonial Department, and correspondence relating to these and similar matters; Cash Receipts and Payments, Colonial Pensions, &c.

A. H. H. Engelbach.

W. H. Eggett.
W. E. Hobson.

Order of St. Michael and St. George:—The Hon. Sir R. G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B. (Chancellor).

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in this country for such the Colonial Governments as do not possess Agents-General here. They are remunerated by fixed salaries, and are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who exercises a general supervision and control over their compliance with the directions of the Colonial Governments.

Down to 1833 each Colony appointed its own agent in London, but in that year all the agencies were consolidated into one office, with the exception of six agents, who continued for a time to represent some of the West Indian Governments. A full account of the origin and functions of the Crown Agents will be found in a paper presented to Parliament in August, 1881. [C. 3075.] The Colonies which have received responsible Government cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents, and have established agencies of their own, the addresses of which will be found on the next page.

OFFICES:—Downing Street, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Sir M. F. Ommamney, K.C.M.G. } *Crown Agents*
Ernest Edward Blake, Esq. } *for the*
Major M. A. Cameron, R.E. } *Colonies.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Leonard.

Registrar, T. Dunn.

Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch,
T. R. Marsh, M.A.

Assistant ditto, W. H. Lancaster.

Chief Cashier, L. Adams.

Head of Shipping and Emigration Branch, N. Hard-
ingham.

Head of Correspondence Branch, G. Hodgson.

Clerks, E. G. Antrobus, S. Stephens, W. H. Weir,
J. Chadwick, H. E. E. Walton, H. Martin, M.
Kirby, C. F. R. H. Urquhart, H. D. Dale, J. G.
Leslie, J. C. Sandham, C. Oxley, A. B. Reade,
W. E. James, W. A. Phillips, G. N. K. Barrow,
F. Sharpe, N. E. O. Willis, H. Warde, H. F.
Smith, S. E. Elphick, J. Price, W. L. Paton.

City Office Clerks:—J. H. Thomson, R. W. Sander-
son, F. W. Deakin.

Lady Clerks, Misses J. Woodd (Principal), M. E.
Boddy, H. I. G. Cather, E. Richardson, B. S.
Browne, M. A. Stephens, A. E. Boddy, A. M.
Brandam, E. M. Cribb, E. M. Blyth, A. L.
Buckle, D. M. Collyer.

Office Keeper, W. Deakin.

Housekeeper, Mrs. Deakin.

Messengers, E. Hawkins, C. Newman, W. H. Keen.

Consulting Engineers.

Messrs. Gregory and Eyles, C.E. }
Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter, C.E. } *for Railways.*
W. Shelford, Esq., C.E.

Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews, C.E., for
Harbour Works.

Osbert Chadwick, Esq., C.E., C.M.G., for *Water*
and Sanitary Works.

W. H. Preece, Esq., C.E., C.B., F.R.S., for *Tele-*
graph Works.

Major-General Harding Steward, R.E., C.M.G.,
for *Military Stores.*

Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., M.P., Consulting Naval
Architect.

Inspecting Engineers.

H. Wakefield, C.E. } *General Works.*
W. H. Stanger, C.E. }
W. P. Marshall and Son, C.E., *Locomotive Engines*
and Railway Carriages.
J. H. Greener, C.E., *Telegraph Materials.*

W. H. Stanger, M.I.C.E., F.C.S. } *Consulting*
Bertram Blount, F.C.S., F.I.C. } *Chemists,*
 } *Analysts,*
 } *and Assayers,*

Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,
Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Inspectors.

W. H. Stanger, C.E., *General Stores.*
B. Bartlett.
G. R. J. Nicholas, } *Revenue and Postage Stamps.*
W. R. Sanderson.

E. W. Corby, *Clothing.*
J. Skinner, *Leather Goods.*

C. J. Seddon.
G. Steinson. } *Coal Shipments.*
A. Ponsouby.

Bankers, Bank of England, London and West-
minster Bank, and Standard Bank of South
Africa.

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co.,
Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour.

Bill Brokers, Messrs. R. W. Carter and Co.

Solicitors, Messrs. Sutton, Ommamney, and Rondall.

Shipping Agents, Messrs. J. and A. B. Froeland.

Birmingham Agents, Messrs. V. and R. Blakemore.

Surgeons Superintendent of Coolie Emigrant Vessels,
W. Holman, Pringle Hughes, Imman Welsh,
E. A. Hardwicke, F. C. Shaw, H. Cecil, R.
Fonseca, C. H. Gibson, J. Hasard, A. Harrison,
J. Perkins, W. H. Tindal King, T. C. Evans,
W. Miley, W. Kenny, J. S. A. Ireland, P. J.
Rendall, C. R. Woodward, Stuart Oliver.

The following are the Colonies for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and
railway business in this Country:—

Antigua.
Bahamas.
Barbados.
Basutoland.
Bermuda.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Ceylon.
Dominica.
Falkland Islands.
Fiji.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Grenada.
Hong Kong.
Jamaica.
Lagos.
Leeward Islands.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Montserrat.
St. Helena.
St. Kitts and Nevis.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Seychelles Islands.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements (Singapore,
Penang and Malacca), and

Native States of Perak, Selangor,
Sungei Ujong, Pahang, Negri
Sembilan, and Jelebu.

Tobago.
Trinidad.
Turks Islands.
Virgin Islands.
Zululand.

Cyprus.
British Central Africa.
British East Africa.
Niger Coast Protectorate.
Uganda Protectorate.

COLONIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

Colony.	Agents General.	Secretaries or Deputies.	Address.
Canada . .	<i>High Commissioner</i> , The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.	Joseph Grose Colmer, Esq., C.M.G.	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.	S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G.	9, Victoria Street, S.W.
Victoria . .	The Hon. Duncan Gillies . .	J. B. Rodgerson, Esq.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
South Australia	The Hon. Thomas Playford . .	T. F. Wicksteed, Esq.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
Queensland . .	. . . . .	C. Shortt Dicken, Esq., C.M.G.	1, Victoria Street, S.W.
West. Australia	The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	R. Hare, Esq. . . .	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania . .	The Hon. Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. (acting)	. . . . .	3, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand .	W. Pember Reeves, Esq., Q.C.	Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape	Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G.	Spencer Brydges-Todd, Esq., C.M.G.	112, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal	Walter Peace, Esq., C.M.G.	Robert Russell, Esq. .	64, Victoria Street, S.W.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE.*

31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

This Office was established by Her Majesty's Government in October, 1886, for the purpose of supplying intending emigrants with useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. It is managed by a Voluntary Committee, of which the President is the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The publications which are issued are as follows:—

- I. A Quarterly Poster, exhibited in all Post Offices giving information as to cost of passage to and demand for labour in Canada, the Australasian, and South African Colonies. Price. Free.
- II. Quarterly Circulars amplifying the information contained in the Poster. These will be sent regularly to anyone desiring them. Free.
- III. The following Handbooks, all of which are revised annually in April.

Canada price 1d.	Queensland price 1d.	Cape Colony and
New South Wales 1d.	Western Australia 1d.	Bechuanaland price 1d.
Victoria 1d.	Tasmania 1d.	Natal 1d.
South Australia 1d.	New Zealand 1d.	

Each of the above Handbooks contains a Map.

- Professional Handbook, showing the necessary Colonial qualifications for barristers and solicitors, chemists, civil engineers, civil servants, dentists, medical men, police, railway employes, surveyors, teachers, &c. 3d.
- Emigration Statutes and General Handbook, dealing with all British Statutes relating to Emigrant Ships, and Emigration and Colonisation by Boards of Guardians and County Councils; with Crofter Colonisation; Emigration Societies, &c. 3d.
- The above 12 Handbooks, with the 10 Maps, bound together 2s.
- IV. Pamphlet on the West Indies, with Map 2d.
- V. Pamphlet on Newfoundland, with Map 1d.
- VI. Pamphlet on Ceylon, with Map

VII. On Foreign Countries.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1). Summary of Consular Reports (North and South America) 2d. | (4). Pamphlet on California, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (2). Pamphlet on the Argentine Republic 2d. | (5). Pamphlet on Maryland, U.S.A. 1d. |
| (3). United States Circular Free. | (6). Occasional Leaflets Free. |

Information is also given as far as possible as to other British Colonies and foreign fields of emigration to any inquirer by letter or in person; and a paragraph as to labour in the colonies is inserted in the monthly Labour Gazette.

* This Office has now organised Branches at the following places, where their publications and information may be obtained:—The Free Libraries at Bradford (Yorks.), Cardiff, Hereford, Reading, and Wolverhampton; the Public Libraries at Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Peterborough, and Swansea; the Mitchell Library at Glasgow, the Government Emigration Office at Liverpool, and the Literar' Institution at Devizes. Information may also be obtained from the various colonial sections at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Committee of Management.

Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. (<i>President</i>).		
John Burnett.	Sir W. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P.	John Martineau.
J. J. Dent.	H. C. M. Lambert.	J. Rankin, M.P.
B. T. Hall.	H. L. W. Lawson.	G. Tansley, M.A.
Hugh E. Egerton.	N. Lubbock.	Arnold White.
Howard Hodgkin.	C. P. Lucas.	

Chief Clerk, John Pulker.*Editor of Publications*, Walter R. Paton, M.A.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

COLONIAL AUDIT BRANCH.

The accounts of certain Crown Colonies are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.B., acting as Honorary Auditor on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The examination of the accounts of these Colonies is conducted in accordance with the Colonial Audit Regulations, 1893, as approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The accounts of the Niger Coast Protectorate are also examined in the Colonial Audit Branch, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and those of the British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Uganda Protectorates at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Head Quarters:- Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, W.C.

Superintendent—J. W. Gullick.

Clerks in Charge of Accounts—A. E. Stephenson. (*a vacancy*).

Clerks—F. C. M. Barton, W. A. Bowring, C. W. Guy Fden, F. L. Francis, E. W. Isaac, H. Locke, H. J. L. Lind, J. N. A. Phillips, J. P. Purcell, A. L. Turner. (*A vacancy*.)

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

CYPRUS.—

Local Auditor—B. Senior.

Clerks and Interpreters—M. Faik, C. C. Mitzia.

Volunteer Clerk—M. Assim.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Judge, T. A. Thompson, acts as Local Auditor.

GIBRALTAR.—

Local Auditor—W. D. Bathurst.

Clerk—J. Giraldi.

GOLD COAST.—

Local Auditor—F. H. D. Negus.

Assistant Local Auditor—C. Grannum.

Clerk—R. E. Quartey.

HONG KONG.—

Local Auditor—H. C. Nicolle.

Clerk—E. M. Knox.

LAGOS.—

Local Auditor—F. W. Marshal.

Assistant Local Auditor—C. Grannum.

Clerk—P. J. Martins.

SIERRA LÉONE AND GAMBIA.—*Local Auditor*—W. Cuddeford.

Assistant Auditor—H. C. E. Barnes.

Clerk (Sierra Leone)—Peter Nicolls.

Clerk (Gambia)—N. C. Nathan.

ZULULAND.—

Local Auditor—W. E. Goldby.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—H. R. Phelps.

Clerk—I. O. Mba.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—C. C. Bowring.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.—*Local Auditor*—J. H. Sinclair.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—

Local Auditor—C. P. Isaac.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.

Colonies.	Officer.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
NORTH AMERICAN.						
CANADA	Governor-General	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, P.C., G.C.M.G.	22 May, 1893	15 Sept., 1893	Ottawa	\$ 52,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ONTARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	G. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.	30 May 1892	.. ..	Toronto	10,000
QUEBEC	"	J. A. Chapleau, Esq., Q.C.	8 Dec., 1892	.. ..	Quebec	9,000
NOVA SCOTIA	"	Malachi Bowes Daly, Esq.	11 July, 1890	.. ..	Halifax	9,000
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	"	John James Frazer, Esq.	20 Dec., 1893	.. ..	Frederickton ..	9,000
MANITOBA	"	J. C. Patterson, Esq.	2 Sep., 1893	.. ..	Winnipeg	10,000
N. W. TERRITORIES	"	C. H. Mackintosh, Esq.	31 Oct., 1893	.. ..	Regina	7,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA ..	"	Edgar Dewdney, Esq.	1 Nov., 1902	.. ..	Victoria, V.I. ..	9,000
PRINCE EDWARD IS..	"	Geo. W. Howlan, Esq.	31 Oct., 1893	.. ..	Charlotte Town ..	7,000
NEWFOUNDLAND ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.	2 Oct., 1893	1 Dec., 1893	St. John's	7,000
AUSTRALASIAN.						
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Hampden.	5 July, 1895	21 Nov., 1895	Sydney	£ 7,000
VICTORIA	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir Fred. M. Darley, Kt. Bach., C.B.	23 Nov., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	1 Feb., 1895	25 Oct., 1893	Melbourne	7,000
QUEENSLAND	"	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G.	9 Oct., 1895	Mar., 1896	Brisbane	5,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.	Mar., 1893	.. ..	.. .. .	..
TASMANIA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	The Rt. Hon. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	10 Apr., 1893	8 Aug., 1893	Hobart	3,500
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..	"	Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G.	23 Apr., 1895	23 Oct., 1895	Adelaide	4,000
	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Samuel J. Way, Esq., Q.C.	9 Jan., 1891	.. ..	.. .. .	..
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Lt.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G.	5 Oct., 1895	23 Dec., 1895	Perth	4,000
NEW ZEALAND	"	Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	24 Feb., 1892	7 June, 1892	Wellington	5,000
FIJI ISLANDS	"	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	9 Dec., 1887	27 Feb., 1888	Suva	2,210
WESTERN PACIFIC ..	High Commissioner ..	" .. ..	" .. ..	" .. ..	.. .. .	3000
BRITISH NEW GUINEA ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir William Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	9 June, 1888 } Mar. 1895 }	4 Sept., 1888	Port Moresby ..	1,500 b
WEST INDIAN.						
JAMAICA	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	5 Jan., 1889	9 Mar., 1889	Kingston	6,000
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Governor	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	Sept., 1891	Belize	8,718
TURKS AND CAICOS IS.	Chief Commissioner ..	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	1893	1893	Grand Turk	500
BRITISH GUIANA ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.	4 Jan., 1896	Mar., 1896	Georgetown	5,000 c
BAHAMA ISLANDS ..	"	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	9 July, 1895	Nassau	3,000 d
TRINIDAD	"	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	24 July, 1891	12 Aug., 1891	Port of Spain ..	5,000
TOBAGO	Commissioner	W. Low, Esq.	7 Dec., 1892	1892	Scarborough	600
BARBADOS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892 } 1 Apr., 1892 }	24 Nov., 1891 1 Apr., 1892	Bridgetown	3,000 e
WINDWARD ISLANDS GRENADA	"	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	23 Aug., 1893	21 Oct., 1893	St. George	2,500
ST. VINCENT	Administrator	H. L. Thompson, Esq.	16 Feb., 1895	12 Mar., 1895	Kingstown	700 f
ST. LUCIA	"	V. S. Gouldsbury, Esq., C.M.G.	25 Mar., 1891	26 May, 1891	Castries	800 g

a From Imperial funds; also draws £270 for office expenses as Consul-General of the Western Pacific. b And entertainment allowance, £200. c Also £1,000 for contingencies. d £1,000 from Imperial funds, and £1,000 from Colonial funds. e £200 table allowance. f £100 table allowance. g £200 table allowance.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, ETC.—continued.

Colonies.	Office.	Name.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
WEST INDIES—cont.						
LEeward ISLANDS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.	12 Dec., 1887	13 Jan., 1888	St. John's ..	2,600 <i>a</i>
ANTIGUA	Commissioner	E. Baynes, Esq.	28 Mar., 1889	.. ..	Plymouth ..	400
MONTEsERRAT	Administrator	T. Risely Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1895	6 June, 1895	Basseterre ..	900
ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS	Commissioner .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	Tortola ..	250
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Administrator	P. A. Templer, Esq.	4 Mar., 1895	1895	Roseau ..	900 <i>b</i>
DOMINICA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut. - General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.	23 May, 1892	18 July, 1892	Hamilton ..	2,946 <i>c</i>
BERMUDA ISLANDS						
AFRICAN.						
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bart., G.C.M.G.	26 Mar., 1895	30 May, 1895	Cape Town ..	5,000 <i>d</i>
SOUTH AFRICA	High Commissioner .. ..	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,000 <i>e</i>
BASUTOLAND	Resident Commissioner ..	.. .. .	Jan., 1884	8 Apr., 1884	Maseru ..	1,800 <i>e</i>
NATAL	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief	The Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1893	28 Sept., 1893	Pietermaritzburg ..	4,000
ZULULAND	Governor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,000
	Resident Commissioner ..	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (acting)	1 Aug., 1893	1893	Eschowe ..	1,800 <i>f</i>
ST. HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	William Grey-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	12 June, 1890	18 July, 1890	James Town ..	500
SIERRA LEONE .. .. .	.. .. .	Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	12 Feb., 1892	16 May, 1892	Freetown ..	1,600 <i>g</i>
GAMBIA	Administrator	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	20 Apr., 1891	Bathurst ..	1,200 <i>h</i>
GOLD COAST	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1895	8 Apr., 1895	Accra ..	4,000
LAGOS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir G. T. Carter, Esq., K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	Sept., 1891	Lagos ..	3,000
MEDITERRANEAN.						
GIBRALTAR	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B.	7 Aug., 1893	10 Oct., 1893	In Fortress ..	Ps. 125,000
MALTA .. .. .	.. .. .	Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.	9 Dec., 1893	13 Jan., 1894	Valletta ..	3,000 <i>h</i>
CYPRUS	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1892	5 Apr., 1892	Nicosia ..	3,000
EASTERN.						
Ceylon	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	23 Sep., 1895	10 Feb., 1896	Colombo ..	10,000
HONG KONG	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir Wm. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	24 July, 1891	10 Dec., 1891	Victoria ..	12,000
MAURITIUS .. .. .	.. .. .	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.	27 Apr., 1893	21 June, 1893	Port Louis ..	10,000
SEICHELLS ISLANDS	Administrator	H. Cockburn-Stewart	13 Apr., 1893	17 June, 1893	Port Victoria ..	11,000 <i>i</i>
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1893	1 Feb., 1894	Singapore ..	13,800
LABUAN .. .. .	.. .. .	L. P. Beaufort, Esq.	26 Mar., 1895	13 June, 1895	Victoria ..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.						
FALKLAND ISLANDS	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	4 Feb., 1891	13 Apr., 1891	Stanley ..	1,300

a From Imperial funds. *b* £300 from Imperial, £600 from Colonial funds. *c* £2,200 from Imperial funds; £700 from Colonial funds, and £46 from quit-rents. *d* Also £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds. *e* Also £200 table allowance. *f* And £240 travelling allowance. *g* £500 allowance. *h* And £300 duty allowance and £120 table allowance. *i* £500 table allowance. *j* £25,000 from Colonial funds; £1,500 and £500 table allowance as Officer commanding the troops from Imperial funds. *k* Also Rs. 2,000 table allowance. *l* Paid as Governor of British North Borneo.

PART II.—INTRODUCTION.

The British Colonial Empire comprises forty-two distinct and independent governments. But in addition to these organised communities, there are a number of scattered dependencies under the dominion or protection of the Queen which do not possess regularly formed Administrations, and vast territories controlled by the British North Borneo Company, and the Royal Niger Company, in addition to the Somali (North East Africa) Protectorate, the British East Africa and the Niger Coast, and Uganda Protectorates, under the supervision of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In November, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, which proposes to develop the industrial resources of the vast territory lying to the north of British Bechuanaland. Helligoland was ceded to Germany during 1890. The affairs of Ascension are administered by the Admiralty, and those of Aden, Perim, Socotra, the Laccadive, Nicobar, and Andaman Islands by the Secretary of State for India.

Of the forty-one Administrations eleven have elected Assemblies and responsible Governments; the constitutional position of the other thirty is as follows:—

1. No Legislative Council. Legislative power delegated to the officer administering the Government (5).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—Gibraltar, Labuan, St. Helena
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Basutoland, Zululand.
 2. Legislative Council nominated by the Crown (16).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British New Guinea, Ceylon, Falklands, Fiji, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Lagos, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks Islands.
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—British Honduras.
 3. Legislative Council partly elected (9).
 - (a.) Crown has reserved power of legislating by Order in Council—British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius (including Seychelles).
 - (b.) No general power reserved of legislating by Order in Council—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Leeward Islands.
- Cyprus, which is not a British Possession, has a Council of the Class 3 (a).

The greater portion of the Colonial Empire has accrued within comparatively recent times, though the first attempt at Colonial settlement, that of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in Newfoundland, was made as early as 1583. The end of the seventeenth century saw us in possession, in addition to the New England States, only of St. Helena, two slave-trading stations at the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, and several of the minor West Indian Islands, and of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island on the continent of America. Until the great wars which marked the second half of the eighteenth century, we made but little progress in territorial acquisition. The States of New England, and the steadily increasing business of the East India Company, afforded sufficient outlet for our colonising energy; but when the progress of the Seven Years' War brought us into collision with France in North America and India, we were fairly launched on our definite career of colonial extension. The peace of 1815 left us with most of the West Indies, South Africa, and a free hand in India, North America, and the Pacific. During the reign of Victoria we have occupied Natal, British Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and the Transkei, Zululand, British Columbia, and the wide North West Territories of the Canadian Dominion, as well as Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, British New Guinea and North Borneo. We have also acquired by cession Labuan, Lagos, and the greater portion of the Gold Coast, Fiji, and by arrangement Cyprus and the basin of the Niger, besides countless smaller possessions, and nearly all the isolated rocks and islands of the ocean. During 1890 enormous additions were made to the Empire in Africa, as a result of the arrangements with Germany, France, and Portugal for the delimitations of their respective possessions and spheres of influence in that Continent, and this Country now actually possesses, or has the indisputable right to acquire nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles out of the total 11,700,000 square miles included in that Continent.

Including India, the Empire now extends over 11 millions of square miles, or 91 times the area of the mother country. The area of the Colonial Empire alone is 77 times that of the United Kingdom, but it has a population, if we exclude that of the vast territory of the Niger and Oil Rivers, of only 20½ millions, as compared with the 38 millions at home.

It will be seen from the table of statistics that a great increase has taken place in the population of the Colonies during the last decade, having grown from 1½ millions in 1881 to 20 millions, excluding possessions annexed since last census, or from which there were no returns. The bulk of this increase is in the Australian and South African Colonies, to which the immigration has been constant and permanent, as they do not suffer like the North American Colonies from the contiguity of the United States, to which many of the North American immigrants ultimately find their way.

Of the total Colonial area of 11,320,995 sq. miles, the eleven self-governing Colonies cover about 7 million sq. miles, inhabited by a population of 11 millions, so that the area still more or less under the direct authority of the Home Government amounts to 3½ million sq. miles, with a population of about 10 millions. All but 360,461 sq. miles of this is in Africa.

With a population so small in proportion to the vast area, and the facilities that now exist for the interchange of produce, there are naturally but few towns of considerable size in the Colonies, and though in Canada and Australia and the Cape there are some considerable manufactures, the products consist mainly of raw materials. Only 34 towns have a population of more than thirty thousand. In order of population these are: Melbourne, 491,368; Sydney, 386,400; Montreal, 216,630; Victoria (Hong Kong), 200,000; Toronto, 181,220; Adelaide, 133,220; Colombo (Ceylon), 126,926; Singapore, 130,000; Brisbane (including suburbs), 93,657; Georgetown (Penang), 84,938; Port Louis (Mauritius), 60,296; Quebec, 63,090; Auckland, 51,300; Newcastle (N.S.W.), 52,000; Georgetown (British

Guiana), 53,176; Dunedin (N.Z.), 45,962; Cape Town, 51,083, with suburbs, 84,619; Christchurch (New Zealand), 46,000; Hamilton (Ontario), 48,980; Ballarat, 46,000; Ottawa, 44,154; Jaffa, 43,092; Halifax (Nova Scotia), 38,556; Lagos, 32,508; Kingston (Jamaica), 48,504; Valetta (Malta), 40,000; Sandhurst (Victoria), 37,000; Malacca, 35,006; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 33,000; Galle (Ceylon), 33,505; Hobart (Tasmania), 33,450; St. John's (New Brunswick), 39,179; London (Ontario), 31,977; and Wellington (N.Z.), 32,706. All these are ports except Hamilton, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Ottawa, Toronto, and London. The aggregation of the population of Australia in the four large towns Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane is very remarkable, more than one-third of the population of the Australian continent being crowded into them. This appears to be mainly due to the enormous development of the external trade of Australasia, which is concentrated in these towns. Last year, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, that trade reached the enormous figure of 112,301,872 or 24*l.* a head of the whole population.

In other respects, however, the Colonies have made great progress. In the self-governing Colonies complete provision has been made not only for elementary education, but also for secondary and higher instruction. In all of them primary instruction is compulsory, and in Canada, Victoria, and New Zealand also free. Extensive provision has also been made for secondary and technical education and higher education provided for by the establishment of the following chartered and amply endowed universities empowered to grant degrees, McGill College and King's College, Montreal, Trinity College, Toronto, and Bishop's College, Quebec, Laval University, Quebec, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and New Zealand Universities, and the University of the Cape of Good Hope; besides many endowed colleges in Canada and Australia.

In the other Colonies, as will be seen from the following pages, education has not been neglected, though with inferior resources and in most cases a mixed population, the provision for this purpose falls short of the standard in the more favoured colonies. There are endowed colleges in Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Ceylon, and Mauritius, and a university in Malta established by the Knights of St. John in 1769, and secondary education is not neglected in some of the others.

In the matter of railways and telegraphs, as will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, great progress has also been made. In 1875 only 7,121 miles of railway, and 22,116 miles of telegraph were open, as compared with 26,484 miles of railway and 93,751 miles of telegraph for 1889, 27,752 miles of railway and 94,273 miles of telegraph in 1890, and 30,514 miles of railway and 103,621 miles of telegraph in 1892. At the end of 1894 there were 32,928 miles of railway and 107,195 miles of telegraph. All the railways are the property of the several Governments, except those in Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Newfoundland, and some of those in Canada, Cape Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; and so are all the telegraphs, except the line of the Tasmanian Cable Company and the oceanic cable net work. As regards intercolonial communications, regular and efficient steam mail services now exist with all Colonies. Mauritius and Seychelles were connected with the world's cable system in November, 1893, and Labuan and North Borneo in 1894, so that all are in connection with the world telegraph system except Fiji, British Honduras, Tobago, St. Helena, Falkland Islands, Turk's Island, and New Guinea, which have as yet no cables. Excluding the private railways in the colonies specified in the general table of statistics, for which there are no returns available, the cost of construction of the 26,000 miles in operation at the close of 1889 was 286,804,732*l.* The receipts in 1889 were 20,834,525*l.*, and the working expenses 13,906,681*l.*, showing a net return of 6,927,844*l.* or 2.32 per cent. on the cost of construction. The cost of construction to the end of 1891 was 316,753,322*l.*, and the receipts for that year 23,573,322*l.*, and the working expenses 16,211,142*l.*, showing a net return of 2.23 per cent. on the capital outlay. In 1892 the number of miles in operation had further risen to 30,514, the receipts to 24,140,127*l.*, and the working expenses to 15,399,302*l.*; while the cost of construction had reached 325,731,536*l.* In 1893 the mileage open was 32,196 miles, the receipts 21,165,029*l.*, and the working expenses 16,071,959*l.* In 1894 the mileage open was 32,928 miles, the receipts 23,423,643*l.*, and the working expenses 15,214,764*l.*

The Parcels Post with this country is in operation to and from all of them (including also Ascension, Norfolk Island, Sarawak, Matabeland, and Tristan d'Acunha). As far as procurable, statistics of the postal operations of each Colony will be found in the general account of it in Part II, but the following figures as to the Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and some of the Colonies are extracted from the last Report of the Postmaster-General. Parcels received and despatched from Canada, 55,701; Cape, 49,852; N.S. Wales, 19,672; Victoria, 14,639; New Zealand, 17,263; Malta, 23,943; Hong Kong, 20,270; Gibraltar, 17,317; Ceylon, 15,763. The number sent from this country largely exceeds that received.

In the matter of money orders, on the other hand, the amount sent from the United Kingdom is less than one-fourth of that received from the Colonies, the amount received in the United Kingdom being 1,337,337*l.*, as compared with only 430,364*l.* sent. In the years from 1885-6 to 1894-5, the money orders sent from the Colonies and India to the United Kingdom have increased from 1,176,131*l.* to 1,284,530*l.*, and the orders sent from the United Kingdom from 196,475*l.* to 427,288*l.* As showing the close connection between this country and the United States, it may be noted that in 1894-5 the orders sent from there to this country amounted to 952,310*l.*, and the orders from this country to the United States to 244,177*l.*

The vast extent of territory over which is spread the population of the large self-governing colonies, has led to the development of very complete systems of local government by elected urban and rural boards entrusted with the management of local affairs, and with the usual rating powers. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, the government is centralised, and except in a few, independent local authorities are unknown, although the officials are sometimes assisted by municipal or other consultative boards. A full account of the somewhat peculiar system of local government in the Cape Colony will be found at p. 84, and a description of the Canadian system at p. 53.

In the matter of trade the Colonies have made great strides. During 1885 their imports amounted to 135,768,621*l.*, and the exports to 114,833,075*l.* Ten years before, in 1875, the figures were 115,858,522*l.*

and 98,194,106*l.* respectively, showing an increase in the value of imports of 17·2 per cent., and of exports of 16·9 per cent. In 1889, the imports had grown to 152,287,064*l.*, and the exports to 134,265,657*l.*, showing a total external trade of 14*l.* per head. In 1890 a further improvement took place, the imports reaching 148,071,228*l.* and the exports 140,529,200*l.*, showing on the population as given by the census of 1891, an external trade of 14*l.* 8*s.* per head. The trade of the United Kingdom per head in 1890 was 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, in 1891 19*l.* 14*s.* per head. In 1892 the trade both of the Colonies and the United Kingdom showed a falling off, that of the Colonies falling from 303,474,644 in 1891 to 283,852,865, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 744,554,982 to 715,434,048, and there was a further falling off in 1893, the Colonial trade falling to 287,655,540*l.*, and that of the United Kingdom to 681,826,448*l.* In 1894 the trade showed a slight increase, that of the United Kingdom reaching the sum of 682,130,677*l.*, and that of the Colonies 288,205,102*l.*

During 1892, 1893, and 1894 the excess of the value of our imports from the Colonies over the value of our exports to them was 20, 17, and 19 per cent. respectively, which is greater than in any year since 1879, when it reached nearly 19 per cent., the average for the fifteen years being less than 8 per cent. The principal falling off was in our exports to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Australasia. In the case of the former the reduction was, no doubt, due to the heavy fall in silver, and in the case of the latter to the extraordinary commercial crisis through which the Australian Colonies have been passing.

As yet the trade of the Colonies is mainly an exchange of raw materials for manufactured goods. It is interesting to note how the main bulk of their 150,000,000*l.* of exports is made up. By far the largest item is wool, coming from Australasia and South Africa, with some from Canada and the Falkland Islands. Out of the total of some 30,000,000*l.*, nine-tenths come direct to the world's great wool mart in London, making up nearly one-third of England's colonial imports. Australasia alone possesses one-fifth of the world's stock of sheep, and the whole Empire one-third. Next to wool stand sugar and molasses, the product of the West Indies (with British Guiana and British Honduras), Mauritius, Fiji, Natal, Queensland, and the Straits Settlements. Only 2,000,000*l.* out of a total sugar export of 7,000,000*l.* comes to this country, the balance mostly proceeding direct to the United States. Almost as important as sugar is the export of hides, skins, leather, and furs, the total reaching over 6,000,000*l.* sterling. These products come from Australasia, South Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, and are consigned mainly to London.

The total gold product of the Empire reaches ten millions sterling annually, or nearly one-third of the world's production. This is contributed mainly by Australia and New Zealand and India, but the Gold Coast, Canada, British Guiana, and the Cape are also gold producers. Of the other principal minerals, the Empire yields 34 millions sterling of silver; copper, 1½ millions; tin, 1½ millions; iron, 1 million; coals, 4½ millions, the bulk of which is exported from New South Wales, Canada, and India; and precious stones and other miscellaneous minerals, 5 millions. Including the United Kingdom the total mineral production of the Empire is valued at over 100 millions sterling. It has been estimated that the Empire possesses one-fourth of the world's stock of cattle, one-twelfth of its stock of horses, and one-fourteenth of its stock of swine. Corn and flour vary in amount according to American and European seasons, but the average colonial export is over 5 millions sterling, whilst the export of oxen, sheep and dead meat (including bacon) exceeds 4 millions, nearly the whole arriving from Australasia and Canada. The latter country furnishes over 3,000,000*l.* of timber annually, and the Cape ¾ to 4 million pounds' worth of diamonds.

The Colonies are also beginning to figure to a considerable extent in our imports of dairy produce. From New Zealand, which has taken the lead in this respect, as in the supply of frozen meat, we received (during 1894), 65,626 cwts. of butter, and from Australia, 226,471 cwts., besides 20,887 cwts. from Canada.

The products named in the preceding paragraph account for nearly one half of the aggregate colonial exports. The other items are very numerous, the chief being cheese (Canada), coal, New South Wales and Canada), fish, fish oils, and lobsters (Newfoundland, Canada, the Cape, and Barbados), copper (Cape, New South Wales, South Australia, with some also from Canada, Newfoundland, and Queensland), tin (New South Wales, Straits Settlements, Tasmania and Queensland), tea (Ceylon), coffee (Ceylon, Jamaica, Straits Settlements), fruit (Trinidad, Jamaica, Tasmania, Fiji, Canada, and British Honduras), cocoa (Trinidad and Grenada) and horses (Canada and New South Wales). Smaller values are represented by ostrich feathers, palm oil and kernels, cinchona, logwood, and plumbago; and there are innumerable other colonial products of which the aggregate export does not amount to half a million sterling annually in each case. Some commodities of prime importance are, however, wanting. Little iron or quicksilver is produced in the Colonial Empire, though both Canada and New South Wales work their own iron and steel to a small extent; and practically no petroleum, sulphur, or platinum. A large field of nickel has recently been discovered in Ontario, and Canada now ranks as one of the largest sources of that metal.

So far as has been possible the tonnage of the shipping registered in each colony is given among the statistics in the body of the book, with the names of the various ports of registry. The total amounts to 1,511,804 tons, Canada possessing by far the largest share. In the United Kingdom the registered shipping amounts to 8,778,503 tons,* or more than five times as much as in the Colonies. The shipping of the mercantile marine, which ranks next to that of the United Kingdom, that of the United States, was only 2,171,459 tons in 1894.

Our Colonies have grown considerably in favour as a resort for emigrants. Only 35,264 persons were entered as emigrants to the British Colonies in 1887; of whom 29,884 went to North America, and 5,054 to Australasia. In 1886 the numbers were 24,745 and 43,976 respectively, and 3,897 to the South African Colonies. In 1892 the numbers were 23,254 to British North America, 15,950 to Australia, and 20,799 to other Colonies, mostly to South Africa, and in 1893 the numbers were 24,732, 11,203, and 23,950 respectively. In 1894 the numbers were 17,459 to British N. America, and 10,917 to Australasia, and 23,653 to other places.

One very satisfactory feature is the very general development of savings banks and other institutions

* Lloyd's Register 1894-5 gives 11,807,010 tons.

RAILWAYS.
 per Government or

pts, 4.	Expense 1894.
	£
5,615	... 4,22
	...
5,615	... 4,22
	...
7,191	259,09
	...
	...
5,327	231,42

for promoting thrift. As will be seen from the figures in the preceding table, there is scarcely a Colony in which such institutions do not exist. The total amount of the deposits in these institutions on 31st December, 1889, was 28,292,572*l.* In 1893 the deposits reached 38,339,115*l.*, and in 1894, 40,156,808*l.*, or 12½ per cent. of the public debt. Ordinary banking establishments exist in all the Colonies, except Labuan, Basutoland, St. Helena, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, New Guinea, and Zululand. The deposits at the end of 1892 amounted to 159,931,802*l.*, at the end of 1893 to 147,717,823*l.*, and in 1894 to 150,671,080*l.* In the Australian Colonies the bank and savings bank deposits are more than two-thirds of the public debt.

Since 1870 the Imperial troops have been gradually withdrawn from all the self-governing Colonies, and now with the exception of the garrisons of the naval stations at Halifax (Nova Scotia) and Cape Town, the land defence of these Colonies rests entirely on their local forces. Of the other Colonies Gibraltar, Malta, Natal, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Bermuda still possess Imperial garrisons. Including the garrisons of Halifax and Cape Town the total number of Imperial troops stationed in the Colonies is 32,000 men, towards the cost of which the Colonies contribute about 250,000*l.* The various local forces of the Colonies, including volunteers, militia, and armed constabulary, number about 96,000, the Canadian militia alone furnishing a force of 35,000 men. The naval defence of the Empire still rests mainly on the Imperial navy, though the Australian Colonies and Canada have taken considerable steps in the direction of making provision in this matter. Fortifications have been erected at Cape Town, Freetown, St. Helena, Singapore, and Hong Kong, towards which the Imperial Government contribute about half of the total estimated cost. There are Imperial naval stations at Simon's Bay, Trincomalee, Bermuda, Esquimalt, Halifax, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Lucia, Hong Kong, and Assensioin.

One the most important event of recent years relating to the Colonies was the summoning of a Colonial Conference in London in 1887.

The invitations to this Conference despatched by Mr. Stanhope in November, 1886, met with a prompt response in all quarters. All the self-governing Colonies sent delegates, as well as Natal and Western Australia, and representative gentlemen from some of the larger Crown Colonies attended meetings at which matters of interest to these dependencies were discussed. The proceedings were opened on the 4th of April with an address from the President, Sir Henry Holland, now Viscount Knutsford, in which he reviewed the progress of the Empire during Her Majesty's reign, and indicated the object for which the Conference had been summoned. The most prominent question discussed was the organisation of Colonial Defence, and an important agreement was arrived at for the increase of the Australasian Squadron. Five fast cruisers and two torpedo gunboats were to be added to the squadron, the Colonies paying for maintenance and depreciation of these vessels 126,000*l.* per annum for ten years. All the Colonial Legislatures passed the necessary legislation for giving effect to this arrangement, and vessels have been completed, and are now on service on the Australasian Station, having reached Australia in September, 1891. The defence of the important stations of King George's Sound and Thursday Island were also fully discussed, but no final decision was arrived at. It was also agreed that an Imperial Officer should be selected to inspect the Colonial forces and military defences. Among the other questions which came before the Conference were the provision for the Government of British New Guinea, and it was agreed that Queensland acting with New South Wales and Victoria should contribute 15,000*l.* a year for ten years for this purpose, the Imperial Government undertaking to provide a suitable steamer and maintain it for three years at an estimated cost of 29,000*l.* Queensland passed the necessary legislation in 1887, and the proclamation of sovereignty over the territory took place on the 4th of September, 1887. Dr. (now Sir) William MacGregor, was selected as the first administrator of the new colony.

A full interchange of views on the relations of the Australasian Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific took place between Her Majesty's Government and the Colonial delegates, and the Conference unanimously approved the position taken up with regard to Samoa, and also the proposal for a joint Anglo-French Naval Commission for the preservation of the neutrality of the New Hebrides.

Among other questions discussed were the Australian and Pacific Mail services, telegraphic communication with Australia, the proposal for an Imperial Penny Post, the adoption of similar legislation with regard to merchandise marks and patents, and the enforcement of Colonial judgments and Orders in Bankruptcy.

In pursuance of the arrangement as to the inspection of the local forces of Australasia referred to above, Major-Gen. Sir Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., visited all the principal Colonies during 1890, and inspected their forces and defences. One important result of this report was that it showed the importance of a closer union of the Australasian Colonies, and at the instance of Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, an Inter-colonial Conference was held in Melbourne during 1890, to consider the question of Federation. The result of its proceedings will be found on p. 246, and also of the proceedings of the Federation Convention which resulted from it. The two principal Colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, expressed approval of the principle of the Bill drafted by the Conference, but no effective result has yet been attained. A Conference of Australasian Prime Ministers was held recently at Hobart to discuss the question, and the movement appears to be steadily gathering strength.

During last year a Colonial Conference was held at Ottawa, on the invitation of the Dominion Government to consider the question of trade and communications between the Colonies, and between the Colonies and the Mother Country. Delegates attended from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand and from the Cape Colony, and important resolutions were passed urging the removal of legislative or treaty obstacles to preferential tariff treatment within the empire, the establishment of a mail service between Great Britain and Australasia, via Canada, and the connexion of Canada and Australasia by a cable under British control. The report of the Earl of Jersey, who represented Her Majesty's Government at the Conference, has been published, with the Proceedings at the Conference and official correspondence on the various subjects discussed, has been published as a Parliamentary Paper C. 7553, 1894.

BAHAMAS.*Situation and Area.*

The Bahamas, the most northerly of the British West Indian Colonies, are a chain of coral islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long., composed of about 20 inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Long Cay, and the Bimini, all of which are ports of entry; and Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Cat Island, Watling's Island, once known as St. Salvador, the Berry Islands, and Andros Island (containing the only river). The total area is 4,466 square miles, or about half the size of Wales.

History.

St. Salvador, so-called by Columbus, the native name being Guanahani, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by him on his voyage in 1492. A few years later all the Carib inhabitants were transported to work in the Cuba mines, and the islands were abandoned. They were included in the charter given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578, but no visit was made to them or occupation effected, and in 1612 they were nominally attached to Virginia. Settlers from the Bermudas found their way in considerable numbers to Eleuthera, in 1646, and in 1666, some years later, also to New Providence. This latter island, and all the others between 22° and 27° N. lat. were granted by Charles II to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. No regular system of government appears to have been established however, and New Providence continued to be more or less merely a shelter for pirates and a disorderly set of people. It was laid waste by the Spaniards in 1680 or 1682, and in 1703 the French and Spaniards combined annihilated the settlement. After this it became a regular rendezvous for pirates, who were finally extirpated in 1718 by the English, under Captain Woodes Rogers, and a regular administration formed and colonists introduced, including a considerable number of Germans from the Palatinate. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by Great Britain, which was confirmed in their possession at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Presidency, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is very pleasant and salubrious in the winter season, and the Colony has in recent years been much frequented by visitors from the United States and Canada—there being an excellent hotel, owned by the Colonial Government, and other accommodation for tourists. The annual rainfall is 45 inches, the rainy season extending from June to October. The mean temperature is 79.5 degrees, the extreme range being from 54.7 to 96.2.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race. About one quarter are of European descent: English is universally spoken.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of the Colony are mainly with the United States. Considerable quantities of pine-apples and oranges, are exported. In 1894 the value of fruit was: oranges, lemons, &c., 580%, pine-apples 569,832 dozen, valued at 42,568*l*.

Cotton, the cultivation of which was introduced by Royalist refugees from the United States, was grown in large quantities prior to the abolition of slavery, and also during the American War, but has ceased to be a staple. The cotton exported in 1894, was only valued at 907*l*.

The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant has been stimulated recently by the grant of a bounty of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a lb. on exportation of not less than 1 ton, and the quantity and value exported in 1894 was 174,072 lbs., value 1,728*l*. The area planted at the end of 1894 was 20,000 acres, and is rapidly increasing.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in many of the islands, but is little cultivated.

The Colony enjoyed great prosperity during the American Civil War, when it was the headquarters of many blockade running operations.

Fishing is extensively carried on, over 100 native-built boats, with 500 men, being employed. Shells and pearls are largely exported. Sponge-fishing employs a large fleet, 59,155*l*. worth being shipped in 1893. Nassau is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1893, 589 ships registered, of 27,862 tons.

Salt-raking, one of the earliest industries, has fallen off of late, the export of salt in 1894 being only 1,171*l*., as compared with 2,470*l*. in 1890. Some of the islets yield guano. The chief imports are textile fabrics, bread stuffs, spirits, and wines.

Lighthouses on several of the islands have been established, and are maintained, by the Imperial Government at a cost of 13,000*l*. per annum, exclusive of stores supplied from England.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling United States current coin, silver of the Latin Union, and gold doubloons. Accounts are kept in sterling. There is no Colonial currency. A local bank, called the Bank of Nassau, was established on 1st June, 1889. It had on 31st December, 1894, a note issue of 5,500*l*., and deposits amounting to 19,622*l*. A Post Office Savings Bank was established in January, 1886, and had on 31st December, 1894, 8,031*l*. deposited.

Means of Communication.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and but few good roads except in New Providence. There is regular fortnightly mail communication with New York and Cuba, and frequent vessels to and from Cuba and Key West. Till February, 1892, the nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe was Key West, but in that month a cable from Nassau to Florida was completed. The rates of postage are:—

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

0 50 100 150 MILES

Lighthouses thus



<i>Letters.</i>		<i>Newspapers.</i>
<i>per ½ oz.</i>		
Internal	Union	Free.
Postal		
Countries . . .	2½d.	1d. per 2 oz.
Elsewhere . . .	4d.	

A parcels post with the United Kingdom and the United States has been established.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted, under Letters Patent, by the Governor aided by an Executive Council of 9 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, nominated by the Crown, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members, elected for 14 districts by persons owning land of the value of 5*l.*, or occupying houses of the rental value of 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or half that amount in the outlying islands. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months, with land value 5*l.*; or being a householder of premises value 2*l.* 8*s.* in New Providence, or 1*l.* 4*s.* elsewhere, for six months. The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 200*l.* The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members, who have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Education.

There is a Government system of elementary education, established 1847, and modified by laws of 1864, 1875, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1889. The central control is in a Board of Education nominated by the Governor. Local Committees, partly elected, exercise local supervision only.

There are 41 unsectarian Government schools, with 5,392 scholars, 13 aided schools with 918 scholars, 33 Church of England and 29 private schools, with 3,133 scholars. The Government schools were made free in 1885. The compulsory clauses of the law are enforced only in Nassau and the larger villages.

The total customs revenue in 1894 was 39,279*l.*

<i>FINANCES.</i>			<i>SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.</i>	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	£45,466	£44,762	62,314	227,249
1886	43,920	44,629	61,057	209,996
1887	45,869	43,955	55,979	227,738
1888	45,578	44,429	38,878	198,478
1889	46,230	48,006	30,100	207,326
1890	54,826	48,688	39,759	228,923
1891	52,813	55,804	61,371	303,121
1892	59,704	63,223	130,331	334,079
1893	55,083	57,911	141,860	349,491
1894	57,955	57,645	95,641	246,202

<i>IMPORTS.</i>				
Year.	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	50,058	3,981	181,021	235,060
1886	30,935	2,092	156,383	189,410
1887	29,669	2,914	156,873	189,456
1888	39,787	3,952	146,666	190,405
1889	35,592	6,300	133,624	175,516
1890	44,978	4,082	173,452	222,512
1891	39,572	4,838	146,260	190,670
1892	46,709	3,241	147,451	197,401
1893	45,758	3,588	138,999	188,345
1894	45,040	2,687	127,242	174,969

<i>EXPORTS.</i>				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	20,155	2,989	157,135	180,279
1886	15,486	2,202	132,702	150,390
1887	12,561	1,539	111,364	125,464
1888	10,826	1,898	108,806	121,530
1889	11,509	849	118,154	130,512
1890	14,095	994	153,032	168,121
1891	13,577	916	113,517	128,010
1892	9,067	407	135,662	145,136
1893	13,966	854	102,201	117,021
1894	16,301	798	102,279	119,378

*Public Debt, 31st December, 1894, 119,626*l.* (including 35,000*l.* borrowed in connection with the late "Public Bank,") and 30,000*l.* Telegraph Cable Loan.*

Population.

43,521 (Census 1881), and (Census 1891), 47,565. The island of New Providence contains 10,914 inhabitants according to census of 1891.

*List of Governors.**

Bannerman, Sir A. . .	Governor	..	1854
Bayley, C. J., C.B.	..	..	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B.	..	..	1864
Walker, Sir J.,	..	..	1869
K.C.M.G., C.B.			
Strahan, Sir G. C.	..	..	1871
Hennessy, J. P.,	..	..	1873
C.M.G.			
Robinson, Sir W.	..	..	1874
K.C.M.G.			
Callaghan, T. F.,	..	..	1880
C.M.G.			
Lees, Sir C. C.,	..	..	1882
K.C.M.G.			
H. A. Blake, C.M.G.	..	..	1884
Sir A. Shea, K.C.M.G.	..	..	1887
Sir W. F. Haynes Smith,	..	..	1895
K.C.M.G.			

*Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., 2,000*l.**

Private Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. J. D. McLachlan.

Executive Council.

<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	R. H. Sawyer.
<i>The Attorney-General.</i>	G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.
<i>The Receiver-General.</i>	W. E. Armbrister.
	Jos. Brown.
	J. H. Young.

Clerk, Capt. J. D. McLachlan.

Legislative Council.

G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.,	<i>President.</i>
W. M. G. Maclure, M.D.	J. B. Albury, M.D.
W. E. Armbrister.	C. A. Fraser.
J. Brown.	H. A. Brook.
Clerk, J. S. G. Maclure,	50 <i>l.</i>

House of Assembly.

*Speaker, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 100*l.**

*Chief Clerk, S. H. O. Cluteam, 85*l.**

*Assistant ditto, W. G. Maclure, 65*l.**

* The Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1839.

Members.

R. H. Sawyer.	H. T. Rahming.
J. C. Smith.	J. W. Culmer.
C. O. Anderson.	G. B. Adderley.
J. Bullard.	D. A. Brice.
J. S. Johnson.	F. A. Holmes, M.D.
H. Bell.	A. E. Moseley.
O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.	R. W. Sawyer.
J. P. Sands.	W. Miller.
T. P. Moore.	J. H. Brown.
G. H. Brown.	G. R. Evans.
T. Russell.	Josiah Deveaux.
S. P. Saunders.	W. C. B. Johnson.
James H. Young.	S. H. Johnson.
W. F. Bethel.	L. N. Duty.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, J. K. G. T. Spencer Churchill, 700*l*.

Clerks, N. B. Burnside, 150*l*., and Thos. E. D. Brace, 75*l*.

Registrar of Records and of Courts of Ordinary and Chancery, H. A. Brook, 200*l*.

Clerk, G. K. K. Brace, 75*l*.

Receiver-General and Treasurer, H. H. J. Bell, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk and Cashier, T. V. Matthews, 250*l*.; 2*nd* ditto, J. T. Lightbourn, 200*l*.; 3*rd* ditto, H. F. Duncombe, 100*l*.; 4*th* ditto, N. S. V. Solomon, 60*l*.

Port Officer, R. D. Jeffreys, 200*l*., and 50*l*. boat allowance.

Auditor-General, W. R. Hunt, 350*l*.

Warehouse Keeper and Examining Officer, Henry Jameson, 250*l*.

Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Wm. Miller, 400*l*.

Clerk, W. F. Hartman, 156*l*.

Inspector of Public Schools, G. Cole, 250*l*., and 100*l*. travelling allowance.

Postmaster, J. A. Thompson, 250*l*.

Clerk, C. O. Anderson, 100*l*.

2*nd* Clerk, R. J. A. Farrington, 80*l*.

3*rd* Clerk and Letter Carrier, A. S. O'Brien, 50*l*.

Resident Surgeon Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, Dr. William Robinson, 350*l*.

Dispenser of Medicines, F. A. Burnside, 80*l*.

Storekeeper, R. J. Bowe, 80*l*.

Chaplain, Rev. R. Saunders, 50*l*.

Inspector of Lighthouses, Staff Commander F. J. Lobb, R.N., 800*l*. (from Imperial Funds).

Clerk to Board of Public Works, N. B. Burnside, 40*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, C. G. Walpole, 1,000*l*., and fees in Admiralty.

Attorney-General, O. D. Malcolm, Q.C., 400*l*., and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Police, C. A. Fraser, 500*l*., and quarters.

Prothonotary, E. E. Duncombe, 242*l*., and fees as Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae and R. S. Johnstone, 500*l*. each.

Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office, Nassau, J. S. G. Maclure, 80*l*.

Coroner, Dr. F. A. Holmes, 50*l*.

Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c.—

Abaco, Thos. F. Jones, 150*l*., boat allowance 15*l*.

Andros Island, L. E. Forsyth, 100*l*., travelling allowance 50*l*., house rent 25*l*.

Bimini, J. C. Bethel, 100*l*., boat allowance 10*l*.
Crooked Island, W. V. Stuart, 150*l*., boat allowance 15*l*.

Eleuthera, C. Napier Curling, 200*l*., boat allowance 15*l*.

Exuma, John A. Bowe, 100*l*., boat allowance 10*l*.

Harbour Island, P. W. D. Armbrister, 215*l*., boat allowance 20*l*.

Inagua, J. C. O'Halloran, 200*l*., boat allowance 20*l*.

Long Island, S. T. Smith, 100*l*., boat allowance 10*l*.

Ragged Island, 80*l*. and 10*l*. boat allowance.

Rum Cay and Watling's Island, J. Aranah, 120*l*., boat allowance 10*l*., travelling allowance 30*l*.

San Salvador, H. L. Reeves, 100*l*., boat allowance 10*l*.

Jailor of Nassau, W. F. Dalzell, 150*l*., personal allowance 30*l*.

Chaplain to Nassau Prison, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 50*l*.

Medical Inspector, Dr. Maclure, 190*l*., *Medical Officer to Constabulary*, 60*l*.

Sanitary Inspector, S. Peters, 150*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Nassau, The Right Rev. E. T. Churton, D.D.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. T. Bailey, M.A., 400*l*.

Rector of St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275*l*., and 52*l*. house rent.

Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200*l*., and 30*l*. rent.

Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150*l*., and 20*l*. rent.

Incumbent of St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150*l*.

St. Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Chrysostom Threiner.

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1869.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, T. J. McLain.

Germany,

France (Vice), L. Taylor.

Spain, Señor Don Pompeyo Diaz y Cossio.

Spain (Honorary Vice), M. Menendez.

Sweden, L. Taylor.

Denmark, E. George.

Portugal, M. Menendez.

Lloyd's Agent, L. Taylor.

BARBADOS.*Situation and Area.*

Barbados is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most easterly of the Carribee Islands. It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 in breadth, and contains an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles, a little larger than Rutland.

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History.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from: the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. It was nominally taken possession of by the English ship "Olive" in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I, fitted out two large ships, only one of which arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some thirty persons, landed on the leeward side of the island formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I of all the Caribbee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l*. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. The civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island; and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the Restoration, Lord Willoughby renewed his claim, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till 1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

General Description.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, in latitude 13° 5' 42" North, and longitude 3° 58' 29" West. This town contains, according to the census of 1891, 21,000 inhabitants. Speightstown, the only other town, has about 1,500 inhabitants.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an

inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. It is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1894, 49 vessels, of a total net tonnage of 8,786 tons.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as off the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation.

A geological map, with explanatory memoir of the island, was published in 1891 by Messrs. J. B. Harrison and A. J. Jukes Brown, which shows that that area of the island called the Scotland district, which is the part enclosed by a semicircular sweep of the ridge in the north-east, is composed of sandstones, clays, and infusorial earths, the products of which may be in future a valuable source of revenue to the island; already excellent fire-bricks are made near the end of the railway. Mineral tar and oil are also known to exist.

Much of the geological information concerning the coral area was obtained from borings, &c., made by the Barbados Water Supply Company, whose operations were undertaken with a view to supply the rural population of the different parishes with water up to a height of 750 feet above sea-level. The town of Bridgetown has been supplied for many years with an adequate supply of good water by the Bridgetown Water Works Company.

Both companies have been bought up by the Government, and the works are being extended to all the parishes of the Island.

Industry.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 358 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number 466. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses; in 1881, 52,236 hogsheads of sugar, and 33,521 puncheons of molasses. In 1891 the produce amounted to 50,547 hogsheads of sugar and 32,318 puncheons of molasses, as compared with 85,261 hogsheads of sugar, and 51,904 puncheons of molasses in 1890. In 1892, 56,619 hogsheads of sugar, and 43,856 puncheons of molasses. In 1893, 67,157 hogsheads of sugar and 43,374 puncheons of molasses were exported. The exports of produce to the 9th August, 1895, amounted to 31,105 hogsheads of sugar, and 27,074 puncheons of molasses. The area under sugar cultivation is estimated at 100,000 acres.

Population.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there were 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 were white, and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the

labouring population. In 1881 the total was 171,860; by the census of 1891 the population is returned at 182,306, and is now estimated at 186,000. English is universally spoken. Labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in sterling, and British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver, and there is but little gold in circulation. The only bank doing business in Barbados is the Colonial Bank, capital paid up 600,000*l.* sterling. Total number of branches throughout West Indies 13, with deposits, on 31st December, 1893, of about 2,000,000*l.*, and a note circulation (five dollar notes) of 400,000*l.* In Barbados, estimated circulation 50,000*l.* There is a Government savings bank which had on 30th September, 1894, 11,322 depositors, and deposits amounting to 137,969*l.*

Internal Communication.

A railway from Bridgetown to the parish of Saint Andrew (24 miles as surveyed) was commenced in 1880, and completed on 10th September, 1882. The total cost of construction was 195,284*l.*; the receipts for the year ended 30th September, 1894, were 9,432*l.*, exclusive of Government subsidy of 6,000*l.*, and the expenses 11,028*l.* It belongs to the Barbados Railway Company, Limited.

There is telephonic communication between the police stations by 35 miles of line, which cost 1,465*l.*, and is open to public use.

Mail Service, Postage, &c.

The Royal Mail steamers arrive in and leave Barbados every alternate week from and to England. There is also fortnightly communication with all the West Indies by these steamers. The usual length of the voyage from England to Barbados is 11 days.

Besides the Royal Mail, a steamer of the West Indian and Pacific, or the Harrison Line, arrives every week from Liverpool.

The direct line from London arrives monthly.

The Quebec line of steamers arrive fortnightly from the United States.

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados, and direct cable communication with St. Vincent, and thence to the other West Indies, America, and Europe.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters.	Newspapers.
	d.	d.
Within the Island per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	each $\frac{1}{2}$
Places within 800 miles	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	per 2 oz. 1
The United Kingdom	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1
Postal Union west of Suez (except the United Kingdom)...	4	" 1
Postal Union east of Suez...	5	" 1
Parcels to West Indies 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.,		England 8 <i>d.</i>
per lb.		

The Postal statistics of 1893 are as follows:—

	Letters.	Post-cards.	Other articles, such as Newspapers, Circulars, &c.
To United Kingdom..	84,304	2,220	48,418
„ other places ..	206,245	1,978	118,715
Total ..	290,549	4,198	167,133

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Law No. 41 of the 9th December, 1878, which authorises an expenditure not exceeding 15,000*l.* annually.

The central administration is vested in a Board appointed by the Governor, and the local control conducted by the clergyman of the district assisted by the School Committee. There are 189 schools, with 15,962 scholars (average attendance), and 28,656 on the rolls.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875. It is under the administration of the S.P.G., who are the Trustees of General Codrington's will. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and four Island Scholarships at 40*l.* per annum paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or sons of natives. There is a good grammar school, called Harrison College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation, which has been liberally supported by the legislature. It has a staff of 7 university men as Masters, a Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, and a Professor of German. The average number of pupils is about 150. Another First Grade School, "The Lodge," situated in St. John's parish, to the N.E. of the island, was re-opened in 1882, after having been closed for several years. The number of pupils at the close of 1894 was 56. There are four Barbados Scholarships, established by the Education Board, and endowed by the Colony, each of the annual value of 175*l.*, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge for four years.

A first grade school for girls was opened in 1883, called the Queen's College. It has a staff of eight mistresses and a music master. The number of pupils was 140 at close of 1894.

Defence.

Barbados is the headquarters of the military force in the West Indies, having an imperial garrison of 30 officers and 727 non-commissioned officers and men. Charles Fort, on the south west of the island, is a fortified position carrying heavy guns.

Police, &c.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1885 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. In 1882 the Harbour Police (established in 1867) were combined with the

Land Police. A Juvenile Reformatory was opened in April, 1883.

A new lunatic asylum, which has been in course of construction since 1891, has now been completed, and supplies a want which has long been felt. A lazaretto is also kept up at the public expense; and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l.* per annum.

Constitution.

The colony possesses representative institutions, but not responsible Government. The Crown has only a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of public officers. The Government consists of a Governor, a Legislative Council, consisting of nine members appointed by the Queen, and a House of Assembly, having twenty-four members elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise. The qualification of members and electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, which became law in April, 1884, and which repeals all previous legislation on the subject. By this Act a liberal extension of the franchise was granted, and about 2,167 electors are registered under its provisions, the number previous to its enactment being only 1,641. This and other Acts relating to the franchise was consolidated by the Representation of the People Act, 1891, which became law on 1st January, 1892. The only change made was the extension of the franchise to persons enjoying a pension of 50*l.* a year or more. The executive part of the Government consists of the Governor, Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General *ex officio*, and such other persons as may be nominated by the Queen, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor. This body is called the Executive Committee, and introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all Government measures. The Governor of Barbados was for many years the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, but in 1885, by Royal Letters Patent, Barbados was separated from the other Windward Islands, and made a distinct Government.

The total Customs revenue in 1894 was 94,243*l.*

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1889	508,244	216,769	486,360	1,211,370
1890	508,698	218,255	471,770	1,193,723
1891	432,637	207,186	427,794	1,067,617
1892	469,317	195,855	416,399	1,081,571
1893	583,086	254,403	535,046	1,372,536
1894	507,534	227,514	544,286	1,279,334

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	342,988	274,573	386,332	1,003,893
1886	190,240	240,171	309,500	739,911
1887	142,963	314,014	606,430	1,063,397
1888	182,140	305,760	586,684	1,074,584
1889	131,384	280,319	617,884	1,029,588
1890	130,540	317,056	756,793	1,204,389
1891	74,605	261,765	477,884	814,254
1892	119,168	273,895	533,509	926,572
1893	141,942	319,688	781,451	1,243,082
1894	127,444	319,269	537,798	984,511

Public Debt, 31st December, 1894—30,100*l.*
Sinking Fund to redeem it—12,574*l.*

Governors of Barbados since 1850.*

K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
Sir Francis Hincks	Governor	1858-62
James Walker	Administrator	1859
James Walker, afterwards Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1862-6
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Governor	1866
Sanford Freeling, C.M.G.	Administrator	1875
J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.	Governor	1875
Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G.	Governor	1876
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1876
Major Strahan, C.M.G.	Governor	1876
George Dundas, C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1878
Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1879
Major-General D. J. Gamble, C. B.	Administrator	1880
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Lieut.-Governor	1880
Col. Sir R. W. Harley, C.B., K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1881
Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1882-5
Major-General Browne, Sir Charles C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Administrator	1884
Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1885
Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Governor	1889
	Administrator	1891
	Governor	1892

* Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the edition for 1889.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	145,758	146,134	812,225	914,687
1886	136,286	136,628	841,791	916,242
1887	163,489	154,610	880,199	1,028,388
1888	162,713	149,710	988,908	1,126,335
1889	174,720	146,106	1,047,486	1,217,728
1890	186,179	181,635	1,070,433	1,246,262
1891	163,905	176,800	1,047,501	1,178,305
1892	162,663	199,130	1,118,622	1,247,259
1893	161,730	164,633	1,100,747	1,224,067
1894	160,624	161,278	1,130,544	1,232,412

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	311,536	194,973	384,181	890,690
1886	302,763	200,218	360,510	863,491
1887	360,530	165,224	457,433	983,187
1888	428,818	181,809	448,363	1,058,491

Executive Council.

The Governor.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General R. Fowler Butler).
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Hon. Sir G. C. Pile, M.L.C.
 The Hon. W. H. Greaves, Q.C.

Executive Committee.

His Excellency the Governor, *Chairman*.
 The Members of the Executive Council.
 The Hon. W. P. Leacock, Member of Legislative Council.
 C. T. Cottle
 R. Haynes
 J. Thomas Jones
 J. C. Lynch

} Members of Assembly.

Legislative Council.

The Hon. Sir Geo. C. Pile, *President*.
 The Hon. J. W. Parris.
 The Hon. B. C. Howell.
 The Hon. W. P. Leacock.
 The Hon. H. A. Bovell, LL.B., Q.C., *Attorney-General*.
 The Hon. John Kellman.
 The Hon. William Kellman Chandler, B.A., LL.M.
 The Hon. T. Yearwood.
 The Hon. E. B. Colvin.
 Clerk, W. H. Bailey.
Sergeant-at-Arms, The Provost Marshal, *ex-officio*.
Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Phillips, M.A., 33*l*.

*House of Assembly, elected annually (1894-95).**A. J. Pile, C.M.G., Speaker.*

Bridgetown	. . .	E. T. Grannum and J. C. Lynch.
St. Michael	. . .	C. P. Bowen and A. S. Bryden.
St. George	. . .	G. Laurie Pile and J. P. Mason.
Christ Church	. . .	Fred. Clarke and Dr. J. R. Phillips.
St. Philip	. . .	Dr. C. E. Gooding and W. D. Shepherd.
St. John	. . .	G. A. Goodman and W. Herbert Greaves, Q.C.
St. James	. . .	C. J. Greenidge and R. L. Culpepper.
St. Thomas	. . .	T. Parris and C. T. Cottle.
St. Andrew	. . .	J. Thomas Jones and A. P. Haynes.
St. Joseph	. . .	Thomas Gill and R. Haynes.
St. Peter	. . .	A. J. Pile, C.M.G., and C. P. Clarke.
St. Lucy	. . .	H. B. Skeete, jun., and J. C. Packer.

Clerk, W. L. C. Phillips, 400*l*.
 Deputy Clerk, F. A. Layne, 150*l*.
 Marshal, C. M. Braithwaite, 100*l*.
 Chaplain, Rev. J. Lawrance Greaves, 32*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l*., and 600*l*. per annum table allowance.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Lieut. F. R. Barton, 300*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, G. R. Le Hunte, M.A., 835*l*.

Correspondence Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. H. Bailey, 300*l*.; *Clerks*, H. W. Collymore, 150*l*.; J. B. Howell, 100*l*.; A. G. Howell, 75*l*.; W. H. Alder, 50*l*.

Record Branch.

Clerks, F. G. Knight, 200*l*.; C. L. Elder, 100*l*.; and W. L. Crumpton, 60*l*.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, John S. Howell, 1,000*l*.
Chief Clerk, E. S. Bailey, 250*l*.
Clerks, W. N. Phillips, 150*l*.; W. G. Thomas, 80*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, S. S. Phillips, 250*l*.
Clerks, D. Lamming, 150*l*.; P. W. Browne, 100*l*.; J. H. Evelyn, 75*l*.; A. B. Stokes, 60*l*.

Customs.

Controller, P. L. Dillon, 600*l*.; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, averaging 10*l*.
Landing Surveyor, R. Dickson, 350*l*.
Customs Officers, W. Everard, A. D. Bynoe, each 300*l*.; G. B. King, 240*l*.; W. Boreham, 225*l*.; B. Stroud, J. S. Lloyd, each 200*l*.; W. D. Maxwell, E. H. Lyder, each 160*l*.; J. A. Collymore, E. H. Johnston, A. R. Best, each 150*l*.; W. L. Lord, P. L. H. Archer, J. S. Sainsbury, C. F. Hoad, W. E. Newson, and R. Browne, each 100*l*.
Admessenger of Ships, W. S. Stephenson, fees 42*l*. 15*s*. in 1894.

Inland Revenue Department.

Inspector of Officers, W. L. H. Haynes, 300*l*.
 F. N. Stokes, E. P. Boyce, H. K. Sissett, and W. L. McKinstry, 200*l*. each.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector of Police, C. J. Lawrance, 400*l*., and quarters.
Chief Clerk, C. E. Goodman, 100*l*.
Medical Officer Central Station, &c., T. Bowen, M.D., 160*l*.
Inspector of Prisons, F. F. Smith, 100*l*.
Visiting Justices at Glendairy, J. G. Knight and S. J. Fraser.
Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith., 600*l*.
Governor of Glendairy Prison, J. M. Lash, 350*l*., and quarters.
Surgeon to Glendairy Prison, T. Bowen, M.D., 200*l*.
Chaplain to Prisons, Rev. J. L. Greaves, 300*l*.
Schoolmaster at Glendairy, J. H. Moore, 75*l*.
Superintendent of Juvenile Reformatory, J. B. Bovell, 300*l*., and quarters; and *Superintendent Botanical Station*, 150*l*.
Chief Officer, E. L. Skeete, 100*l*., and quarters.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, C. J. Lawrance, 100*l*.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimmingham, 600*l*.
Accountant, E. F. Evelyn, 300*l*.
Clerks, F. C. King, 225*l*.; F. M. Bishop, 150*l*.; H. H. Heath, 125*l*.; R. F. B. Hutchinson, 100*l*.; H. J. R. Greenidge, 100*l*.; J. S. A. Hurley, 75*l*.; Robert Browne, 60*l*.; I. J. Tinling, 50*l*., all with fees.

Public Works.

Superintendent, E. F. S. Bowen, F.S.I., 300*l*.
Clerk, E. B. Bynoe, 100*l*.
Storekeeper, J. O. D. Boyce, 80*l*.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour and Shipping Master, J. K. Kirkham, 275*l*.
 with fees as shipping master in 1894, 307*l*. and
 allowance of 54*l*. for boats and office rent.
Assistant Harbour Master, A. Browne, 150*l*.
Clerk, L. K. Grant, 40*l*.
Health Officer, Thos. Bowen, M.D., 200*l*.
Assistant Ditto, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., 100*l*.

Savings Bank.

Secretary and Actuary, C. G. Howell, 300*l*., and
 bonus, 100*l*.
1st Clerk, C. N. Roach, 75*l*., and bonus 25*l*.
2nd Clerk, J. C. Kellman, 50*l*., and bonus 25*l*.
3rd Clerk, O. C. Dear, 50*l*.

Public Library.

Librarian, Rev. J. F. Walcott, 240*l*.
Clerk, H. D. Claret, 50*l*.

Public Market.

Clerk and Inspector of Weights and Measures, G. T.
 Taylor, 200*l*., and fees.
Inspector of Meat, G. T. Taylor, 150*l*.
Sub-Inspector, W. H. Thorpe, 100*l*.
Medical Surveyor, F. B. Archer, M.B., C.M., fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir W. C. Reeves, Kt.; 1,500*l*.
Attorney-General, 750*l*.
Solicitor-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A., Q.C.; 250*l*.
Queen's Solicitor and Proctor, E. K. Taylor (fees).
Master in Chancery, W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.M.,
 (fees 1,229*l*. in 1894).
Registrar in Chancery, Robert Haynes (fees 261*l*. in
 1894); also *Clerk of the Crown*, with 100*l*.; and
*Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Common
 Pleas* (fees 567*l*. in 1894).
Official Assignee, R. J. Clinckett (fees 604*l*. in 1894).
Escheator-General, (vacant).
Casual-Receiver, B. E. Bynoe, fees.
Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.
Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.
Five Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds,
etc., W. L. C. Phillips, C. P. Bowen, Thomas
 Peterkin, M.C.P., J. W. C. Catford, T. H.
 Sealy, B.A., fees.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, W. K.
 Chandler, B.A., LL.M.; N. F. Briggs, B.A., and
 J. G. Knight, 450*l*. each.
Clerk to ditto, E. G. Sinckler, 250*l*.
Judge of Petty Debt Court, S. J. Fraser, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's, H. E. S.
 Hodge, 200*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. C. Gill, 100*l*.
2nd Assistant Clerk, H. P. Simmons, 50*l*.
Police Magistrates of Bridgetown and St. Michael,
 H. S. Seon, and J. P. Massiah, 450*l*. each.
Police Magistrates of Rural Districts—
*B.—*A. Sealy, 350*l*.
*C.—*H. S. Thorne, 350*l*.
*D.—*M. J. Berkeley, 350*l*.
*E.—*W. W. Gowdey, 350*l*.
*F.—*W. T. Armstrong, 350*l*.

Coroner for—

St. Michael, N. F. Briggs, B.A., 150*l*.
Christ Church and St. George, A. Sealy, 100*l*.
St. Philip and St. John, J. Sealy, M.D.,
 100*l*.
St. Joseph and St. Andrew, J. H. Chandler,
 M.D., 80*l*.
St. James and St. Thomas, J. E. Moore,
 M.R.C.S.E., 80*l*.
St. Peter and St. Lucy, W. H. Jordan, 80*l*.

Medical.

Visiting Surgeon, General Hospital, F. B. Archer,
 M.B., C.M., 100*l*.
Ditto, ditto, T. Sinclair Browne, M.B., 100*l*.
Ditto, ditto, T. L. Gaskin, M.R.C.S.E., 100*l*.
Resident Surgeon General Hospital, C. Bowen, M.D.,
 300*l*., and quarters.
Junior Res. Surgeon, B. Clarke, M.B., 200*l*., and
 quarters.
Chaplain, Rev. G. J. Clark-Holman, 80*l*.
Secretary, Dudley Wilson, 125*l*.
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, A. Field,
 M.B., C.M., 500*l*., and quarters.
Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Greaves.
Resident Steward, L. A. Corbin, 100*l*., and quarters.
Visiting Physician, Lazaretto, J. E. Moore,
 M.R.C.S.E., 100*l*.
Superintendent, A. B. Winter, 125*l*., and quarters.
Steward, W. A. Phillips, 50*l*.
Chaplain, Rev. E. B. Bovell, 30*l*.
Clerk, Board of Health, J. Sanderson, 100*l*.

Educational.

President of the Education Board, The Right Rev.
 H. Bree, D.D.
Principal of Codrington College, Rev. Canon T. H.
 Bindley, M.A., B.D., 450*l*. and house.
Classical Lecturer (vacant), 300*l*. and quarters.
Medical Lecturer, etc., of ditto, H. J. Wolseley,
 M.D., 40*l*.
*Island Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural
 Science*, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., 500*l*., and fees
 in 1894, 663*l*.
Assistant Professor of Chemistry, etc., R. R. Hall,
 320*l*. to 350*l*.
Head Master of Harrison College, H. Deighton,
 M.A., F.R.A.S., 600*l*., fees, and quarters.
Assistant-Masters of ditto, O. de C. Emtage, B.A.,
 R. E. E. Frampton, M.A., W. Brown, B.A.,
 E. Ross Barker, B.A., A. S. Cocks, B.A., G. B.
 Cox, B.A.
Science Master, J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A.
Assistant Science Master, R. R. Hall, B.A.
German Master, Herr Ludlow, 100*l*.
Inspector of Schools, Rev. J. E. Reece, M.A., 400*l*.
Assistant-Inspector of Schools, Jos. A. Carrington,
 300*l*.
Secretary of Education Board, Rev. J. R. Nichols,
 B.A., 200*l*.
Assistant Secretary of Education Board, Jos. Colly-
 more, 75*l*.
Assistant-Examiner, G. T. Cumberbatch, 180*l*.
Superintendent Botanical Station, Dodds Reformatory,
 J. R. Bovell, 150*l*.

Poor Law Board.

President, Hon. W. P. Leacock, M.L.C.
Members, Rev. J. Y. Edghill, J. P. Mason, M.C.P.,
 W. K. Chandler, B.A., LL.M., and F. J.
 Clarke, M.C.P.

Poor Law Inspector, C. Hutson, M.B., C.M., 600*l*.
Secretary, A. R. Fields, 125*l*.

Water Works Department.

Members.

Speaker House of Assembly, Chairman, A. J. Pile, C.M.G.
 W. P. Leacock, M.L.C., C. T. Cottle, M.C.P.
 J. E. Ince, J. J. Law, D. M. Simpson.

Officers.

- * *Engineer and Manager*, George Lingwood, C.E., 1,000*l*.
- * *Assistant Engineer*, A. de Saubergue, A.M.I.C.E., 350*l*.
- * *Inspector*, J. R. M. Cane, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
- * *Engineer's Clerk*, O. Smith, 37*l*. 10*s*.
- * *Secretary*, J. Inniss Howell, 600*l*.
- * *Chief Clerk*, W. W. Inniss, 200*l*.
- * *2nd Clerk*, L. C. Taggart, 75*l*.
- * *Captain Steam Launches*, L. Bibby, 100*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D., 1,000*l*.
Chancellor of the Diocese, Hon. H. A. Bovell, Q.C.
Archdeacon, Ven. G. M. D. Frederick, M.A.
Registrar of Diocese, Thomas H. Sealy, B.A., fees.
Dean and Rector of St. Michael, The Very Rev. T. Clarke, M.A.
Christ Church, Rev. Canon A. Alder.
St. Philip, Rev. Canon E. L. Smith.
St. George, Rev. G. Sisnett.
St. John, Rev. Canon E. M. Sealy, M.A.
St. Joseph, Rev. E. S. Thorne, S.C.C.
St. Andrew, Rev. P. L. Phillips, M.A.
St. Thomas, Rev. E. N. Thomas, S.C.C.
St. James, Rev. Canon W. C. Watson.
St. Peter, Ven. Archdeacon G. M. D. Frederick, M.A.
St. Lucy, Rev. H. Hutson.

There are also 30 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200*l*. each, and most of them are provided with residences or allowances or house rent.

The Roman Catholics receive 50*l*. a-year.

The Moravians receive 400*l*. "

The Wesleyans receive 700*l*. "

The total expenditure on the ecclesiastical establishment is 11,377*l*.

Officers, Military (Barbados).

Major-General, R. Fowler Butler.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Major C. G. Knocker, A.C.S., Brevet-Major F. W. N. McCracken, Royal Berks Regt.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Colonel R.E.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Dep. Assistant Commissary-General, Capt. R. H. Gill.
District Paymaster, Lt.-Colonel S. D. Crookenden.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, Geo. T. Tate.
 " A. St. Hill, Vice-Consul.
Denmark, A. R. Raven.
France, J. G. Austin, jun., Agent Vice-Consul.
Sweden and Norway, J. G. Austin, jun.

* These Officers are paid from the Public Treasury, but are not entitled to a pension.

Portugal, N. E. Parravicino.
Dominican Republic, N. E. Parravicino.
Colombia, N. E. Parravicino.
Paraguay, N. E. Parravicino.
Netherlands, V. Hänschell.
Venezuela, S. H. McCormick.
Haiti, L. E. De Lagarde, Consul-General.
Austria-Hungary, Archibald Laurie.
Spain, S. H. McCormick.
Germany, V. Hänschell.
Peruvian Republic, V. Hänschell.
Russia, V. Hänschell, Vice-Consul.
Mexico, V. Hänschell.

BASUTOLAND.

Situation and Area.

Basutoland forms an irregular oval in the north-east of the Cape Colony; the main axis, about 150 miles in length, lying in a north-easterly direction. The Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony form its boundaries. Its area is estimated at 10,293 square miles, or nearly as large as Belgium.

It lies between 29 and 30 degrees South Lat., and between 27 and 28 degrees East Long.

Description and Climate.

The territory, which is well watered, and enjoys an excellent climate, is the finest grain producing country in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basutos to rear immense herds of cattle. The scenery is grand, and in many parts extremely beautiful.

The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is really one continuous elevated plateau, though broken and rugged. The extension of arable culture has tended to drive the cattle more and more into the high grounds. The mean temperature during the year 1890 was 60° Fahr., the absolute maximum being 90° and absolute minimum 21°. The rainfall in 1890 was 37.44 inches.

The climate is perfect for Europeans and natives alike, and when more easily reached the country will prove a great health resort. Its high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is almost unknown except among the section of natives who have taken to wearing clothes, and Europeans who have come to the country on account of their disease. The latter in early stages of the disease improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland. Leprosy imported from the Orange Free State and Cape Colony has now a firm hold in the country, one in every 2,500 persons being a leper. As yet it has been possible to do little to check the spread of the disease.

Population and Industry.

In 1875, when Basutoland formed part of the Cape Colony, at the general census of the Colony taken in that year, the European population of Basutoland was 499, and the native 127,707. At the census of 1891, the population numbered 578 Europeans and 218,324 natives.

The statistics, stock, etc., in 1875 were, 35,257 horses, draught cattle 28,626, other 188,791; sheep, woolled, 240,270, other 49,537; goats, angora,

18,592, other 147,162; pigs 15,287; ploughs 2,770, harrows 269. In 1891 the number of horses was 81,194, of cattle 320,234, of ploughs 10,434, and of wagons 808, showing an enormous increase in the wealth of the country.

Maseru, the capital, and largest town, has a population of 862, of whom 99 are Europeans.

The productions are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. There are indications of iron and copper; and coal has been found and is used in some parts, two mines being actively worked for local supply.

History.

The Basutos appear to have been composed of the remnants of several tribes which were broken up in the wars waged by Moselikatze, the king of the Matabele, in the early years of the present century. These remnants were united in about 1818 under Moshesh, a chief of great ability, who ruled for many years.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basutos were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission, and made peace.

A few years later, in 1856, disputes arose between Moshesh and the Orange Free State respecting boundary questions, and hostilities resulted which lasted from 1856 to 1858, with indecisive results, and were concluded by the Treaty of Aliwal, 1858, but collisions frequently recurred.

In 1865 the war broke out afresh, and Moshesh again claimed the protection of the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. He declined to interpose actively, but despatched a British Commissioner, to Thaba Bosigo, the capital of Basutoland, to settle the difficulties. This measure met with little success, and in the end the Boers were successful, and Moshesh sued for peace. At the treaty of Thaba Bosigo, April 1866, he recognised the permanent cession of a portion of his district and acknowledged himself a subject of the Orange Free State.

The peace was of short duration, the war was renewed, and the Basutos, pressed by the Boers, were on the brink of destruction, when they again appealed to be taken under the authority of the Queen, and in January, 1868, Sir Philip Wodehouse received authority to recognise Moshesh and his tribe as British subjects, and for the incorporation of their territory. This was carried into effect by a proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

The country remained in a very unsettled condition, until it was annexed to the Cape by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that Basutoland was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation, and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The subsequent history of Basutoland was one of much trouble and disturbance.

In March, 1879, Moirosi, the chief of the Quithing district, in the south-east of Basutoland, rescued from justice his son Doda, who had been arrested for horse-stealing; and, on the Colonial authorities demanding his surrender, broke out into open defiance of its authority. Owing to the great natural strength of his country and stronghold, considerable difficulty was experienced in subduing him; but in December of that year, his stronghold was carried by storm, and he himself fell in

the assault. The proposals of the Colonial Government to divide the territory occupied by the adherents of this chief into lots for occupation by European settlers gave rise to great discontent among the Basutos who had remained loyal. This discontent was further increased by the extension of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, providing for a general disarmament, to Basutoland by Proclamation in April, 1880, and culminated in the revolt of almost the whole tribe when an attempt was made to put the Act in force. The rebellion spread to the native territories east and south of Basutoland, East Griqualand, Tarnbookieland, and the Ponomisi, where the rising was signalized by the treacherous murder of Mr. Hope, the magistrate, and other Europeans.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Colony to reduce the Basutos to submission by force of arms, but without decisive success, though the loss of their cattle, and the interruption of cultivation, caused great distress amongst them. Early in 1881 overtures for an arrangement were made by the leading chiefs, and, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, the High Commissioner acted as arbiter between the Colonial Government and the Basutos.

The terms of his award were, the registration of arms, the payment of compensation to those natives who had remained loyal by the tribe, and also the payment of a fine of 5,000 head of cattle. The award was accepted by the Basutos and the fine paid, but little was done towards fulfilling the other conditions. The Colonial Ministry, with a view to facilitate a settlement, cancelled the award and induced the Cape Parliament to assume the burden of compensating the loyalists. The Disarmament Proclamation was also repealed, and at a Pitso held on the 24th of April, 1883, a very liberal constitution was offered to the Basutos. Masupha, however, the chief of the Berea district, with several other chiefs of influence, held aloof, and practically declared their intention to have no further connexion with the Colonial Government, and the tribe generally were understood to wish to be under the direct authority of the Imperial Government. In the meantime a strong feeling in favour of the entire abandonment of Basutoland had grown up in the Colony, and on the request of the Colonial Ministry the Imperial Government decided to undertake for a time the administration of the country on condition that satisfactory evidence was given by the Basutos of their desire to remain under the British Crown, that the Orange Free State should undertake to cause the frontier to be respected by its subjects, and that the colony should pay over towards the cost of administration the customs duties received on goods imported into Basutoland. This offer was accepted by the Colony, and provision was made in the Basutoland Disannexation Act of 1883 for the payment of 20,000*l.* a year, and the Free State also intimated its willingness to comply with the conditions so far as it was concerned.

A great national Pitso of the Basutos was held on the 29th of November, 1883, attended by the representatives of more than two-thirds of the whole tribe, who unanimously expressed their willingness to comply with the conditions on which the Imperial Government was prepared to assume the responsibility of the administration of the country. Several important chiefs who were not at the Pitso subsequently expressed their

* Since reduced to 18,000*l.*

concurrence in this resolution, Masupha alone refusing to accept the offers of the Government and desiring to remain independent. Her Majesty's Government upon this decided that their conditions were sufficiently complied with, advised the Queen to sanction the Dis-annexation Act, and immediately took steps for carrying on the government under the immediate authority of the Crown, from the 13th March, 1884. Masupha tendered his submission in 1886, and asked for a magistrate to be resident in his district.

Constitution.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation.

The Chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Courts, where all cases between European and natives are brought.

For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into six districts, namely, Maseru, Leribe, Cornet Spruit, Berea, Mafeteng, and Quithing. Each of the districts is sub-divided into wards, presided over by hereditary chiefs allied to the Moshesh family. The revenue arises from the Cape contribution, the post office, native hut-tax, and the sale of licences.

The latest reports describe a great improvement in the state of the country. Law and order have been restored, serious crime is rare, and the drinking habits, which threatened to destroy the people, have been practically abandoned owing to the influence of the leading chiefs, the Missionaries, and the Government. There is now not a single canteen in the country. The area under arable cultivation steadily increases, and there is less and less tendency to stock-thieving and petty warfare.

Education.

Excellent work is being carried on in the country by Missionaries, in whose hands the labour of education is almost exclusively vested. There are 144 schools, with 7,548 scholars, nine-tenths being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. There are two small Government schools, and grants in aid of education to the extent of 3,799*l.* were made for the year 1894-95.

Means of Communication.

There are no navigable waterways, the rivers being low in winter and flooded generally in summer. The usual mode of conveyance is by ox-waggon or light cart.

The roads in the country are now in good condition for any kind of transport, but the periodical rains draining down from the high watersheds seriously damage them. There are no railways in the country.

The line of postal communication is through the Cape Colony and Orange Free State. There is a weekly mail service by carts, and letters to and from Europe take about 22 days, to Cape Town 4 days. Postal rates are similar to those of the Cape Colony, viz., internal 1*d.*, foreign 2*d.*. The parcels post and money order systems have been extended to Basutoland. The telegraph station is Maseru and Mafeteng, whence there is direct communication with Cape Town.

Trade.

Imports for the year ended December, 1894, amounted to 68,674*l.*, and the exports were estimated at 83,407*l.* The imports consist chiefly of blankets, ploughs, saddlery, clothing, iron and tin ware, and groceries.

The exports consist chiefly of grain, cattle, and wools. The commercial intercourse is almost exclusively with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

Basutoland from the 1st July, 1891, has been admitted into a Customs Union with the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, by which arrangement a share of customs duties collected at the ports of the Cape Colony is credited to Basutoland, but retained by the Cape Government on account of the annual contribution of 18,000*l.*

Currency and Banking.

There are no banks in the Territory, but a Government Post Office savings bank has been established. The currency is exclusively British, but exchange, and even the payment of taxes, is still largely conducted by barter.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1885-6	£26,786	£26,414
1886-7	30,265	29,094
1887-8	30,102	30,584
1888-9	37,210	34,872
1889-90	39,606	37,265
1890-91	41,784	40,825
1891-92	40,753	42,657
1892-93	41,045	39,838
1893-94	43,667	41,301
1894-95	44,627	43,064

(Year ends 30th June.)

There is no public debt.

Establishment.

Resident Commissioner, Colonel Sir Marshal James Clarke (late R.A.), K.C.M.G., 1,800*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance (acting in Zululand).

Acting Resident Commissioner, G. Lagden, C.M.G.
Acting Government Secretary and Accountant, F. Enraght-Moony.

Assistant Commissioners, S. Barrett, 575*l.*; J. W. Bowker, T. P. Kennan, H. C. Sloley, L. Wroughton, and J. C. MacGregor, 500*l.* each.

Sub-Inspectors of Police, C. Griffith, E. D'U. Blyth, W. Boxwell, J. Griffith, C. E. Boyes, C. Y. Brabant, H. R. Cartwright, W. D. P. Mansel, H. D. Longe, and R. M. Bosworth-Smith.
Accounting Clerk, J. P. Murray, 250*l.*

Postmaster, Maseru, John Mackay, 200*l.*

Medical Officers, N. M. McFarlane, W. M. Eaton, E. C. Long, M. E. Leicester, and N. M. MacFarlane.

There are no Foreign Consuls.

BERMUDA.

Situation and Area.

The "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated in the Western Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15' N., and long. 64° 51' W., about 580 miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Conti-

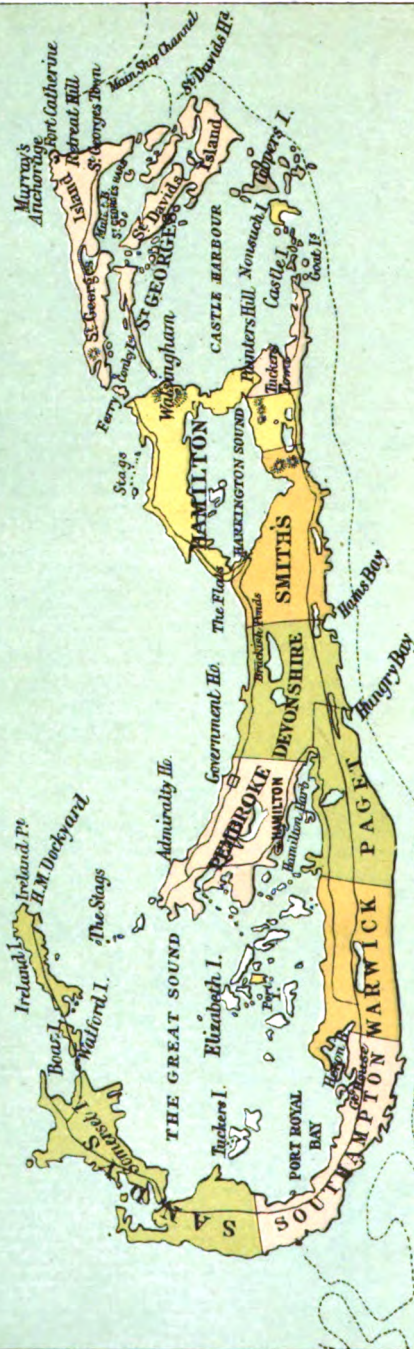
THE BERMUDAS. OR SOMERS ISLANDS.

WITH PAROCHIAL DIVISIONS.

Long $64^{\circ} 41'$ to $64^{\circ} 54'$ W.

Lat. $32^{\circ} 15'$ to $32^{\circ} 23'$ N.

A T L A N T I C O C E A N



Scale of Miles.
1 2 3 4 5

Roads marked

ment. The distance from Liverpool is about 2,900 miles, from Halifax in Nova Scotia 730, from New York 677, and from the nearest of the West Indian Islands about 800 miles. The total area is estimated at 18 square miles (less than one-eighth of Rutland.)

History.

These islands were discovered in the year 1515, by a Spanish mariner, Juan Bermudes, after whom they were called The Bermudas. The Spaniards however took no steps to form a settlement on the islands, and they were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship, "The Sea Venture," while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels, conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called after the name of the Admiral's ship, The Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan Bermudes, called the group after him, "The Somers' Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their Charter, so as to include the islands within their dominion, and this extension was readily granted by King James I; but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of 2,000*l.* to a new body of adventurers, called "The Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers' Islands," and thenceforward, for a considerable time, the islands bore the name of the Admiral who had led thither the first body of settlers.

General Description.

The Bermudas may be described as a singular agglomeration of small islands and submarine sand hills and coral reefs, forming together an irregular oval ring, measuring about 22 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 10 miles in width from N.W. to S.E. The external ring—whether composed of islands or of sunken banks or reefs—is seldom more than a mile in width, and generally considerably less.

At present the southern portion only of the encircling ring is formed of islands, the northern, eastern, and western sides being composed of almost continuous reefs of coral. The largest island, generally known as The Main Island, is about fourteen miles in length, and about a mile in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 feet above the sea. All the other islands taken together measure about 3,000 acres. The town of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, enclosed between the encircling reef, forms a safe and convenient harbour for the vessels which carry on the island trade.

Next in importance to the main island is the island of St. George, on which stands the town of St. George, so named after Admiral Sir George Somers, whose heart is buried there. This town was formerly the capital of the colony, and though now shorn of much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of Government to Hamilton, is still a town of considerable trade, and its harbour is much frequented as a harbour of refuge.

The other principal islands of the group are—Ireland Island, standing by itself in the centre of the inland waters, and entirely given up for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments. Boaz and Watford Islands, intervening between Ireland Island and the rest of the group, are now exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons; Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, are all inhabited by a civil population. The islands form an almost continuous chain: with the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is uninterrupted communication by roads and bridges and causeways from St. George over the main island and Somerset—Watford and Boaz to Ireland Island—a distance of about 22 miles. Arrangements have been made to construct a swing bridge between Somerset and Watford Islands, which will complete the chain.

A little over a third of the inhabitants are of English descent, the remainder belonging to the negro race. English is universally spoken.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches, evenly distributed throughout the year. There is no winter, the thermometer never falling below 40 deg. of Fahr., and the summers are never very hot, the thermometer rarely rising above 85 deg. The summer heat too is generally tempered by a pleasant sea breeze.

Trade and Agriculture.

In former days the inhabitants of Bermuda gave themselves up almost entirely to maritime pursuits. Numerous small vessels, of from 200 to 300 tons burden, built by the islanders themselves, of their native cedar, traded between the West Indies and Demerara, and the United States, and the British colonies of North America. Later they extended their voyages, carrying the salt fish of Newfoundland to Italy and Portugal, and taking back the Port wine for which Newfoundland became celebrated, or running down to Madeira or Ascension to meet the homeward bound Indian fleet, and taking back cargoes of tea or other Indian and Chinese products to be distributed along the American seaboard.

The repeal of the British navigation laws, the introduction of steam, and the very general substitution of iron for wooden ships, gradually destroyed the carrying trade which had been so profitable to Bermuda, and now the maritime fleet may be said to have ceased to exist, and the industry of the islanders is entirely confined to turning to account the small quantity of agricultural land which they possess. Hamilton is however still a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 24 vessels, of 5,954 tons.

The soil of Bermuda is generally poor in quality, and three-fourths of the area is quite unfit for cultivation.

But the climate combined with the geographical position of these islands, in some measure compensates for the smallness of the area of fertile ground. There being nothing to fear from winter frosts, the ground can be sown and planted at any time from the end of August to the end of March, and the crops can be gathered and shipped off to New York in the months of March, April, May, and June, when the corresponding American produce has as yet scarcely shown itself above ground, and the Bermudians, taking advantage of this

raise large crops of early potatoes, onions, and lily bulbs, tomatoes and beetroot, with which they keep the New York market supplied at a time when those vegetables cannot be obtained from any other quarter. Small quantities of arrowroot and cut flowers are also exported. Practically the whole of the exports go to the United States, which also supplies two-thirds of the imports, the remainder coming from the United Kingdom and Canada.

Very little use is made of the soil in Bermuda after the spring crops have been grown; a few melons, pumpkins, or sweet potatoes may be raised here and there, but by far the greater part of the ground is allowed to remain idle during the hot summer months; anything that could then be grown in Bermuda can be imported so much more cheaply from America, that it never pays to produce it. Very little also of the spring produce of the islands is consumed by the inhabitants: it is too costly; nearly all the early vegetables raised in Bermuda are exported, and the whole population, civil and military, depends for its subsistence upon food supplies obtained from abroad. All the bread and meat, and nearly all the vegetables consumed in the islands, are imported from New York, and all the food, furniture, clothing, horses, and cattle are brought from that or other quarters. Of late years the Islands of Bermuda have become a favourite winter resort for Americans and Canadians seeking to escape the rigours of the climate of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up, and a considerable amount of money is expended by the visitors.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation are British currency, which is legal tender. There is no limit to the legal tender of British silver. The Bermuda Banking Company has recently established a bank at Hamilton. Messrs. N. T. Butterfield and Son have also a banking establishment at Hamilton, and several of the leading merchants do a considerable amount of business as private bankers and agents. A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and there are branches at Hamilton, St. George's, and Sandy's Parish. The number of depositors at the end of 1894 was 920; the total amount of deposits 16,076*l*.

Education.

In 1839 the Colonial Legislature first granted a sum of money to aid elementary schools.

The central control is vested in a Board of Education, consisting of the Governor and eight other members appointed by the Executive under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1879.

The local management is nominally in the hands of each parish vestry, which constitutes under the last named Act a local board of education.

All the schools are *private* schools, charging fees. Attendance is compulsory, and there were in 1893, 24 aided schools with 1,303 scholars.

There are, in addition, about 40 schools which receive no State aid.

Means of Communication.

Telegraphic communication with the United Kingdom has recently been secured by the laying of a cable between the Islands and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Rates to Halifax, 3*s*. per word.

„ England, 4*s*. „

There is a regular fortnightly mail service with New York, and a weekly service during the early spring; a monthly mail service with Halifax, N.S., Turks Island, and Jamaica; and a line of steamers making monthly trips between St. John, N.B. and the West Indies, touch at the Islands both ways. There is no direct service with England. Letters from England take 12 days to reach Bermuda.

		Letters.		Newspapers
		d.	1	Free.
Within the Colony, per ½ oz.				
To all Postal	} „ 2½	2½	{ Books } 1 <i>d</i> .	{ per 2 oz. } 1 <i>d</i> .
Union coun-				
tries				
Parcels to England 9 <i>d</i> . per lb.				

Internal Communications.

There are no railways in the Colony. There are 94 miles of colonial and 15 miles of military roads. The telegraphs are worked by the military authorities, and comprise 15 miles of cable and 32 miles of land line. The total cost of construction was 3,954*l*., the receipts in 1894 were 18*l*., and the expenditure was 278*l*. There is also a private telephone company, which has about 225 subscribers and upwards of 700 miles of wire in line.

Government and Constitution.

Representative government was introduced into the colony in 1620, but the charter of the Bermudian Company of London was annulled in 1684, and since then the Governors have always been appointed by the Crown, and the laws of the colony have been enacted by a local legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly. The session lasts usually from May to November.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council, consisting at present of four official and two unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of Privy Council and of the Legislature are paid 8*s*. a day for each day's attendance. There are 1,167 electors, the electoral qualifications being the possession of freehold property of not less than 60*l*. value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at 240*l*.

Local Government.

Hamilton and St. George have been incorporated since 1793 and 1797 respectively, and there are nine parish vestries, all the members of which, as well as of the two town corporations, are elected annually. The revenue of these bodies in 1894 was 5,016*l*., and the expenditure 5,414*l*.; while their debt at the end of that year was 15,750*l*.

The Naval Station.

The importance of the Bermudas as a naval station began to be felt towards the end of the last century.

The position of the islands, situated in mid-ocean, at almost equal distances from the West Indies, the eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, including our great naval station at Halifax, presents many advantages for the

establishment of a Naval Station in the Western Atlantic, and the peculiar conformation of the group affords special facilities for the creation of a naval depot and fortress of the first class. A broad and almost continuous barrier, formed of a succession of islands and sunken coral reefs, and measuring about 50 miles in circuit, encloses an internal oval area of about 120 square miles of water, access to which from the outer ocean can only be gained through a few long narrow tortuous channels in which are interspersed not a few clusters of sunken coral rocks. Ireland Island—which contains Her Majesty's dockyard and the other naval establishments—occupies a central position in the midst of this enclosed sea.

The tortuous channel giving access to it is commanded throughout its whole length, as are also the approaches to it from either side, by numerous batteries mounting very heavy guns behind casemated iron shields. There is a permanent garrison of Imperial troops, numbering 1,400 men, and the mean number of the Admiralty establishment is 1,200.

The revenue from customs in 1894 was 25,444*l*.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	28,693	29,096	183,442	215,981
1886	30,518	28,432	233,883	281,528
1887	27,401	28,731	179,972	198,008
1888	29,372	30,147	199,199	228,385
1889	29,938	30,089	179,272	221,755
1890	32,394	30,270	265,944	307,506
1891	33,531	32,029	242,530	287,694
1892	33,955	31,643	325,276	348,576
1893	34,893	33,713	312,524	354,043
1894	32,476	34,216	272,503	293,808

Public Debt in 1894—47,100*l*.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	67,915	23,696	146,228	237,839
1886	79,037	20,294	179,859	279,190
1887	71,883	17,656	175,381	264,920
1888	82,985	22,786	194,219	299,990
1889	70,490	21,806	180,307	272,603
1890	92,739	25,464	189,813	308,016
1891	85,775	30,542	209,659	325,976
1892	88,056	35,925	205,302	329,283
1893	86,601	34,470	206,509	327,580
1894	85,903	30,152	169,992	286,047

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	2,905	2,021	79,670	84,596
1886	3,367	1,351	73,828	78,546
1887	2,300	1,459	85,160	88,919
1888	2,054	1,487	96,109	99,650
1889	2,314	2,273	60,389	64,976
1890	2,038	4,286	131,202	137,526
1891	1,794	3,457	124,552	129,803
1892	2,473	2,620	110,362	115,455
1893	1,639	6,558	120,872	129,069
1894	2,003	4,011	92,363	98,377

1891-92, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200*l*. (Governor's salary).

(c)

	White.	Coloured.
Population, Census 1861—11,461.	—	—
1871—12,121.	4,725.	7,396.
1881—13,948.	5,384.	8,564.
1891—15,013.	5,690.	9,323.

Population of Hamilton, 1,296; of St. George, 2,150.

Governors since 1850.*

- 1854 Col. Freeman Murray.
 1861 Col. H. St. George Ord, R.E., C.B.
 1867 Col. Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.
 1870 Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1871 Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
 1877 Major-Gen. Sir R. M. Laffan, K.E., K.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Lionel John Galwey, R.E.
 1888 Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.
 1892 Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.†

In the absence of the Governor the Senior Military Officer administers the Government.

Executive Council.

Lieut.-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief; E. C. S. Moore, Lieut.-Colonel, C.R.E.; A. Alison, Colonial Secretary; S. B. Gray, C.M.G., Attorney General; James Tucker, C.M.G., Receiver General; J. H. Trimmingham, Assistant Justice; R. D. Darrell, Solicitor-General.
 Clerk, F. L. Godet, 100*l*.

Legislative Council.

Josiah Rees, Chief Justice; A. Alison, Colonial Secretary; James Tucker, C.M.G., Receiver General; J. H. Trimmingham; T. N. Dill; W. H. Wilkinson; R. D. Darrell; J. M. Hayward.
 Clerk, F. L. Godet, 100*l*.

House of Assembly (36 Members).

Speaker, S. S. Ingham, 200*l*. per annum.

Sandys' parish	John F. Burrows.
	H. H. Gilbert.
	M. S. Hunt.
	E. Crawley
Southampton parish	Forster M. Cooper.
	S. C. Bell.
	J. H. Masters.
	G. O. Whitney
Warwick parish	W. J. F. Frith.
	W. S. Frith.
	T. J. Lightbourn
	N. A. Cooper.
Paget parish	S. Brownlow Gray.
	S. S. Ingham, Speaker.
	T. J. Wadson.
	A. J. Hodsdon.
Pembroke parish	Wm. Bluck.
	J. H. Trimmingham, jun.
	S. A. Masters.
	J. H. T. Jackson.
Devonshire parish	R. Gray.
	N. Vesey.
	R. Tynes.
	Daniel Trimmingham.

* For Governors previous to 1850 see edition for 1889.

† Gen. Lyons is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B.

<i>Smith's parish</i>	J. W. Pearman.
	C. Peniston.
	T. H. Outerbridge.
	A. Outerbridge.
<i>Hamilton parish</i>	T. A. Outerbridge.
	S. C. Outerbridge.
	J. S. Darrell.
	G. W. West.
<i>St. George's parish</i>	J. R. Duerden.
	W. J. Boyle.
	Alexander Smith.
	G. Spurling.

Clerk, D. E. Seon, 150l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General
Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B., 2,946l.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Captain A. J.
W. Dowell.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, A. Alison,
400l. and fees.
Clerk, Allan F. Smith, 190l.
District Registrars, J. M. Hayward, C. Peniston,
R. Tynes, C. H. Tucker, J. T. Darrell, John
Fowle.
Colonial Surveyor, W. C. Hallett, 350l.
Causeway Bridge Keeper, T. L. Outerbridge, 146l.
Lighthouse Keepers, W. S. Perinchief 125l., and
J. Carriass, 100l.
Medical Officer of Health, Eldon Harvey, M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., 370l.
Health Officers, C. H. Butterfield, M.D., and
Surgeon Captain G. F. Gubbin, A.M.S., fees.
Queen's Printer, G. V. Lee.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navi-
gation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, James
Tucker, C.M.G., 500l. and fees.
Assistant ditto, St. George's, J. H. S. Frith, 200l.
Clerk, Treasury, C. H. Tucker, 190l.
Revenue Officer, Hamilton, J. T. Gilbert, 160l.
" *St. George's, C. M. McCallan, 160l.*
" *Ireland Island, A. R. Outerbridge,*
150l.
Inspector of Schools, Geo. Simpson, 250l.

Police and Gaols.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 200l.
" *St. George's, W. T. Roberts, 170l.*
" *Sandys, John Fowle, 170l.*
Superintendent of Police, G. Tear, 100l.
Gaoler, Hamilton, A. Hatcher, 85l.
" *St. George's, J. Kendrick, 85l.*

General Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, A. G. Butterfield, 300l.
Clerks, C. W. McCallan, 200l.; A. C. C. Jones,
120l.
Postmaster, St. George's, Van O. S. Brown, 200l.
Clerk, A. Greig, 60l.
Sub-Postmaster, Sandys, R. Fowle, 60l.
Sub-Postmistress, Ireland Island, M. L. Wardor, 80l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court),
Sir Josiah Rees, Kt., 700l. and fees.
Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and T.
N. Dill, fees.
Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty
Court), S. B. Gray, 600l. and fees.
Provost-Marshal, Clarence Peniston, 200l. and fees.
Clerk of Assize Court, D. E. Seon, 100l., fees.
Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court, N. A. Butterfield,
fees.
Marshal, S. A. Masters, fees.
Coroners, T. J. Lightbourn and J. M. Hayward,
fees.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermudas, Right Rev.
Llewellyn Jones.
Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Light-
bourn } fees
Ditto, Hamilton and Smith, Rev. G. Tucker } each with
Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M. M. } from parish.
James
Ditto, Paget and Warwick, Rev. J. F. B. L.
Lough
Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. Bruce
Mackay
Presbyterian Minister, Rev. Alex. Christie.
Ditto, Rev. A. Burrows, D.D.
Wesleyan Ministers, Revs. W. Dobson, J. A. Smith,
R. Stevens, and C. H. Huestis.
Reformed Episcopal, Rev. Henry J. Wood.
African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. C. C. Dunlap.

The churches and religious denominations are all
endowed under a temporary Act out of the Public
Treasury, at the rate of 10l. for every 100 of the
number of their body, according to the late
General Census return.

Admiralty Establishment.

Captain in Charge, John W. Brackenbury, R.N.,
C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, R. F. Johnson.
Master Attendant, Staff Commander William Way.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, T. Brown,
M.D., R.N.
Naval Storekeeper, H. C. Maule.

Chief Military Officers.

Lieut.-General Commanding, Lieut. - General
Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. J. W. Dowell.
Assistant Military Secretary, Major R. M. Brady,
W.D.R.A.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant { Lieut.-Colonel W. R.
Generals { Winter, A.S. Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel W. A.
Yule, D.S.O., Royal
Scots Fusiliers.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel F.
C. Morgan.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieut.-Colonel E. C.
S. Moore.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Assistant Com-
missary General of Ordnance W. B. Cooke.
District Paymaster, Staff Paymaster W. Moore
Lane.
Senior Medical Officer, Brigade Surgeon H.
Comerford.
Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. T. Foran.

*Foreign Consuls.**Consul for the United States, M. Hanger.**Vice and Deputy, ditto, J. B. Heyl.**United States Commercial Agent, St. George, E. W. Willett.**France, J. M. Hayward.**Spain, James A. Conyers.**Norway and Sweden, James A. Conyers.**Denmark, Netherlands, and Portugal, J. S. Darrell.**German Empire, Wm. E. Meyer.***BRITISH BECHUANALAND.****Situation and Area.*

The Colony of British Bechuanaland is bounded on the east by the South African Republic, on the south by the Cape Colony, on the west by the 20th meridian of east longitude, and on the north by the Nosop or Oup River, between its intersection by the 20th meridian of east longitude and its junction with the Molopo River, thence by the Molopo River to its junction with the Ramathlabana Spruit and thence by the said Spruit to the frontier of the South African Republic. The area of the territory included by these boundaries is 51,000 square miles.

The Protectorate over Bechuanaland and the Kalahari extends westward to the 20th meridian of east longitude, and northward to the 22nd parallel of south latitude. The area of the Protectorate is about 386,200 square miles. The country to the northward, as far as the Zambesi River, has been declared to be within the sphere of exclusively British influence and protection. A Royal Charter has been granted to the British South Africa Company, which is operating in this district.

History.

As a consequence of the Convention of London concluded on the 27th February, 1884, between Her Majesty and the South African Republic, it was decided by Her Majesty's Government to establish a protectorate in Bechuanaland, with the special object of protecting two chiefs named Mankoroane (chief of the Batlapins), and Montsioa (chief of the Barolonge). The cases of the chiefs were very similar. Mankoroane had a rival named Massouw, who was supported by certain Boers; whilst Montsioa had a rival, similarly supported, named Moshette. In each case the native supported by the Boers had been victorious in the hostilities which had taken place, and in the peace agreements which followed it was provided that the European volunteers should receive grants of land chiefly out of the former possession of the defeated chiefs. The allies of Massouw had constituted themselves into a Republic styled **STELLALAND**, and the allies of Moshette into one styled **LAND GOOSEN**, or the **LAND OF GOSHEN**. The Stellalanders succeeded to a great extent in occupying the lands thus carved out for them, and in organising a government. The Goshenites had not been so successful, and hostilities between them

and Montsioa were still proceeding. In pursuance of the resolution to establish a protectorate, Mr. John Mackenzie, who had long lived with Mankoroane as a missionary, was appointed Deputy to the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, and proceeded to Mankoroane's town of Tsuangs, where, on the 3rd May, 1884, he accepted from that chief a cession of his rights of government. After some ineffective negotiations with the white inhabitants of Stellaland, he proceeded to Mafeking, where, on the 22nd May, he negotiated a treaty with Montsioa similar to that obtained from Mankoroane. On his way back he visited the western chiefs and obtained treaties from them. All this time a police force had been in course of organisation at Kimberley and Taungas, but the work proceeded slowly, and there were no men available to keep the peace between Montsioa and the Goshenites. A few days before Mr. Mackenzie's arrival at Mafeking, Mr. Bethell, a white adviser of Montsioa, had led the tribe to burn part of the Goshenites' town. This was followed by reprisals on the part of the Goshenites, and finally a general engagement took place on the 31st July, when Montsioa's forces were completely routed, 100 tribesmen being killed, and also Mr. Bethell and a Mr. Walker, and the chief was driven to take refuge in his stockade at Mafeking. At this point the South African Republic intervened; Commandant-General Joubert brought about a so-called peace and settlement of the country, which included the destruction of Montsioa's laager and the absorption of all his country by the freebooters, except ten farms, or say about 60,000 acres. This agreement was immediately repudiated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who had succeeded Mr. Mackenzie as Deputy-Commissioner. Montsioa was also induced to offer to place himself and his tribe under the South African Republic; and the President, with the assent of the Volksraad, issued a proclamation, taking Montsioa, and also Moshette, under the protection of the Republic, subject to the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, under Article IV. of the Convention of London, of 1884.

Her Majesty's Government, at once disapproved the proclamation, and at the same time took steps to reinstate Montsioa. Arrangements were made for collecting and despatching to Bechuanaland a force of about 4,000 men of all arms, including 2,000 irregular cavalry, under the immediate command of Sir Charles Warren, R.E. (now G.C.M.G.), who received also a civil commission as Special Commissioner for Bechuanaland. Whilst the military preparations were proceeding the Cape Premier and the Treasurer visited the country and concluded an arrangement with the Goshenites. This settlement was, however, regarded by Her Majesty's Government as unsatisfactory, and Sir Charles Warren was consequently directed to proceed and occupy the country, which he did without meeting with any armed opposition. He remained in military occupation of the country until August, 1885, completely restoring tranquillity, and engaging in many useful labours for the permanent pacification of the country. These labours included the marking off of the Transvaal and Bechuanaland boundary, as laid down by the London Convention of 1884, and visiting the chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland, Gasitsive, Sechele, and Khama, over whom Her Majesty's Government had declared a protectorate in March, 1885.

To return to the affairs of the settlers in Stellaland, it may be mentioned that after leaving Montsioa at the end of May, Mr. Mackenzie

* This territory was incorporated with the Cape Colony on 16th November, 1895.

arrived at a settlement of the affairs of the district with some of the persons with whom he had previously been treating, which involved a recognition to a great extent of the land claims of the Stellalanders, and of the money obligations of the Stellaland Government, and the assumption by the British Government of the administration of the country. Soon after Mr. Mackenzie was recalled to Cape Town by Sir Hercules Robinson, and whilst there, in view of the disfavour with which his appointment and proceedings were regarded by the Cape Ministry, he, on the 19th August, tendered his resignation.

In the meantime Mr. Rhodes had been sent to replace him in Bechuanaland, assisted by Commander Graham Bower, R.N., Sir Hercules Robinson's secretary. These gentlemen arrived at an agreement with the Stellalanders on the 8th September, rescinding Mr. Mackenzie's arrangement and restoring the temporary administration of its affairs to the white inhabitants, under the supervision of the British Government pending a final settlement of affairs and the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony. Sir Charles Warren declined to endorse this agreement, and in the end the whole land question in British Bechuanaland was relegated to a judicial commission consisting of the present administrator, Sir Sidney Shippard, and two officers.

On the 30th September, 1885, the territory south of the Molopo River and of the Ramathlabama Spruit was declared to be British territory under the name of British Bechuanaland. A commission was issued to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to be its governor, with power to legislate by proclamation, and the actual duties of administrator were entrusted to Mr. (now Sir) Sidney Shippard, Sir Charles Warren's force having been withdrawn, a mounted police force was formed for service in British Bechuanaland, and also to patrol and protect the country of the three protected chiefs of Northern Bechuanaland, Gasitsiwe, Sechele, and Khama. Montsioa and Mankoroane's son, Molala, now receive a yearly stipend of 300*l.* and 150*l.*, respectively from H.M. Government.

Climate, Water Supply, &c.

The climate of Bechuanaland is remarkably healthy. The dryness of the atmosphere neutralises to a great extent the effects of the heat in summer, while in winter the days are bright and tolerably warm, though between sunset and sunrise the cold is often intense owing to the elevation of the country, which may be roughly stated to vary from 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level. The annual rainfall is about 25 inches. During the rainy season, from November to April, the rainfall is often very considerable, and many parts present for a time the appearance of extensive marshes, but the water soon disappears, and in summer most of the rivers or torrent-beds including the Molopo, are dry. Excellent water is however easily procurable at all times by digging in or near the river beds and by sinking wells in any part of the country. Thunderstorms are frequent in the summer, and dust storms from August to November.

The rate of mortality is low. Horse sickness is prevalent from December to May, and disappears when frost first sets in. Horses however become acclimatised, and with due precautions there is reason to believe that horse sickness may eventually disappear.

Industries.

The chief industry is agriculture, and the country is well adapted for the breeding and fattening of cattle. The soil is excellent, especially to the north of the Setlagoli River, and with irrigation and slight culture will produce abundant crops. The black soil of Rooigrond, near Mafeking, is of great fertility. Maize, or "mealies," and Kafir corn are produced in abundance, and also vegetables of all kinds. Acacias and thorn trees abound north of Setlagoli. Well sinking and windmill pumps are found adequate to secure the requisite irrigation. Tobacco is being cultivated.

No minerals worth mention have yet been discovered.

The value of the external trade cannot be given. The imports, which nearly all come from the Cape Colony, consist of textiles, hardware, and alcohol. The exports, nearly all for the Kimberley market, consist of mealies, wool, hides, cattle, and wood. The territory joined the South African Customs Union, 1 January, 1891.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway from Kimberley to Vryburg, which passes within 3 miles of Taungs, and is now extended to Mafeking. A further extension from Mafeking to the north towards Matabeleland is being constructed. From Mafeking excellent roads branch out in all directions. Palapye and the country north, up to the Zambesi, may be reached either by the direct route from Molopolole, which is badly watered, or by the Notwani and Limpopo or Crocodile Rivers. Mafeking is the emporium of the trade with the interior, and is at present mainly supplied with merchandise brought from the Cape Colony.

The temporary military line of telegraph left by Sir Charles Warren has been replaced by a permanent line, parallel with the railway to Mafeking. This has now been extended to the Macoutisie River, and as far north as Buluwayo and Salisbury.

There is a daily post with Cape Town and all parts of the Cape Colony. The English mail leaving Cape Town on Thursday reaches Vryburg on the following Saturday, and Mafeking on the following Sunday. Letters posted in Mafeking in time for the mail on Monday morning reach Cape Town in good time for the out-going English mail steamer on the following Wednesday. There is also a post between Kuruman and Vryburg, and letters can be sent weekly by post cart to Kanya, Molopolole, Palachwe, Tati, and Buluwayo in Matabeleland. The branch post to Kuruman leaves Vryburg on Mondays, and Kuruman on Thursdays. Postal business is rapidly increasing. A system of savings banks has also been established.

The Parcels Post has been extended to the Protectorate, and the Money Order business has been extended to the United Kingdom.

Rates of postage to the United Kingdom:—

By all sea route ... 4*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Population of British Bechuanaland, exclusive of Natives who pay hut-tax.

Mafeking	1,149
Vryburg	5,666
Taungs	775
Kuruman	633
Gordonia	4,503

The native population is estimated at 60,000.

Churches and Education.

British Bechuanaland forms part of the Anglican Diocese of Bloemfontein, and is within the circuit of the Archdeacon of Griqualand West. There are clergymen at Vryburg, Mafeking, and Phokwane.

At Vryburg a school for children has been opened. There is also a school at Mafeking.

The London Missionary Society maintains an educational establishment for natives at Kuruman, and has missionaries at that place, Taungs, Kanya, Molopolole, and elsewhere.

The Wesleyan Mission has been long established at Mafeking and elsewhere. There is a large Wesleyan native church and a European chapel at Mafeking, and one at Vryburg.

A Dutch Reformed Church has been opened at Vryburg.

Hospitals.

There are excellent public hospitals at Vryburg and Mafeking, besides the hospitals attached to all the gaols.

Currency and Banking.

A branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa was opened at Vryburg in Dec., 1889, and at Mafeking in 1890. There is also a post office savings bank at each seat of magistracy. The currency is exclusively British sterling.

Towns.

Both at Vryburg, which is the principal town, and the headquarters of government, and at Mafeking, in the neighbourhood of the native village of the same name, substantial public and private buildings of stone and burnt brick with galvanised iron roofs have been erected.

The British Protectorate.

The arrangements for the future administration of the Protectorate are still under consideration.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	Local Revenue.	Received from Parliamentary Grant.	Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£
1885-6	7,409	56,436	52,762
1886-7	11,757	86,945	105,650
1887-8	13,316	78,000	75,529
1888-9	15,742	76,000	89,094
1889-90	18,408	89,500	98,271
1890-91	45,312	115,991	159,545
1891-92	52,020	118,000	154,700
1892-93	52,064	100,000	154,618
1893-94	55,300	162,500	237,928

Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Resident Commissioner, Francis J. Newton, C.M.G.,
1,000l.

BRITISH GUIANA.*Situation and Area.*

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 300 miles, and from north to south about 550 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is about 109,000 square miles, about the size of the United Kingdom, extending from 9° to 1° north latitude, and from 57° to 62° west longitude. About 130 square miles only are under cultivation.

The western boundary is still in dispute with Venezuela. The Dutch, while British Guiana was in their possession, claimed the whole watershed of the Essequibo river, while the Venezuelans assert that the Spanish province of Guayana extended up to the Essequibo. Various attempts have been made to settle the question by negotiation, but without result; and in 1886 Her Majesty's Government, without prejudice to their claim to the whole territory held by their Dutch predecessors in title, declared definitely that they would not allow any advance on the part of Venezuela beyond the boundary shewn on the accompanying map. This boundary is the one recommended by Sir R. Schomburgk, who surveyed it in 1842-43, as a good natural boundary, well within the limits which Great Britain might have rightfully claimed. Shortly after this, in 1887, Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and has not since resumed them. During 1895 a Venezuelan force crossed this line and seized a small detachment of British Guiana police, stationed at Uruan on the upper reaches of the Cuyuni river, and assaulted Mr. Francis, a British subject. The police were released soon after, and an apology has been demanded from Venezuela, and compensation for the insult and injury inflicted on Mr. Francis.

History and Constitution.

The territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1589 by planting a depôt on the River Pomeroon in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under license from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the Ozapock river in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana, and founded a settlement on the Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667, and ceded to them at the peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution they were captured by a British Fleet from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, and finally ceded to that power in 1814.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another

an arrangement which continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1778. In 1789 that for Essequibo was merged in it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital Georgetown. Disputes having arisen between the Colonists, the local Government, and the West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, who on their arrival in 1789 dissolved the then existing Government, established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the capture of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before.

The Council or Court of Policy consisted of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors, of which there were two, one for each Colony,* each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin d'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant.

In 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have, jointly with the Court of Policy, the administration of the public funds.† In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon annulled this arrangement, and to secure to the inhabitants more ample control of taxation enacted that in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but with powers strictly limited to raising Colony taxes, and assisting in the audit of the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Repre-

sentatives. This proclamation remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until, in 1831, when the three provinces were united, it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

With an exception in regard to the franchise, to be noticed hereafter, this has been the usage and procedure till now, from which the inference has been drawn that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.*

The colonial members have never acquiesced in this interpretation of the constitution, and there have been frequent collisions between the Executive and Elective sections of the Court.† The position they assume is based upon the construction of a passage in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and a passage in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezers of both rivers." The nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806 has also been held to support this contention.

In the year 1855 under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty; and from that date till 1891 the only constitutional legislation was the passing of Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, a declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution may be summed up very briefly. It consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly are performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

During 1891 an Act was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy have been transferred to an executive council, and the duties of the former become purely legislative.

The Combined Court has the power of (1) imposing the Colonial taxes and auditing the public accounts; and (2) discussing freely and without reserve the items on the annual estimates prepared by the Governor, in Executive Council. The

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.
† Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

* During the discussions on the Civil List in 1849-50, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.
† Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832.

first of these powers is the birthright of the Combined Court, having been bestowed in 1796, when Governor Beaujon called the financial representatives into being, "with a right of voting only for the raising of colonial taxes and not further;" while the second is conferred periodically by Her Majesty's Order in Council after each renewal of the Civil List and is co-existent with the Civil List.

The Court of Policy, under the new constitution, consists of the governor, seven official members, and eight elected members. It may be prorogued or dissolved at any time by the Governor and in any case is dissolved at the end of five years, and a general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution. The number of financial representatives, who with the Court of Policy form the Combined Court, remains unchanged.

The qualification for membership of the Court of Policy, which hitherto was restricted to ownership of 80 acres of land, 40 of which had to be under cultivation, is extended to ownership of immovable property of the value of not less than 1,562*l.* 10*s.* or of a house, or house and land, of the annual rental value of 250*l.*

The qualification for election as a financial representative is the same as for membership of the Court of Policy, with the further qualification of clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any kind of property not mentioned in any other property qualification, or from any profession, business, or trade carried on in the colony.

The College of Electors, which elected members of the Court of Policy, has been abolished, and members are now elected by the direct vote of the people.

The franchise in the case of county voters is extended to every person who during the six months previous to registration has had—

(1.) Ownership of not less than three acres of land actually under cultivation; or of a house, or a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 20*l.*; or (2.) occupation or tenancy of not less than six acres of land under cultivation; or of a house, or of a house and land, of the annual rental or value of not less than 40*l.*; or

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district or division; or

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration direct taxes to the Colonial revenue of 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with residence in the district or division during the six months previous to registration.

In the case of city voters the franchise extends to every person who has had during the six months previous to registration:—

(1.) Ownership of a house, or of a house and premises, of the value of not less than 104*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; or—

(2.) Occupation or tenancy, of a house, or of a house and premises, of the annual rental or value of not less than 25*l.*; or—

(3.) An annual income or salary of not less than 100*l.*, coupled with residence in the district; or—

(4.) Has paid during the twelve months previous to registration, direct taxes to the colonial revenue of 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* or upwards, coupled with residence in the district during the six months previous to registration.

Aliens who previously acquired the political rights of citizenship after three years' residence, are now debarred from such rights while they remain aliens.

The number of registered electors is 2,046.

There is a Public Officers Guarantee Fund, and also a Widows and Orphans' Fund, towards the latter of which all officers with salaries over 100*l.* contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries.

Pensions are granted to public officers under Law No. 12 of 1875 after reaching the age of 55 or on medical certificate of physical or mental incapacity, provided the officer has served for 10 years. An officer transferred from another Colony is not entitled to pension unless he has served at least 5 years in British Guiana. Pensions are calculated at the rate $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the officer's average emoluments for three years preceding his retirement, the maximum allowed being $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. Special pensions are granted to the Judges.

Local Government.

In 1837 the first municipal body was incorporated, but the principle has not been materially extended in its application.

The existing municipal authorities are: mayor and town council, Georgetown; and mayor and town council, New Amsterdam. Their revenue in 1894 was respectively 51,555*l.*—7,668*l.*, and their expenditure 52,219*l.*—7,820*l.* There are also 19 villages incorporated, whose revenue and expenditure in 1894 were respectively 4,672*l.* and 5,517*l.* The total village debt was 17,714*l.*

The Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now based on that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is no Grand Jury.

Internal Communications.

The three rivers, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, are navigable for 90, 35, and 150 miles respectively. Beyond these distances, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, they abound in cataracts and waterfalls. There is a good network of roads, and there are small canals in connection with the Demerara River. There is a railway from Georgetown to Mahaica, about 20 miles in length, owned by the British Guiana Railway Company, Limited. Its receipts in 1893 were 44,560*l.*, its expenses 26,989*l.* The line was constructed at a total cost of 280,000*l.* The Company have undertaken to extend the line to New Amsterdam under a Government guarantee of 4% for 50 years, and a contract has been entered into for a railway connecting the Upper Demerara and Upper Essequibo Rivers to open up the interior, and afford access to the gold diggings, and the works in this connection are being rapidly pushed forward. The postal telegraph system comprises about 260 miles of line, with eighty cables covering a distance of 74 miles. It is in connection with a cable to Trinidad, and thus with Europe and the United States. The revenue from this source in 1893 was 4,546*l.*, and the expenditure 673*l.* A telephone exchange (418 subscribers) is established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in connection with the postal telegraph; length of telephone lines 926 miles, longest line 15 miles. There are lines of local steamers between Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and some stations on the rivers. A well organised postal service extends throughout the colony, letters reaching Pomeroy in 24 hours from Georgetown, and the North-west District in 36 hours.

Education.

A state aided system of elementary education was established by Law No. 14 of 1876.

The schools are denominational, except the Estates schools. The central administration is vested in the Inspector of Schools, and the local control conducted by managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools receiving aid in 1894 was 204, with 28,022 scholars, and the aid granted amounted to 19,308*l*.

Provision is made for higher education by a Government college in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first grade grammar school in England, and there is awarded annually one public scholarship of the value of 200*l*. per annum, tenable at a University in England for three years; or in the event of the scholar selecting the medical profession, the scholarship is tenable for five years at 150*l*. per annum.

Currency and Banking.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin is current and legal tender, as well as Spanish and Mexican gold. Spanish, Mexican, or Columbian dollars are no longer legal tender, under Ordinance No. 6 of 1876. There are also remaining some old silver tokens from one-eighth to three guilders (one guilder being equal to one shilling and fourpence).

The "Colonial" and "British Guiana" Banks have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The British Guiana Bank on the 31st March, 1895, had a note circulation of 92,219*l*., and the Colonial Bank 59,886*l*. The total note circulation in the Colony is about 152,000*l*.

The first Government savings banks were established at Georgetown and New Amsterdam in the year 1836. A branch bank was opened at Suddie, Essequibo, in 1879, at Belfield on the East Coast, Demerara, in 1884, and another at Fellowship on the West Coast, Demerara, in 1887. The total deposits amounted on 31st December, 1894, to 255,742*l*., among 14,952 depositors. There are 18 Post Office Savings Banks. At the end of that year these banks had 4,200 depositors, with 20,610*l*. to their credit.

Industry and Productions.

The staple products of British Guiana were in former years sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee. The soil of some parts of the Colony is capable of producing coffee of rare excellence, the Berbice River coffee being once much prized. The latter two industries have now given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, which at present is the chief industry of the Colony, closely followed however by the rising gold industry, and furnishes eighty-two per cent. in value of its exports. Timber, charcoal, rice, and coco-nuts are also exported. The total area of sugar plantations is 158,750 acres, of which 69,891 are under sugar, 2,080 under plantains, and the remainder uncultivated.

The forests, with which the interior of the colony is covered, abound in woods of rare beauty and value. Some of the hard woods are, from their remarkable durability, peculiarly suitable for house and shipbuilding purposes, while others are equally prized for the manufacture of household furniture.

There were 78 sugar estates in active operation in British Guiana in the year 1894, having an aggregate of sugar cane cultivation of 69,891 acres, and of plantain cultivation of 2,080 acres. The sugar crop for 1893 yielded about 102,502 tons exported, 1,892,538 gallons rum, and 1,137,960 gallons of molasses. The bulk of the production is the high class sugar known as Demerara crystals.

Further attention is being given to the planting of coffee and cocoa on the vegetable soils to the rear of the cane grove,* and several abandoned coffee estates are being reclaimed. Rice is now grown to a considerable extent on the Coolie Settlements and by Free Coolies on the Savannah lands behind the Sugar Estates. The development of the minor industries is receiving considerable attention, and a provision company has been formed and is working with fair success in the Pomeroon district; a company to promote rice growing on an extended scale is also being formed.

Gold washing is carried on by about 8,000 diggers, and is rapidly increasing, 14,570 ozs. having been exported in 1888, valued at 55,566*l*., while in 1891, 101,298 ozs., valued at 375,289*l*., were exported; in 1892, 133,147 ozs., valued at 494,551*l*., in 1893, 137,629 ozs., valued at 510,710*l*., and in 1894-95, 134,047 ozs., valued at 496,899*l*. The royalty received amounted to 25,824*l*. Rich quartz assaying from 56 to 132 ozs., to the ton has been tested. Machinery is being erected and one Company has commenced crushing. India-rubber, ballata, and other gums are also exported.

The values of the principal exports besides sugar and gold are:—Timber, 16,985*l*.; gums, 11,594*l*.; hides, 1,676*l*.; shingles, 2,445*l*.; chocolate, 828*l*.

The chief imports are rice, beef, pork, cornmeal, flour, machinery, dried fish, and manure.

Half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and a third with the United States; the other important countries being India, Canada, and the West Indies.

Climate.

The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 82° Fah., the mean maximum being 88° in the month of September, and the mean minimum 74° in the month of January. The heat, which is greatly tempered by cooling breezes from the sea prevailing during the greater portion of the year, is felt more in August and September than at other times, owing to the partial cessation of these breezes. There are annually two wet seasons, about Christmas and midsummer, for two months each. The annual rainfall is about 75 in. in Georgetown, but there have been five successive years of unusually wet weather, 1890, like 1889, was an unusually wet year, the rainfall was 122 in.; in 1892, 117.42 inches, in 1893-4, 114 inches, and in 1894-5, 87 inches.

Towns.

The capital is Georgetown, situated in lat. 6° 49' 24" N., and long. 58° 11' 30" W., and possessing a

* The cocoa estates are chiefly on Canal No. 1. West Bank of the Demerara River, and cocoa is grown on a small scale on some sugar estates aback of the cane cultivation. Coffee was grown principally in the country of Berbice, and the Liberian coffee bean was in past years planted with great success also on some estates on Canal No. 1. Its production has fallen to below the local demands.

population of 53,176 in 1891. New Amsterdam had a population of 8,903 in 1891. Both these are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1893, 140 vessels, of a total tonnage of 6,849.

Means of Communication.

The regular mail communication with the Colony is maintained by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, those of the Cie. Générale Transatlantique, from France and the West Indies, and the Dutch line from Holland and Havre, both monthly; and those of the Atlantic and West India line from New York every six weeks. There are other lines of steamers trading to the Colony which carry mails, but their periods of departure are uncertain. The length of the voyage between Georgetown and England is 18½ days.

Rates of Postage.

	Letters. Cents.	Newspapers. Cents.
To the United Kingdom ... per ½ oz. 6	up to 4 oz. 2	
To other postal union countries ...	8	1
To Dutch and French Guiana ...	5	1
Within Georgetown and New Amsterdam ...	1	1
Within Colony ... per oz. 2		

Parcels Post.

To the United Kingdom ...	up to 1 lb. 20 cents.
Subsequent pounds ...	each 16 "
To West Indies ...	per lb. 12 "

The money orders issued on United Kingdom amounted to 37,221*l.*, and on other places 11,172*l.*

Defence.

There are no Imperial troops stationed at Georgetown; but there are militia forces at Georgetown and New Amsterdam, which must be maintained at a minimum strength of 60 men per corps. There are no modern fortifications in the Colony.

The customs revenue in 1894-5 was 287,464*l.*

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	434,813	463,942	412,593	634,203
1886	446,025	476,964	400,819	627,845
1887	463,870	489,214	407,261	661,190
1888	461,941	490,566	343,160	558,274
1889	522,862*	592,862*	392,233	643,407
1890-1	560,201	531,099	405,224	686,621
1891-2	563,163	543,286	380,721	646,366
1892-3	573,463	542,469	382,690	652,684
1893-4	602,762	566,893	379,785	648,628
1894-5	588,245	586,482	420,420	670,166

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	724,671	337,121	405,590	1,467,382
1886	787,053	284,219	365,025	1,436,297
1887	916,416	297,510	389,249	1,603,175
1888	918,115	288,020	379,920	1,586,055

* Financial year ending 31st March, 1890.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From United Kingdom. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1889	1,051,017	296,062	456,696	1,803,775
1890	1,129,071	284,755	473,292	1,887,118
1891	927,397	316,663	463,708	1,707,769
1892	949,051	307,138	524,180	1,780,319
1893-4	1,846,862	313,459	560,389	1,920,710
1894-5	882,388	257,732	528,630	1,668,750

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	1,293,613	88,799	418,410	1,800,822
1886	1,071,432	81,054	690,099	1,842,585
1887	1,147,987	80,144	962,460	2,190,592
1888	1,003,306	79,038	942,389	2,024,733
1889	1,317,251	107,156	1,046,791	2,471,198
1890	937,123	55,768	1,030,410	2,023,301
1891	1,171,251	58,859	1,163,602	2,395,713
1892	1,270,794	92,088	1,070,381	2,433,213
1893-4	1,234,205	134,675	990,037	2,358,917
1894-5	1,278,947	66,438	699,516	2,039,901

Public Debt, 31 March, 1895, £856,579, including £486,258, Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured," Immigration Loan, and all sums advanced by the Colony on Loan.

Population in 1841, 98,154; 1851, 135,994; 1861, 155,907; 1871, 193,491; 1881, 252,186.

By Census of 1891, 278,328. Estimate, 1894, 281,021.

The population of the colony was made up of—Aborigines, 17,463; East Indians, 105,463; Chinese, 3,714; Portuguese, 12,166; Africans, 3,433; Europeans other than Portuguese, 4,558; Blacks, &c., 141,531. Of the total 180,106 were natives of the colony; males were 151,759; females, 126,569, and 10,000 Aborigines estimated.

Immigrant Population on Estates, 31 Dec. 1893.

	Under Indenture.	Not under Indenture.
Indians	18,181	50,778

The approximate number of East Indian immigrants not residing on estates is 41,092.

The aboriginal Indians actually within the settled districts of the Colony at the period of taking the Census of 1881 were found to number 7,708, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

Governors.*

Sir P. E. Wodehouse	23 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861
Sir F. Hincks	7 Jan. 1862
Major Robert M. Mundy (Lt.-Gov.)	29 May 1866
Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.	12 Aug. 1867
Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.	25 Jan. 1869
E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G. (Administrator)	27 June 1873
Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	10 Mar. 1874
William A. G. Young, C.M.G.	8 Mar. 1877
C. H. Kortright, Esq., C.M.G.	8 Aug. 1877

* For Governors previous to 1850, see ed. 1888.

William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
(*Lieutenant-Governor*) . . . 6 April to 4 Dec. 1879

William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
(*Lieutenant-Governor*) 13 Dec. 1881

Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G. . . . 4 May 1882

W. F. Haynes-Smith, LL.D. (*Administrator*) 26 April to 2 Sept. 1884

Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) May to Aug. 1887

Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G. . . . Aug. to Dec. 1887

Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) . . . Dec. 25, 1887, to 13 Jan. 1888

Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. 13 Jan. 1888

F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. (*Administrator*) 29 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1888

Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) . . . 19 Oct. 1888, to 8 Mar. 1889

Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. 8 Mar. 1889

F. J. Villiers, C.M.G. (*Administrator*) 28 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1890

Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*) 3 Sept. 1890

Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) April to 15 Oct. 1891

Rt. Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*) 16 Oct. 1891

Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (*Lieutenant-Governor*) . . . 23 Mar. to 4 July 1893

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*) 5 July 1893

Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., (*Acting Governor*) 13 Dec. 1894 to 29 Jan. 1895

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*) 30 Jan. 1895

Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G. (*Administrator*) Sept. 1895 to Mar. 1896

Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. (*Governor*) Mar. 1896

Executive Council.

The Governor.
Government Secretary.
Attorney-General.
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., A. H. Alexander, J. J. Dare, W. A. Wolseley.
Clerk, C. T. Cox.

Court of Policy.

President. The Governor.
Members:—
C. Boyle, C.M.G., *Government Secretary.*
H. A. Bovell, Q.C., *Attorney-General.*
F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., *Auditor-General.*
A. H. Alexander, *Immigration Agent-General.*
N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., G. W. Dickson, Dr. D. Palmer Ross, C.M.G., A. Hunter, D. M. Hutson, A. Weber, A. R. Gilzean, W. Craigen, B. Howell Jones, E. C. Luard, and C. P. Gaskin.
Clerk, C. T. Cox.

Financial Representatives.

W. Ingall, N. R. McKinnon, R. G. Duncan, George Garnett, J. H. de Jonge, and P. Dargan.
Clerk to Combined Court, C. T. Cox.

Civil Establishment.

*Governor, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.* (and 1,000*l.* for contingencies).*
Private Secretary, E. Hutson, B.A.

Government Secretariat.

*Government Secretary, Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G., 1,350*l.* to 1,500*l.**
*Assistant ditto, Charles T. Cox, 700*l.**
*Chief Clerk, J. H. King, 500*l.**
*First Class Clerks, and H. de R. Barclay, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*2nd ditto, W. Shankland and J. Drysdale, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
*3rd ditto, C. J. Bosch Reitz and G. B. Greene, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*4th ditto, D. C. Cameron, 150*l.* to 200*l.**
*5th ditto, O. Weber, 100*l.* to 150*l.**

Audit Office.

*Auditor-General, F. J. Villiers, C.M.G., 1,000*l.**
Clerks in Audit Office:—
*Chief Clerk, C. H. G. Legge, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
*1st Class Clerks, J. K. D. Hill and E. B. Pollard, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*2nd ditto, R. Drysdale and C. E. Johnson, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
*3rd ditto, C. Davis and J. H. D. Bratt, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*4th ditto, W. S. France and H. Humphrey, 150*l.* to 200*l.**
*5th ditto, C. D. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.**
*6th ditto, B. Fitzgerald, 50*l.* to 100*l.**

Treasury and Savings Bank.

*Receiver-General, C. B. Hamilton, C.M.G., 1,000*l.**
*Deputy Receiver General, D. Y. C. Hill, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
*Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, J. T. Ibbott, 500*l.*, with 100*l.* personal.*
*Accountant, Savings Bank, Percy Hemery, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*Sub-Accountant, Essequibo, J. F. M. Choppin, 400*l.**
*1st Class Clerks, S. S. Jones and F. H. P. May, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*2nd Class Clerks, R. S. F. Lambert, E. H. Van Nooten, A. L. Sykes, and J. Slater, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
*3rd, W. M. Steele, N. T. G. King, C. May, F. Agard, and C. A. Comach, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*4th, T. W. S. Barklie, H. Fernandes, F. W. Bury, C. M. Shannon, T. Wyatt, and P. Vyfhuis, 150*l.* to 200*l.**
*5th, E. Austin, A. Reis, T. Burrows, and I. F. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.**

Treasury, Inland Revenue Department.

*Commissaries:—T. N. King, J. R. L. Cruikshank, F. E. King, W. H. A. Burrowes, A. L. Layton, J. Solomon, P. C. Harel, C. S. Swain, L. Dornford, F. C. M. Anson, H. Barclay, A. C. Swain, B. A. Day, S. Walker, H. T. King, R. D. Hill, and H. A. Cameron, 375*l.* each.*
*Assistants:—R. C. F. Chown, 250*l.* N. Winter, and L. V. Vaughan, 187*l.* 10*s.* each; B. Gainfort, 125*l.**

Customs.

*Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G., 1,000*l.**
*Sub-Comptroller, Berbice, D. S. Duff, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*First Clerk, T. Hubbard, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, and 100*l.* personal.*
*Surveyor, Felix G. K. Smith, 500*l.**
*1st Class:—Charles N. Silas, Edward Bagot, 300*l.* to 400*l.**
*2nd Class:—J. F. Bennett, M. Eliazar, C. Brumell, J. N. Hicken, G. W. Armstrong, and A. B. Allt, 250*l.* to 300*l.**

3rd Class :—L. A. R. Davis, J. McConnell, T. Paddenburgh, K. S. Houston, J. W. G. Cullingford, W. V. Phillips, W. H. Hohenkirk, J. P. Allt, C. L. Rudder, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

4th Class :—A. Fraser, J. V. Mittelholzer, H. A. N. Burrowes, J. H. P. Ibbott, C. De Ros, J. B. C. Belmonte, S. C. O. Pontifex, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th Class :—A. Ridley, W. P. Newson, T. W. C. Rudder, C. Dowding, R. D. Mitchell, H. P. Isaacson, J. S. Harrison, J. B. Mitchell, W. C. Calder, C. E. Schulz, M. Clarke, R. Kirkpatrick, W. C. Van Eeden, E. A. Van Cooten, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

6th Class :—L. J. Muss, A. M. de Groot, J. R. Johnson, E. Kingsland, G. T. Armstrong, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping, Thomas Hubbard, fees.

Immigration Department.

Agent-General, A. H. Alexander, 1,350*l.*

Chief Sub-Immigration Agent, C. B. King, 600*l.* and 100*l.* personal.

Sub-Immigration Agents, H. L. Straker; F. Griffin, H. J. Gladwin, H. M. Taylor, W. Crawford, 400*l.* each.

First Class Clerk—R. Duff, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Second " F. D. Sealy, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Third " J. C. King, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Fourth " B. Reis and J. Fitzgerald, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Fifth " R. P. Stewart, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Emigration Agent at Calcutta, R. W. S. Mitchell, C.M.G., 1,600*l.*

Medical Department.

Surgeon-General, D. Palmer Ross, C.M.G., 1,200*l.* (with consulting practice).

Medical Inspector, J. S. Wallbridge, 900*l.*

Clerks, S. Hooton, 175*l.* to 250*l.*; G. C. M. Sealy and G. Hawtayne, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

Medical Officers :—M. Shannon, 1,000*l.*; F. H. Anderson, G. Snell, D. Kennedy, J. Widdup, J. E. Godfrey, W. Smartt, J. Veendam, E. G. Leary, C. H. Massiah, O. D. Honiball, and J. Eneas, 900*l.* each; A. D. Williams, 800*l.*; E. D. Rowland, 600*l.* and 200*l.* allowance; C. Young, 875*l.*; W. Dickson, 700*l.*; J. Hill, G. Ozanne, P. Perot, F. Fernandes, P. Delamere, 750*l.* each; C. Castor, 700*l.*; W. Law, 700*l.*; J. Ferguson, 600*l.* and 50*l.* allowance, with quarters; I. K. Reid and R. Carter, 525*l.* each; F. Fisher, 300*l.*; W. S. Barnes, M. Irving, 525*l.* each; W. von Winkler, P. M. Earle, 500*l.* each; C. P. Kennard, 500*l.*; F. A. Neal, T. Ireland, and J. O'D. Egan, 450*l.* each; B. Stephenson, H. Boase, J. Teixeira, J. McAdam, J. H. Conyers, and C. W. Daniels, J. H. Ross, E. K. Knott, 400*l.*, each and quarters. The medical officers when in charge of a district, receive travelling allowances from 100*l.* to 150*l.* according to district. They are also allowed private practice.

Medical Institutions.

Public Hospital, Georgetown, Steward, F. D'Andrade, 300*l.*; Dispenser, W. H. Bourne, 20*l.* 10*s.*

Public Hospital, New Amsterdam: Steward and Dispenser, J. Shepherd, 200*l.*

Public Hospital, Suddie: Steward and Dispenser, N. Marshall, 125*l.*

* These officers have travelling allowances.

Lunatic Asylum, Berbice: Steward, M. P. Staples, 160*l.*

Lepor Asylum, Mahaica: Steward, I. D. Sampson, 130*l.* to 150*l.*; Dispenser, M. Walsh, 100*l.*

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, Lieut.-Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G., 750*l.*, free house, and 200*l.* horse allowance.

Deputy Inspector-General, E. F. Wright, 500*l.*

County Inspectors :—J. Binns, C. A. Francis, T. E. Henderson, and G. D. Swain, F. E. Greene, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

Adjutant and Musketry Instructor, Capt. R. S. Marshall, 400*l.*, and horse allowance 100*l.*

Pay and Quartermaster, A. G. W. Choppin, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

District Inspectors, D. D. Barnes, G. C. de Rinzy, L. L. Kerr, M. Coyle, 250*l.*

Sub-Inspectors, G. T. Kerr, A. de T. Shaw, A. H. Baker, D. Harley, G. Alexander, H. A. Kortright and C. N. F. Gostling, 150*l.* each.

Inspectors of all ranks have quarters and horse allowance, from 100*l.* to 250*l.*, according to district.

4th Class Clerk, P. H. King, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

5th Class Clerks, G. May, H. Swan, and C. H. King, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, F. W. Collier, 700*l.*

Chief Clerk, T. St. Felix Daly, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Inspector of Offices, A. E. Evelyn, 300*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, E. Loveluck, A. W. Swain, A. R. Cox, D. A. La Blanc, 250*l.* to 300*l.* each.

3rd Class Clerks, A. D'Oruellas and N. Farrar, 200*l.* to 250*l.* each.

4th Class Clerks, C. Chapman and A. E. Cullingford, P. Fairbairn.

5th Class Clerks, J. F. Chaves, R. M. Bury, P. Thornhill, D. Simmons, R. D. Vyfhuis, A. H. H. Bratt, and G. F. Mason, C. J. Chatterton, E. M. Clarke, T. Williams, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.

57 District Postmasters, 9 Sorters, and 16 Letter Carriers, at salaries from 25*l.* to 100*l.* each.

Electrician, S. Vyle, 350*l.* to 400*l.*

Assistant Electrician, J. Spain, 300*l.*

Harbours.

Harbour-Master, Georgetown, R. T. Wright, 450*l.*

Ditto, at New Amsterdam, D. S. Duff, fees.

Health Officer, Georgetown, F. H. Anderson, M.D., fees.

Ditto, New Amsterdam, J. C. P. Widdup, fees.

Master Pilot, A. Duncan, fees.

North Western District.

Government Agent, E. F. im Thurn, C.M.G., 800*l.*

Clerk to ditto, N. Cox, 150*l.*

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board, P. H. R. Hill, 100*l.* allowance.

Secretary and Inspector, E. J. R. Wilcocks, 400*l.*

Members :—C. B. King, Esq., Rev. W. B. Ritchie, Archdeacon Castell, Very Rev. J. Scoles.

Superintendent of Almshouses, W. H. Cook, 250*l.*

*Orphan Asylum.**Inspector*, Captain A. W. Baker.*Superintendent*, E. G. M. Pearce, 250*l*.*Medical Officer*, F. C. Fisher.*Matron*, C. Jones, 37*l*. 10*s*.*Registration of Births and Deaths.**Registrar-General*, E. H. G. Dalton, 100*l*., in addition to salary as Registrar.*Statistical Clerk and Inspecting Registrar*, 400*l*.*First Clerk*, J. A. Walton, 200*l*.*Second* „ N. C. H. King, 125*l*.*Education.**Queen's College.**Principal*, J. A. Potbury, M.A., 700*l*., and 150*l*. for house.*Second Master*, G. Frauks, M.A., 500*l*., and 100*l*. for house.*Assistant Masters*, J. Hunte, and F. G. Thorne, B.A., 400*l*. each.*Chemistry Master*, J. B. Harrison, M.A. (Government Analyst).*Primary Schools.**Inspector of Schools*, W. Blair, 750*l*.*Assistant Inspectors*, W. H. Sconce, 350*l*., and J. F. Rose, 250*l*.*3rd Class Clerk*, T. A. C. Maskell, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*Government School for Vagrants and Youthful (Onderneeming) Offenders.**Official Visitor*, Capt. A. W. Baker.*Superintendent*, F. A. Gall, 500*l*. and a house.*Girls' Reformatory.**Superintendent*, E. J. R. Willcocks, 200*l*.*Public Works.**Colonial Civil Engineer*, G. W. Dickson, 1,000*l*., 62*l*. 10*s*. for travelling expenses and horse allowance.*Assistant Colonial Civil Engineer*, M. K. North, 600*l*.*Engineer*, A. G. Bell, 400*l*.*Accountant*, F. Winter, 400*l*. to 500*l*.*Assistant Architect*, C. Castellani, 300*l*.*First Class Officers*: D. Smith, R. B. Butts, 300*l*. to 400*l*. each.*Second* „ E. Chalmers, J. Gray, 250*l*. to 300*l*. each.*Third* „ H. McLean, G. H. Pairaudau, and R. Read, 200*l*. to 250*l*. each.*Fourth* „ W. C. Shankland, M. Clarke, and C. Kirkpatrick, 150*l*. to 200*l*. each.*Fifth* „ H. Anderson, I. Anderson, and T. Fairbairn, 100*l*. to 150*l*. each.*Sixth* „ J. S. Edgill and J. Greathead, 50*l*. to 100*l*. each.*Government Land Department.**Crown Surveyor*, W. Chalmers, 800*l*.*Assistant ditto*, H. J. Perkins, 500*l*.*Government Surveyors*, E. A. Pairaudau, 800*l*. to 400*l*; F. Fowler, 250*l*. to 300*l*; W. A. Harrison, C. H. Anderson, and H. H. Bougle, 200*l*. to 250*l*. each.*2nd Class Clerks*, A. Lennox, R. H. King, T. H. Trotman, 250*l*. to 300*l*.*3rd Class Clerk*, A. Buns, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*5th Class Clerks*, G. D. Bayley and H. L. Calder, 100*l*. to 150*l*.*6th Class Clerk*, A. N. Fraser, 50*l*. to 100*l*.*Prisons.**Inspector of Prisons*, Capt. A. W. Baker.*Clerk and to attend to Prison Supplies*, C. L. Hendy, 250*l*.*5th Class Clerk*, S. H. Bayley, 100*l*. to 150*l*.*6th Class Clerk*, A. D. Cameron, 50*l*. to 100*l*.*Keeper, Georgetown Gaol*, T. B. Haynes, 350*l*.*Chief Warder*, A. D. Shanks, 150*l*.*Clerk*, W. H. Bishop, 100*l*.*Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol*, J. R. Gibbs, 187*l*. 10*s*.*Keeper of Essequibo Gaol*, J. Blackman, 200*l*.*Convict Settlement, Massaruni.**Superintendent of the Penal Settlement*, Capt. B. V. Shaw, 500*l*.*Assistant ditto, and Chief Warder*, J. Bispham, 200*l*. to 250*l*.*Chaplain*, W. G. Andrews, 300*l*.*Issuer*, W. F. Comuch, 135*l*.*Judicial Establishment.**Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*, Sir E. L. O. Malley, Kt., 2,000*l*.*Justice Judges*, N. Atkinson and W. A. M. Sheriff, 1,500*l*. each.*Attorney-General*, H. A. Bovell, Q. C., 1,500*l*.*Clerk to Attorney-General*, Charles Chawner, 250*l*. to 300*l*.*Solicitor-General*, Alfred Kingdon, Q. C., 500*l*.*Crown Solicitor*, F. Abraham, 400*l*.*Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court*, E. H. G. Dalton, 100*l*.*Marshal, ditto*, W. O'Meara (salary as Provost Marshal).*Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara and Essequibo*, E. H. G. Dalton, 833*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.*Sworn Clerks and Notaries Public*, M. P. Olton, 500*l*; J. A. Richardson, J. A. King, W. A. Parker, 400*l*. each.*Assistant Sworn Clerks*, J. Walls, 350*l*; A. E. Manning, 800*l*; B. Humphrys, 250*l*; C. E. D. Farnum, 200*l*; E. B. W. Rankin, 150*l*; B. S. Newsam, 150*l*.*Accountant*, J. Veacock, 500*l*.*Administrator-General*, G. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G., 1,200*l*.*Sub-Administrator-General*, Berbuice, W. F. Bridges, 300*l*.*Chief Clerk*, A. H. Thomson, 500*l*.*Clerks*, H. L. Wight, 300*l*. to 400*l*; E. G. Massiah, J. C. McWatt, E. A. Fraser, 100*l*. to 300*l*; J. G. Gray, K. King, 50*l*. to 100*l*.*Provost Marshal*, W. O'Meara, 833*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.*First Marshal*, W. M. Williams, 312*l*. 10*s*.*Ordinary Marshals*:—W. S. Emond; O. C. Jones, 200*l*; F. Grannum, 150*l*; C. Davis, 125*l*; A. J. Haggin, 100*l*; W. Knight, 100*l*; A. C. Hayley, 85*l*; J. Humphrys, 85*l*; W. McAdam, 100*l*.*Stipendiary Magistrates*:—John Brumell, J. E. Hewick, R. A. Swan, 750*l*. each; H. H. Cunningham, Horatio Read, J. T. Thorne, W. M. Calder, W. C. Harragin, 700*l*; W. Nicoll, C. S. Davson, J. T. Cartwright, and C. L. Payne, 600*l*. each; E. R. Anson, 500*l*. each; W. F. Bridges, 200*l*.

Magistrates receive travelling allowances of 100*l.* to 150*l.*, according to extent of district.

Clerks:—J. Cleghorn, 250*l.*; J. H. Humphrys, 300*l.*; D. M. Moore, J. McF. Corry, Geo. Plummer, C. B. Grose, A. C. Hayley, 200*l.* each.

Police Magistrate of Georgetown, Henry Kirke, M.A., B.C.L., 1,000*l.*

Assistant Police Magistrate, P. H. R. Hill, 700*l.*; *Clerks*, A. M. Abbott, 300*l.* to 400*l.*; L. D. Cleare, 200*l.* to 250*l.*; H. M. Bracey, 150*l.* to 200*l.*; T. H. Greathed and H. Niles, 100*l.* each.; G. S. Dodds, 50*l.*

Stipendiary Magistrate, North Western District, E. R. Anson, 500*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Ditto, Essequibo River, M. McTurk, 600*l.*, with 200*l.* personal, and 200*l.* travelling expenses.

Ditto, Berbice, W. F. Bridges, 200*l.*

Government Laboratory.

Government Analyst, J. B. Harrison, M.A., 750*l.*, and 250*l.* personal.

Assistant Analyst, Jno. Williams, 200*l.*

Laboratory Assistant, E. D. Paull, 100*l.*

Militia.

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. E. B. McInnis, C.M.G., 300*l.*

Adjutant, Major Winton Seton, Leinster Regt., 400*l.* and quarters, and 100*l.* horse allowance.

Bandmaster, A. Carroll, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* lodging allowance.

Villages.

Secretary to the Central Board of Health and Inspector of Villages, T. Daly, 700*l.*, and 125*l.* for travelling expenses (to be accounted for).

First Class Clerk, S. Bellairs, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Third " " J. Glasford, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Fourth " " A. Belgrave, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Fifth " " W. McCowan, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Sixth " " E. M. Dyett, 50*l.* to 100*l.*

Botanic Gardens.

Superintendent, Georgetown, G. S. Jenman, F.L.S., 400*l.*, and free house.

Head Gardener, J. Waby, 180*l.*, and free house.

Second Gardener, R. Ward, 150*l.*, and free house.

Keeper, Berbice, Richard Hunt.

Department of Mines.

Commissioner of Mines, E. P. Wood, 1,000*l.*

Mining Inspector, J. R. Hosken, 400*l.*

Second Class Clerk, G. J. Dare, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Third " " E. P. Austin and O. Fitzgerald, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Fifth " " E. Bosch Reitz, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Sixth " " B. H. Bayley, 50*l.* to 100*l.*

Govt. Officers, F. A. Long, R. B. Greene, and R. O. H. Spence, 400*l.* each.

Government Officer, Essequibo, J. H. Nicholson, 250*l.*

" " Koriabo, R. H. Jones, 250*l.*

" " Borimanni, A. A. Bunbury, 250*l.*

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop, The Right Rev. W. P. Swaby, D.D.

Secretary and Registrar, Rev. E. Pocknell, fees.

Rector of St. George's Parish, and Dean, The Very Rev. E. G. H. Caswell, 700*l.*

Incumbent of Christ Church, Rev. Canon F. P. L. Josa, 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Incumbent of St. Philip's, Ven. Archdeacon H. T. S. Castell, 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Rectors, 500*l.* each, viz.:—

St. Paul's Parish, Rev. P. A. Stevenson; *St. Matthew's*, Rev. G. W. Matthews; *St. Swithin's*, Rev. E. Pocknell; *St. Peter's*, Rev. J. G. Pearson; *St. John's*, Rev. W. J. West; *Trinity*, Rev. A. Gwyther, M.A.; *All Saints*, Archdeacon Heard; *St. Michael's*, F. W. T. Elliott, *St. Patrick's*, Rev. E. Sloman, M.A. (*Rural Dean*).

14 *Curates*, 300*l.* each, viz.:—

St. Paul, Rev. W. Farrar, M.A., Rev. H. Gainer, J. Greathed; *St. James*, O. H. Wilson; *St. John's*, R. Wyllie; *Trinity*, A. D. Price; *St. Luke's*, W. H. Nash; *St. Michael's*, Rev. H. A. Westropp, B.A.; *St. Patrick's*, R. H. Williams; *Demerara River*, P. B. Austin; *Berbice River*, F. Welch; *St. George's*, Rev. J. J. D. Cook, M.A.; *St. Saviour*, F. L. Quick; *All Saints*, F. S. S. Pringle.

Missionaries to Coolies, J. H. Williams and Benj. Masoh Das (600*l.*, allowance to Bishop).

Missionaries to Pomeroon Indians, A. A. Ost, 400*l.**

" Essequibo Indians, M. J. Stent, 400*l.**

" Potaro Indians,

" North West Territory, T. E. Quick.

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Rev. W. B. Ritchie, M.A., 700*l.*

Joint Minister of ditto, Rev. G. Stephens, M.A., 416*l.*

8 *Ministers*, 500*l.* each, viz.:—

St. Mary's, Rev. J. Dickson; *St. Mark's*, Rev. J. A. Campbell; *St. Luke's*, Rev. J. B. Wallace; *St. James's*, ; *All Saints*, Rev. J. Rannie; *St. Catherine's*, Rev. A. C. Pringle; *St. Clement's*, Rev. J. Spiers; *St. Saviour's*, Rev. W. Rae.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. A. Butler, 2,500*l.* for support of the Church.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch, Rev. D. J. Reynolds, 1,716*l.* for support of this Mission.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, A. J. Patterson.

Vice-Consul Jas. Spaight
German Empire, Arthur Weber. Consular Agent

in Berbice, T. H. Cameron.

France, A. Gordon Clarke (acting).

Sweden and Norway, Jacob Henry de Jonge.

Spain, Edward M. Wight.

Portugal,

The Netherlands, J. H. de Jonge.

Republic of Venezuela, A. G. Pinaud.

* Not on Establishment of Clergy List.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Situation and Area.

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier, on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. It lies between 18°29 and 18°54 N. latitude and 89°10 and 87°50 W. longitude.

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, about the size of Wales, including Albion Island in the River Hondo (about 26 square miles), and Ambergris, St. George's, English, Turneffe, and other Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. It is estimated that about 90 square miles are under cultivation.

History.

The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica about 1638, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Their headquarters were for long at St. George's Cay. The name of the present chief town and of the River Belize is said to be a corruption of the leader of this settlement named Wallis, a buccaneer, who was driven from Hispaniola in that year.

An earlier settlement had been made by a chartered company, of which the Earl of Warwick was chairman and John Pym treasurer, on two small islands off the Mosquito coast, in 1630. The Mosquito natives were very friendly to the English settlers, and their king, shortly after the conquest of Jamaica, placed himself under English protection, and the Governors of Jamaica exercised a sort of supervision over the affairs of the settlement. In 1739 the native king made a treaty resigning his country to Great Britain, and forts were built in 1742 at the Island of Ruatan, and at Black River on the mainland. Ruatan was abandoned in 1749, but at the same time an officer was formally appointed by the Government of Jamaica to superintend the settlements. By the treaty of Paris in 1763 it was agreed to abandon the settlements, and the forts were dismantled and the garrisons withdrawn. The settlers remained, however, and from that date until 1798, when the last attempt to establish the sovereignty of Spain over the territory was defeated by the inhabitants in the "Battle of St. George's Cay," the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was concluded, abandoning the territory to Spain, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

The Bay Islands were recognised as part of the Republic of Honduras in 1859.

The only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of the boundaries of the Colony (of which survey has been partially executed); the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt in 1849 of the Indian population of Yucatan against the

Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo; and occasional incursions into the Colony (the last in 1872) by the Icaiche Indians on the N.W. frontier.

Constitution.

The first settlers from 1638 to 1786 managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as Magistrates at public meetings held for the purpose. These Magistrates discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. In 1756 these customs were formally recognised by the King's Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were codified and published, and became known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786 a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1790-1797 elected Magistrates again ruled the settlements. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1839 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of 18 elected and 3 nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on the 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870 the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. By Ordinance 14 of 1892, the Council now consists of three official and five unofficial members. On the 31st October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica.

The English Common Law extends to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable, and subject to modification by Colonial ordinances. The latter have by Order No. 7 of 1888 been collected into one volume of "Consolidated Laws" appeals lie to the Privy Council, and by 44 and 45 Vic., cap. 36, 16, the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The Executive Council consists of seven members, three of whom are unofficial.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six districts; Belize, which includes the capital at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corozal district; the Orange Walk district; the western or Cayo district; the Stann Creek district; and the Toledo district, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, comprising the extreme south of the Colony. The Corozal and Orange Walk districts were until recently combined under the name of the Northern district.

General Description.

In its physical outlines the Colony resembles other parts of Central America, the land being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached. The characteristic soils of the Colony are known as Cahoon ridge (the vegetable alluvium along the river valleys), the Pine ridge (sandy tracts covered with pines, scrub, and



wiry grass), and Broken ridge (intermediate between these two). Besides these there are swamp, savannah, and mountain.

The chief rivers are in the north of the Colony, and run in a north-easterly direction, the Belize, the largest, reaching the sea on the east, and the Hondo and the New River on the north.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscorn Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony remained until 1879 wholly unexplored, when it was traversed by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1,200 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The westerly portion was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

In 1888 Governor Sir R. Goldsworthy, with an exploring party, ascended the Cockscorn Mountains.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitae, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochineal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The coconut flourishes, as do the Cahoon palm and the ground-nut.

The cultivation of fruit (bananas and plantains), and its shipment to New Orleans, is extending, but at the present prices is not proving very remunerative to planters. Most of the growers occupy small holdings on lease from the Crown. Henequen, cocoa, and other plantations are being made, and promise a new field of development.

The climate, though damp, is generally healthy, though of late years there has been considerable mortality among unacclimatised Europeans; an equable temperature, with a prevailing sea-breeze, is experienced throughout the greater part of the year. The temperature ranges from 56° to 92°, and averages 78°. The rainy season extends from May to October. The annual rainfall at Belize is about 80 inches.

Industry.

The chief industry is wood cutting, now 200 years old. 5,559,763 feet of mahogany and 26,346 tons of logwood were exported in 1894. Average of cane-fields, about 1,500 acres. There are twenty-six sugar mills, and large fruit plantations.

The chief exports are logwood, mahogany, fruit, sugar, indiarubber, coco-nuts, tortoiseshell, and rum. Belize is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1894, 203 vessels, of 5,361 aggregate tonnage.

The imports consist mainly of cotton goods and hardware, malt liquors, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines. The commercial intercourse is mainly with the United States and Great Britain.

Communications.

There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony, and the easiest communication is by water along the coast. There is regular communication every seven days by mail steamers with New Orleans and Puerto Cortez; every three weeks with New York and Costa Rica; about every six weeks with London and the West Indies; and at intervals with Liverpool, the West Indies, and Colon. Communication has also been recently opened up with Mobile by steamers chartered by the British Honduras Mutual Fruit and Steamship Company, Limited, which call at Belize and at the principal places along the coast. The usual length of the journey between England and British Honduras is 16 days, *via* the United States. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Livingston, Guatemala, whence the steamer takes one day; but the best way to send telegrams is *via* New Orleans, U.S.

Partial surveys have been made with a view to the construction of a railway to develop the interior of the Colony.

Rates of Postage.

Letters. Newspapers.

Within the Colony	per ½ oz.	2 cents.	1 cent.
To the United Kingdom, &c.	5	2 cents.	

There are post offices at Belize, Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, San Estevan, All Pines, Monkey River, and Mullins River.

Currency and Banking.

Up to the 14th October, 1894, the coins in circulation were principally South and Central and American silver dollars; there was no paper currency. The standard of value was the Guatemalan dollar, and Chilean and Peruvian silver coins were also current and legal tender, as well as a colonial currency of one-cent pieces, at fixed ratings with the Guatemalan dollar. By Order No. 31, of 1894, the currency has been established on a gold basis, the United States dollar being adopted as the standard coin. Provision has also been made for the issue of Government notes to provide a circulating medium. There are no private banks in the Colony. The Government Savings Bank, established in 1846 at Belize (with branches at Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, and the Cayo), had, on 31st December, 1894, \$20,000 deposited.

Education.

The schools are denominational, inspected and aided by the Colonial Government. Forty received aid in 1893 to the extent of \$13,272, with 3,179 scholars on the roll, and 2,072 average attendance.

Public Debt, \$27,875 and 29,000l.

The population on 5th April, 1891, was reported as follows:—

	Census.
In Northern District	10,487
„ Central District (Belize, &c.)	14,019
„ Southern District	6,965

Total 31,471

About 500 being of European descent.

Population of towns: Belize, 6,972; Corosal, 1,514; Orange Walk, 1,967; Stann Creek, 1,645; Mullins River, 304; Punta Gorda, 519; Monkey River, 641. These have municipalities, having, in 1894, an aggregate revenue of \$13,327, and an expenditure of \$17,120.

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1885	251,225	316,175	79,921	224,726
1886	271,810	302,775	100,992	237,254
1887	293,374	307,171	107,178	219,856
1888	311,719	297,935	135,662	252,995
1889	347,839	325,877	146,288	338,743
1890	332,136	344,452	187,872	364,067
1891	357,634	348,283	123,954	354,273
1892	338,659	373,719	92,513	285,324
1893	301,922	365,519	102,409	283,305
1894	185,718	218,989	104,583	309,329

IMPORTS.					
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1885	553,368	533	720,363	1,274,282	
1886	470,147	7,564	702,102	1,179,813	
1887	477,606	2,869	617,246	1,097,721	
1888	684,677	1,058	793,313	1,479,048	
1889	897,201	1,191	964,935	1,863,327	
1890	855,251	4,162	970,097	1,829,480	
1891	763,249	1,178	1,088,938	1,853,365	
1892	682,174	6,170	1,068,694	1,757,038	
1893	559,686	3,932	897,323	1,460,941	
1894	635,752	1,468	936,192	1,573,432	

EXPORTS.					
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1885	\$708,800	97	\$512,604	\$1,221,401	
1886	903,376	1,522	459,336	1,400,234	
1887	785,505	4,221	559,983	1,349,709	
1888	726,225	7,528	792,362	1,526,115	
1889	1,167,737	9,214	978,553	2,155,559	
1890	1,108,246	3,627	754,226	1,866,099	
1891	1,052,725	1,038	856,167	1,909,930	
1892	795,811	—	945,424	1,741,235	
1893	1,186,228	—	948,889	2,135,117	
1894	1,192,319	—	1,357,264	2,549,583	

Total Customs revenue for 1894, \$100,057.

Administrators.*

- 1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.
 1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.
 1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.
 1852 Lieut.-Governor Frederick Seymour.
 1864 Lieut.-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.
 1867 Lieut.-Governor J. R. Longden.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.
 1871 Administrator Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B.
 1872 Lieut.-Governor W. W. Cairns.

* For Administrators previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

- 1874 Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
 1877 Lieut.-Governor F. P. Barlee, C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-G. Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1884 Lieut.-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1885 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1886 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1886 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1887 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1887 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).
 1887 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
 1888 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
 1888 Administrator H. E. H. Jerningham (acting).
 1889 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
 1889 Administrator W. J. McKinney (acting).
 1890 Administrator G. Melville (acting).
 1890 Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.
 1891 Administrator G. Melville, C.M.G. (acting).
 1891 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1893 E. B. Sweet-Escott (administering).
 1893 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1895 E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G. (administering).
 1895 Governor Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Inspector Commandant of Constabulary.
 J. H. Phillips, C.M.G.
 Carlos Melhado.
 A. Williamson.

Clerk, A. J. K. Young.

Legislative Council.

- President, The Governor.
 Official Members—The Colonial Secretary; The Treasurer; The Attorney-General.
 Unofficial Members—B. Fairweather; J. M. Currie;
 E. C. Connor; R. M. R. Price; D. Geutte.
 Clerk, A. J. K. Young, \$583.20.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., \$8,748.
 A.D.C., G. C. Bayly, Major, 5th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
 Private Secretary, A. J. K. Young, \$583.20.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

- Colonial Secretary, E. B. Sweet-Escott, C.M.G., \$3,500 and house.
 Chief Clerk, A. G. Clayton, \$1,200 to \$1,500.
 2nd Clerk, E. E. McDonald, \$654 to \$792.
 3rd Clerk, J. F. Blakely, \$360.
 Audit Examiner, C. A. Metzger, \$1,200.
 Head Printer, L. W. Laing, \$691.20.
 Assistant Printer, P. Sebastian, \$400.
 General Printer, S. Trench, \$300.
 Messenger, J. S. Richardson, \$264.

Treasury and Customs Department, &c.

- Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, W. J. McKinney, C.M.G., \$2,916, and house.
 Chief Clerk, W. B. Gutteron, \$1,200 to \$1,500.
 Second Clerk, J. A. McKinney, \$684 to \$792.
 Third Clerk, T. B. Phillips, \$550.

Fourth Clerk, D. Rosado, \$400.
Queen's Warehouse Keeper, J. Hunter, \$756 to \$864.
Warehouse Keeper's Assistant, R. A. Clarke, \$360.
Customs Officers, F. W. Blockley, \$900; C. H. Graham, \$600; C. Pickwood, \$324 to \$432.
Excise Officers, W. R. McDonald, \$1,080; R. Bouley, \$340 to \$648; G. K. Meggs, \$396; T. Tappin, \$360; N. W. McCord, \$360.
Keeper of Powder Magazine, J. R. Caines, \$302-40.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, W. J. Anderson, \$4,860.
Attorney General and Advocate in Admiralty, L. Probyn, \$2,430, and private practice.
Registrar-General, S. G. Woods, \$2,250 and fees.
Clerk to ditto, H. D. Phillips, \$684 to \$792.
Official Administrator, H. C. Usher.
Court Crier and Messenger, A. Dillet, \$240.

District Commissioners.

Belize, H. C. Usher, \$2,261-40.
Clerk, J. Gahne, \$576.
Corozal, R. W. Pickwood, \$2,155-68.
Clerk, E. Trujillo, \$450.
Interpreter, F. Villamor, \$410-40.
Orange Walk, J. H. H. Harrison, \$750 (also medical officer).
Clerk and Interpreter, T. Perdomo, \$427-68.
Stann Creek District, A. Porter, \$1,509-60.
Interpreter, G. Nunes, \$400.
Toledo District, F. Keyt, \$750 (also medical officer).
Clerk, N. Braithwaite, \$360.
Western District, F. L. Davis, \$750 (also medical officer).
Clerk and Interpreter, A. Vernon, \$450.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, Z. Hudson, \$1,080.

Lands.

Surveyor-General, G. Allan, \$1,944.
Assistant Surveyor-General, C. R. Usher, \$1,458.
Assistant Surveyor, R. H. Franklin, \$1,080.
Clerk, A. Silas, \$432 to \$540.
Superintendent, Botanic Garden, J. McNair, \$598-32.

Public Works, &c.

Colonial Engineer, B. W. Baber, \$1,928 to \$1,944.
Clerk, A. B. Dillon, \$720.
Foreman of Works, D. Fletcher, \$864 to \$1,080.
Keeper of Cemeteries and Inspector of Nuisance, Jos. Clarke, \$700.
Keeper Town Clock, E. Craig, \$108.
Keeper Half-Moon Cay Light, A. Martin, \$400.
Ditto Northern Two Cays, W. Miller, \$360.
Ditto Mangra Cay, A. Young, \$300.
Ditto Cay Bokel, S. Miller, \$300.
Ditto English Cay, G. Longworth, \$240.
Keeper Hagle Cay, A. T. Miller, \$240.
Keeper Fort George, J. Caloris, \$120.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Eyles, \$2,187, and private practice.
Assistant Colonial Surgeons, \$750, and private practice. J. H. H. Harrison, T. W. Gann, P. T. Carpenter, F. L. Davis, F. Keyt.

* \$1,080.

General Intendant, R. T. Eagan, \$648.
Sub-Intendants, \$240 to \$360, J. Eagan, G. Wright, N. Grant, N. Waynes.
Clerk and Storekeeper, A. McDonald, \$360.

Gaols.

Gaoler, Belize, A. W. Hood, \$1,250.
Chief Warder, R. W. Evans, \$800.
Gaoler, Corozal, D. Murphy, \$324.
Ditto, Orange Walk, J. Clarke, \$260.

Constabulary.

Inspector Commandant, A. B. R. Kaye, \$1,944, and quarters.
Inspector, G. C. Rayly, \$1,296, and quarters.
Sub-Inspectors, G. Luscombe and J. H. Davidson Houston, \$972 each, and quarters.
Sergeant-Major, D. Patterson, \$800.

Police.

Superintendent, D. D. Barnes, \$1,500 and \$360 in lieu of quarters.
Chief Sergeants, G. Darling and R. Wyatt, \$700 to \$850, with quarters.
Detective Sergeant, J. McAllister, \$600, with quarters.

Foreign Consuls.

United States, F. Ellison.
Germany, C. Melhado.
Austria and Hungary, H. Krug.
Denmark, C. A. Metzgen.
Norway and Sweden, Alex. Williamson.
Guatemala, C. Melhado (acting).
Nicaragua, J. M. Currie.
Honduras, J. M. Currie.
France, E. C. Connor.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England, Right Rev. G. A. Ormsby, Bishop of Honduras.
Roman Catholic, Right Rev. S. D. Pietro, S.J., Bishop of Eurea, Vicar Apostolic.
Free Church of Scotland, The Rev. J. Muckersio.
Wesleyan Methodist, The Rev. T. B. Angold, Superintendent.
Baptist, The Rev. C. Brown.
 No church is established, nor are any grants made.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Situation and Area.

The Possession of British New Guinea is composed of a portion of the island of New Guinea, and of a number of islands most of which lie to the south-east of New Guinea. The boundaries of the Possession are as follows:—"The S. and S.E. shores of New Guinea, from 141° E. long. eastward as far as East Cape, thence N.W. to 8° S. lat. in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8° S. parallel to 147° E. long., then in a straight line N.W. to the intersection of 6° S. lat. and 144° E. long., and continuing W.N.W. to the intersection of 5° S. lat. and 141° E. long. together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups

of islands, and all other islands lying between 8° and 12° S. lat. and between 141° and 155° E. long., and not forming part of Queensland; and including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the north of 8° S. lat."

New Guinea, the largest island in the world if Australia is excluded, lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0' and 12° 0' S. lat., and between 130° 50' and 154° 30' E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, and its maximum breadth 430 miles; its area being about 234,768 square miles. The portion of the island which belongs to the Possession, is estimated to contain about 87,786 square miles. The islands which lie near New Guinea, and which form part of the Possession number, great and small, about two hundred. Of these the principal ones are: Kiriwina (in the Trobriand group of D'Entrecasteaux), Woodlark, Normanby, Goodenough, Fergusson, St. Aignan, Rossel and Sudest.

The area of the islands is about 2,754 square miles, giving a total area for the Possession of about 90,540 square miles. The coast line of the mainland portion is about 1,728 miles, that of the islands about 1,936 miles, making a total coast line for the Possession of about 3,664 miles.

Description.

Of the portion of New Guinea which belongs to the Possession, the eastern half is mostly mountainous and hilly, the western half mostly low and flat. The greater part of the country is densely wooded. Here and there open forest country well grassed is met with, but no treeless plains have been found. The land is well watered by rivers, streams, brooks, and springs. Several of the rivers are navigable by small craft for a considerable distance, and have all been navigated to the point at which navigation ceases to be practicable. The Fly River, the largest, has been ascended by a steam launch for a distance of some 550 miles. The highest known point of land in the Possession is the summit of Mount Victoria, the culminating point of the Owen-Stanley range, which is fully 13,000 feet. Of the numerous islands which belong to the Possession the majority are lofty in comparison with their size. Most of them are well wooded, but some, like Kiriwina and Nada, are coralline and flat.

The aboriginal native population of the Possession is numerous, probably from 300,000 to 850,000. They may be described as a barbaric race. In agriculture, house, and canoe building, wood carving, and pottery making, and in several of the minor arts of life they have attained a fair degree of proficiency. They recognise fully the rights of property, including the right to individual ownership of land. Although in their blood feeds they, "to obtain payment" in blood for a slain relative, never hesitated to kill even women and children, they are in natural disposition neither blood-thirsty nor cruel. They are cheerful and communicative, very affectionate in their domestic relations, and have a keen sense of humour and fun. In colour they range from deep to light brown. Taking them as a whole, their height and bulk are below the standard for Europeans. There are very few Papuans that will measure 40 inches round the chest. Their heads and features vary so much in size and shape, that they cannot be classed under any one type. The food of the natives chiefly consists of game, which they procure with missile weapons, dogs, nets, and snares; of fish, which

they spear, net, or trap; of pigs which they breed; of bananas, yams, taro, and sweet potatoes which they carefully and skilfully cultivate; and of cocoa-nuts and sago. The sago palm is most abundant in the central and western parts of the Possession, but exists all over the colony, especially on the rivers of the north-east coast; and the cocoanut palm flourishes in a remarkable manner in all parts of the Possession.

History.

The island of New Guinea was discovered in 1511 by Antonio de Abrea, and it was touched by several of the early navigators. The Archipelagos lying to the south-east of New Guinea were discovered by French navigators towards the close of the eighteenth century. The waters that are adjacent to the Archipelagos, and to the south-eastern coasts of New Guinea, have at different periods been surveyed and mapped by British ships of war.

The whole island to the west of 141° E. long. is claimed by the Dutch as suzerains of the Sultan of Tidore. The Dutch have not, as yet taken any steps to settle their part of the island, and raid from it into the Possession have done much harm. That portion of the island which lies to the eastward of 141° E. long., and to the north of British New Guinea belongs to the German Empire. The Germans have established a government in their portion of the island, and several industries are being started there. The acquisition by the British Crown of the portion of the island not claimed by Holland was long advocated by Australian statesmen, and the growing influence of France and Germany in the Pacific Ocean, coupled with the establishment of a penal settlement in the French island of New Caledonia, created some alarm in Australia, lest a country lying so near to Australia, as New Guinea should pass into the hands of a foreign power. To prevent this from taking place as regards the eastern part of New Guinea, the Government of Queensland annexed it to the empire, on the 4th of April, 1883, but this proceeding was not ratified by the Imperial Government. The Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney in Nov. and Dec., 1883, passed resolutions urging the annexation of Eastern New Guinea, and undertook to recommend to their respective legislatures to provide for defraying a part of the cost of a protectorate if one were established by the Imperial Government. On the Australasian colonies agreeing to guarantee 15,000*l.* a-year, to meet the cost, a Protectorate was proclaimed on the 6th November, 1884, over the south-east coast of New Guinea and the adjacent islands.

General Sir Peter Scratchley was appointed Special Commissioner for the Protectorate, and arrived in 1885, but he succumbed shortly after his arrival in the Protectorate to malarial fever. He was succeeded by the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., formerly Premier of Queensland. At the Colonial Conference held in 1887, the Colonies of Queensland, N.S. Wales and Victoria undertook to guarantee 15,000*l.* a year for ten years, for defraying the cost of administering the territory now forming the Possession, on the understanding that Her Majesty's Sovereignty would be proclaimed over it. By the Queensland British New Guinea Act, 1887, that colony undertook to be responsible for the payment of the 15,000*l.* a-year. The territory was annexed to the Crown by the newly appointed Administrator, Dr. (now Sir W.) Macgregor, on 4th Sept., 1888.

The Imperial Government provided the Possession with a steamer and steam launch, and paid 5000*l.* a-year up to the 31st March, 1893, towards their maintenance.* The local revenue raised in the Possession is paid over to Queensland, for distribution amongst the guaranteeing colonies, in reduction of their contributions to the said 15,000*l.* a-year.

Constitution and Laws.

The constitution of the Possession is regulated by Royal Letters Patent of 8th June, 1888, under which the government is carried on by an administrator, with the advice and assistance of an executive and a legislative council. The correspondence of the administrator with the Secretary of State passes through the Governor of Queensland, and that colony, representing also New South Wales and Victoria, exercises with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a supervision over the affairs of the Possession.

The general law of the Possession is the same as that of Queensland. Special Acts have been passed for the protection of the native population, and for dealing with lands. A code consisting of a series of simple regulations, which are from time to time being added to, has been passed for the benefit of the native population. The courts of the Possession consist of the Central, Petty Sessions, and Native Magistrate's Courts. Appeals lie in both criminal and civil matters, from the Central Court to the Supreme Court of Queensland. There is a constabulary force of about sixty men.

Education.

Four missionary societies are established in the Possession. They are the London Missionary Society, which has for its field the south coast of New Guinea; the Society of the Sacred Heart, which is established at Yule Island, and along the banks of the Paimumu River; the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, which extends its influence over all the Archipelago; and the Anglican Missionary Society, which has as its field the north-east coast of New Guinea. The two first-named societies were in New Guinea before annexation was proclaimed, the last two have come there since the proclamation of sovereignty.

Industry.

With the exception that land cannot be acquired directly from the natives, that firearms, explosives, and intoxicating liquors cannot be supplied to natives, and that the engagement of natives as labourers is subject to certain regulations, no restriction is imposed in the pursuit of any industry in the Possession. Land can be purchased or leased from the Crown. The prices charged for land vary, but land suitable for planting purposes can be obtained in freehold at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, with easy improvement conditions. The customs tariff is comparatively a light one, *ad valorem* duties not exceeding 10 per cent. There are three ports of entry, one at Port Moresby, one at Samarai, and the third at Daru. The principal exports of the Possession are pearl-shell, copra, bêche-de-mer, and sandal wood. Gold was first found in the islands of the Louisiade Archipelago in 1888, and since then has been mined for in these islands. So far gold has not been found in New Guinea itself in payable quantity. The natives are being induced

to plant cocoanut trees, and are likely in the future to largely extend this industry. A few horses and cattle have been introduced into the Possession, and seem to thrive well.

Mail communication from Port Moresby, and from the portion of the Possession which lies to the eastward of Port Moresby, is with Cooktown, Queensland. Mail communication from the western portion of the possession is chiefly with Thursday Island. A regular mail service is established with Queensland, by sailing vessel, under contract, making the round voyage from Cooktown to Samarai and Port Moresby, calling also at intermediate ports and points, and on to Thursday Island, and thence back to Cooktown.

	Local Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping
	£	£	£	tons.
1888-89	2,679	11,108	5,943	—
1889-90	5,015	16,104	6,455	—
1890-91	2,673	15,530	8,134	—
1891-92	4,783	23,756	11,289	5,669
1892-93	4,311	25,197	14,966	4,405
1893-94	5,867	28,500	14,952	6,668
1894-95	5,109	28,367	16,215	12,687

The export of gold has been for these years, respectively, 3,850, 3,470, 2,426, 1,235, 582, 1,128, and 728 ozs.

Executive Council.

The Lieut. Governor. . . A. Musgrave.
F. P. Winter, C.M.G. . . B. A. Hely.

Clerk,

Legislative Council.

The same members and officers as the Executive Council, except that Mr. Gors has been appointed as an unofficial member in place of Mr. Hely.

Establishment.

Lieut. Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, K.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.B., 1,500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*
Private Secretary, 300*l.*
Chief Judicial Officer, F. P. Winter, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Government Secretary, A. Musgrave, 500*l.*, allowance 200*l.*
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, D. Ballantine, 350*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Western Division, B. A. Hely, 500*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Central Division, and Government Medical Officer, Dr. J. A. Blayney, 350*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Eastern Division, Hon. M. H. Moreton, 400*l.*
Resident Magistrate, Louisiades, R. J. Kennedy, 300*l.*
Commandant of Armed Constabulary, A. W. Butterworth, 300*l.*, and quarters.
Government Printer, J. G. Allen, 300*l.*
Overseer of Works and Principal Gaoler, J. Meredith, 250*l.* and quarters.
Government Agent, Rigo, A. C. English, 250*l.*
Government Agent, Mekeo, C. Kowald, 250*l.*
Government Agent, North-east Coast, J. Green, 225*l.*
Sub-Collector of Customs, Samarai, W. E. Armit, 225*l.*
Sub-Collector of Customs, Daru, H. W. de Lange, 150*l.*
Storekeeper, H. N. Choster, 200*l.*

* This has been reduced to £3,000 for 1895-96.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE DOMINION.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30-31 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force on July 1st, by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 27th of May, 1867. Its essential provisions are given below.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic., cap. 3, and made a Province of the Dominion 15th July, 1870.

By Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, that colony was incorporated in the Dominion, the union taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was admitted by Order in Council, bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By an Act passed in 1876, the portion of the N.W. Territories lying to the north of Manitoba was created into a separate district, under the name of the District of Keewatin, but under the control of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49 (1875), the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North-Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

On the 31st of July, 1880, in compliance with the prayer of an address from the Parliament of Canada, dated the 3rd of May, 1878, Her Majesty issued an Order in Council annexing to the Dominion of Canada, from the 1st of Sept., 1880, such British Possessions in North America (other than Newfoundland) as were not previously included in the Dominion.

History.

Particulars as to the history of each province will be found in the following pages, but it may here conveniently be stated that the north-east coast of the Dominion seems to have been first

discovered by the Norse seamen of the middle ages. Cabot reached Labrador in 1497, and the fisheries off this coast were frequented early in the sixteenth century. In 1534 Cartier settled on the St. Lawrence on behalf of France, and others followed. The whole territory became British by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is vested in the Crown, and is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by the Queen, assisted by a Privy Council chosen and summoned by himself. The Cabinet, as in England, is a Committee of the Privy Council, formed of the principal members of the Government. The seat of government, until the Queen shall otherwise direct, is Ottawa, in Ontario.

The supreme legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 80 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, and so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, and the remainder to the other provinces of the Dominion. The qualification for senator is the possession of property worth \$4,000, age of thirty years, and residence within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons consisted originally of 181 elected members, which number has been increased by additions on the accession of new provinces and by the increase in population, and after the next general election will be 218; 92 representing Ontario, 65 Quebec, 20 Nova Scotia, 14 New Brunswick, 7 Manitoba, 6 British Columbia, 5 Prince Edward Island, and 4 The Territories. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. There is no property qualification. Each member of the Senate receives \$1,000 per annum, and each member of the Commons \$10 a day during the session, with a maximum of \$1,000 per session. A parliament lasts five years if not sooner dissolved. Election is by ballot, with a franchise almost equal to manhood suffrage. The session usually extends from February to May.

For each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, and holding office during pleasure, but not removable within five years of appointment, except for cause assigned. He receives a salary fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament, and is assisted by an Executive Council usually composed of the chief provincial officials who possess the confidence of the Provincial Assembly.

Each province has a "Legislative Assembly," and in Quebec, and Nova Scotia, there is also a "Legislative Council," forming a second chamber. The provincial legislatures possess the power of altering their constitutions. There is a legislative assembly in the North-West Territories, consisting of 26 elected members. Four members possessing the confidence of the majority in the Council are selected by the lieutenant-governor to form with him an advisory council on matters of finance. The territory not comprised within any province (such as the North-East Territory, the Arctic Islands, and the Island of Anticosti) is very thinly inhabited, and is administered by the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.



The Dominion
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The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters except those specifically delegated by the constitution to the provincial legislatures, and the Canadian Constitution is in this respect the reverse of that of the United States. Among such general matters may be named public finance, trade regulation, postal service, currency, coinage, banking and navigation matters, defence, the law relating to crimes, bankruptcy, copyright, patents, marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and native (Indian) affairs.

The powers of the provincial legislatures are confined to certain specified subjects, of which the chief are the alteration of their own constitutions, direct taxation within the province, and provincial loans, the management of provincial public lands, and of provincial and municipal offices, hospitals, gaols, &c., licences, local works, and the general civil law and procedure. With regard to education, they have full powers, subject only to certain provisions to secure protection to religious minorities. In agricultural, quarantine, and immigration matters, they possess concurrent legislative powers with the Dominion Parliament.

The Judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the Probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Dominion Government assumed the Provincial debts existing at the time of the Union, and agreed to pay to each Province an annual subsidy at the rate of 80 cents per head, according to the census of 1861, except that the subsidy of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba is to increase each census till the population in each case reach 400,000. Each Province also receives an annual allowance for Government, and for interest on the amount by which its debt at the Union fell short of the authorised amount.

Bills passed by the Provincial Legislatures require the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and may be disallowed within a year by the Governor-General. Those passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the Queen.

Provision was made in the Act constituting the Dominion for the admission into it of any of the other British possessions on the continent of North America, and they have all been since admitted except Newfoundland.

Provision was also made for the construction of a railway from the River St. Lawrence to Halifax, and (in the Order in Council admitting British Columbia) for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Both these have now been opened.

Local Government.

In all the provinces local self-government has been developed to the fullest extent. In Ontario the system is to be found in the most complete and symmetrical form, towards which the others closely approximate. The organization comprises (1) townships or rural districts of 8 or 10 square miles with a population of 3 to 6,000, administered by a reeve and 4 councillors; (2) villages with a population of 750, governed like the township; (3) towns with a population over 2,000, governed by the mayor and 8 councillors for each ward if there are less than five wards, and 2 councillors if more than five. The Reeves, deputy Reeves, mayors, and councillors are all elected annually by the rate-

payors. Above these stands the county municipality consisting of the Reeves and deputy Reeves of the townships, villages, and towns within the county, one of these who presides being called "Warden" of the county. Alongside the county stands the "city" with a population of over 10,000, governed by a municipal body of mayor and 8 aldermen for every ward, with powers and functions akin to those of counties and towns combined. The Councils have powers to levy rates, create debts, promote agriculture, trade or manufactures, or railways, powers relating to drainage, roads, paupers, cemeteries, public schools, free libraries, markets, fire companies, preservation of the peace, &c.

Situation and Area.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern half of the American continent (except Labrador, see page 166, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States), stretching from latitude 49° to beyond the polar circle, and comprises an area computed at 3,815,647 square miles (29 times the area of the United Kingdom, or 4 times that of British India), exclusive of the great lakes and rivers which cover about 141,000 square miles. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territories. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 955,856 square miles. The Dominion includes all the Arctic islands (but not Greenland, which is Danish), as well as Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton on the east, and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands on the west.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	1,620,551	1,923,228	2,114,821
Quebec	1,191,516	1,859,027	1,488,585
New Brunswick .	285,594	321,223	821,268
Nova Scotia . .	387,800	440,572	450,896
Manitoba* . . .	18,995	65,954	152,506
British Columbia	36,247	42,459	98,173
Prince Edward Island . . .	94,021	108,891	109,078
N.W. Territory.	60,500†	56,446	98,967
Total	3,695,524	4,324,810	4,838,289

A census of the three provisional districts of The Territories, viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, was taken in 1885, showing a population of 48,362, of whom 20,170 were Indians. A census of Manitoba was taken in 1886, and the population found to be 108,640.

About 1,400,000 of the people are of French extraction, over one million two hundred thousand of these residing in Quebec, where French is the usual language spoken.

The total population includes about 110,000 Indians, living chiefly in Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories, and there are about 14,000 half breeds. They are under the supervision of government agents, and have large districts reserved for them, where they live mainly by hunting, fishing, and traffic in furs. There are over 9,000 Chinese in Canada, most of whom are in British Columbia, and a few thousand Esquimaux along the northern coasts.

* Including Indians. † Estimate.

FINANCING.*			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
			(Seagoing, not including Coasting or Inland Lake Tonnage.)		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	
1885	\$2,797,001	\$5,087,060	4,596,208	7,644,615	
1886	\$3,177,040	\$9,011,612	4,884,908	8,044,571	
1887	\$5,754,993	\$5,657,680	4,971,728	8,362,436	
1888	\$5,908,463	\$6,718,495	5,188,712	9,197,806	
1889	\$8,782,870	\$6,917,835	4,932,673	9,296,601	
1890	\$9,879,925	\$5,994,081	5,325,952	10,318,285	
1891	\$8,579,811	\$6,843,568	5,314,544	10,695,193	
1892	\$6,921,872	\$6,765,894	5,671,522	10,752,964	
1893	\$8,168,609	\$6,814,053	5,970,840	10,608,611	
1894	\$6,374,693	\$7,585,025	6,480,726	11,280,536	

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Public Debt gross	\$300,054,125	\$308,348,024
" " net	241,881,040	246,183,029
Assets of the Dominion . .	58,473,085	62,184,994
Interest on Debt { Total . .	8,806,888	9,806,888
{ Net . .	8,656,722	8,999,787
Average rate of net interest	2.88 per cent.	2.91 per cent.
Capital Expenditure since the Union	\$193,249,711	\$197,112,681

The net Provincial debts in 1894 were as follows:—

Quebec	\$16,295,658
Nova Scotia	1,809,311
New Brunswick	2,252,830
British Columbia	2,398,768
Manitoba	185,000
Prince Edward Island	

\$22,941,567

There was no debt in the North-West Territories, and Manitoba had a surplus of assets of 2½ million dollars. If the above amount is added to the net Federal debt on 30th June, 1894, the total net indebtedness of the Dominion is found to be \$269,124,596, or about \$55 per head of the population.

More than \$109,000,000 of the Public debt was incurred either by the assumption by the Dominion of the existing Provincial debts, or by the allowance of debts to Provinces in accordance with the terms of confederation.

IMPORTS.				
Ended 30th June.	From U.K.*	From Colonies.*	From Elsewhere.*	Total.
1885	\$41,406,777	\$2,424,897	\$58,878,345	\$108,941,486
1886	\$40,601,199	\$2,385,401	\$56,616,094	\$104,424,561
1887	\$44,962,233	\$1,848,481	\$58,828,714	\$112,892,286
1888	\$9,298,721	\$1,763,949	\$61,784,430	\$110,894,630
1889	\$2,817,389	\$2,223,842	\$65,132,216	\$115,224,931
1890	\$43,390,216	\$2,400,224	\$66,975,119	\$112,765,584
1891	\$2,047,526	\$2,435,562	\$68,862,036	\$113,345,124
1892	\$1,348,435	\$3,033,697	\$72,596,811	\$116,978,943
1893	\$3,148,413	\$2,777,009	\$75,778,490	\$121,705,030
1894	\$8,717,267	\$2,804,517	\$71,572,199	\$113,093,983

EXPORTS.				
Ended 30th June.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1885	\$41,877,705	\$3,911,417	\$43,449,239	\$89,238,361
1886	\$41,542,629	\$3,525,561	\$40,188,124	\$85,251,314
1887	\$44,571,846	\$3,446,810	\$41,497,155	\$89,515,811

* The financial year ends on 30th June.

† For home consumption.

EXPORTS.				
Ended 30th June.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1888	\$40,084,984	\$3,704,899	\$46,413,117	\$90,208,000
1889	\$3,105,126	\$3,926,984	\$47,157,057	\$89,189,167
1890	\$48,353,694	\$3,407,501	\$44,987,954	\$96,749,149
1891	\$9,280,858	\$4,077,007	\$45,069,431	\$98,417,296
1892	\$4,906,549	\$4,289,204	\$44,787,622	\$118,968,375
1893	\$4,080,493	\$5,095,646	\$49,888,218	\$118,564,353
1894	\$8,588,856	\$5,633,520	\$43,352,573	\$117,524,949

The imports for home consumption from the United States in 1894 were \$53,034,100, and the customs duty paid on them \$6,960,951.

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$8,245,846.

The imports for 1892-3 and 1893-4 may be classified as under:—

Average rate of duty on dutiable goods.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	21-46 p.c.	22-50 "
Class A.—Articles of food and animals	\$18,784,009	\$20,748,874
" B.—Articles in crude state for domestic industries	\$25,674,667	\$23,285,384
" C.—Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing	\$19,279,070	\$17,533,564
" D.—Manufactured articles ready for consumption	\$41,251,177	\$37,876,814
" E.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	\$10,212,222	\$9,628,925

The exports of Canada for 1892-93 and 1893-94 may be classified as follows:—

Canadian produce:—	1892-93.	1893-94.
Produce of the mine	\$5,328,835	\$5,799,337
Produce of the fisheries . . .	\$8,743,050	\$11,102,692
Produce of the forest	\$5,692,893	\$6,834,184
Animals and their produce . .	\$1,736,499	\$1,881,973
Agricultural products	\$22,049,490	\$17,677,649
Manufactures	\$28,462,031	\$27,215,691
Miscellaneous	\$3,692	\$5,327
Foreign produce	\$8,941,856	\$11,833,805
Coin and bullion	\$3,834,239	\$1,839,380
Estimated short returned . . .	\$3,482,308	\$3,264,911

Exports, Grand Total 118,564,352 117,524,949

* Coin and bullion not included.

Industry.

The main industry of the Dominion is agriculture, an enormous quantity of cereals and dairy produce being raised and exported. The fisheries of the maritime provinces are very extensive, and large quantities of dried, pickled, and canned fish and lobsters are exported. The lumber and fur trades are also important. Coal and gold (in British Columbia and Nova Scotia), and copper (principally in Ontario) are extensively worked. Valuable nickel and phosphate mines exist. Shipbuilding is an important industry, and besides ships, the principal among manufactured articles exported are furniture and other manufactures of wood, leather, agricultural and musical instruments. The principal imports are textile manufactures, coal, hardware, tea, sugar, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco.

The yield of Canadian fisheries since 1890 was as follows:—

1890	17,714,902
1891	18,978,078
1892	18,941,171
1893	20,686,661
1894	20,719,578

The number of persons employed in connection with the fisheries is estimated at 70,719.

Tonnage of vessels on Register Books of the Dominion, 31st December, 1894, was 869,624 tons register, of which 5,605 sailing ships were 628,718 tons, and 1,640 steamers 240,906; total, 869,624 tons. The number of seamen employed was about 140,000.

Railways.

The length of railways actually constructed in the Dominion on 30th June, 1894, was 15,728 miles, with 15,627 miles in operation. Canada ranks eighth in absolute mileage among the states and kingdoms of the world possessing railway systems. The total capital invested amounted to \$887,975,020 on 30th June, 1894. The total quantity of goods carried amounted to 20,721,116 tons. The number of passengers was 14,462,498, and the distance travelled by trains was 44,385,958 miles. The total receipts were \$49,652,528, and working expenses \$35,218,438.

The Dominion Government own and maintain 1,847 miles of railways, which have been constructed at a cost of \$59,103,806. The working expenses in 1894 were \$3,208,568, and the receipts \$3,146,044.

In November, 1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, was completed, and the road was opened for general traffic from Montreal to Vancouver on 28th June, 1886. The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama by this road, *via* Quebec, is 925 miles, and *via* Halifax, is 600 miles shorter than by any route through the United States. Steamers owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are running regularly between Yokohama and Vancouver, and a monthly mail service between Vancouver and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama which has been subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Government to the extent of \$300,000 has been established.

Telegraphs.

There are 29,322 miles of telegraph line, and 71,833 miles of wire in operation in Canada, of which 2,689 are owned and operated by the Dominion Government; 4,188,237 messages were sent in 1894 (not including weather and shipping

reports), and the number of offices was 2,692, being one to every 1,824 of the population. Canada ranks eighth in actual telegraphic mileage among the various countries of the world, and first with respect to the number of offices in proportion to population. There is direct cable communication with Great Britain, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, and also a deep sea cable between Vancouver Island and the United States. The telephone is in operation in all parts of the country, and in connection with it there are in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba 44,000 miles of wire; 38,500 sets of instruments; and 72,500,000 connections.

Canals.

There are six important systems of Government canals, affording, with the St. Lawrence River connections, magnificent inland communications. The total length of canals proper open is 262½ miles, but the aggregate length of inland navigation rendered available by them is 3,000 miles, the St. Lawrence system alone having a length of 2,384 miles. The receipts in 1894 were \$329,014, and the working expenses, including repairs, \$534,841. Over sixty-four million dollars have been expended on the construction of these canals; not including the amount expended on the Sault St. Marie Canal to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, which was opened in the season of 1895, costing about three million dollars.

Currency and Banking.

There is a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, consisting of dollars, cents., and mills., \$4.86½ being equal to one pound sterling. In addition to this Canadian coinage, the gold coins of the United States are also legal tender.

There are Government savings banks in the maritime provinces, and in Manitoba and British Columbia, having 55,815 depositors, with \$17,778,144 on deposit. There are also Post Office savings banks in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and North-West Territories, and British Columbia, having 117,020 depositors, with \$25,257,868.

The total amount of savings bank deposits, including two operating under special charters, was \$55,955,590 on 30th June, 1894.

The following banks are established in Canada:—

Ontario.

Bank of Toronto.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Dominion Bank.	Bank of Hamilton
Standard Bank.	Western Bank.
Imperial Bank.	Traders' Bank.
Bank of Ottawa.	
Ontario Bank.	

Quebec.

Bank of Montreal.	Banque Jacques Cartier.
Banque Ville Marie.	Banque d'Hochelega.
Molson's Bank.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Banque Nationale.	Quebec Bank.
Banque de St. Jean.	Union Bank of Canada.
Banque de Ste. Hyacinthe.	Eastern Townships Bank.
Bank of B. N. America.	

Nova Scotia.

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank.	Commercial Bank of Windsor.
Halifax Banking Co.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank.	
Union Bank.	

Other Provinces.

Bank of New Brunswick; People's Bank, N.B.; St. Stephen's Bank, N.B.; Bank of British Columbia; Summerside Bank of Prince Edward Island; Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.

The paid-up banking capital has nearly doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$32,050,597, and in June, 1894, it was \$62,009,346. In the same month, the banks had a note circulation of \$33,483,413. In 1877 they held \$69,763,668 of deposits, and on 30th June, 1894, they held \$174,776,722. In addition to the notes issued by the chartered banks, the Government issues notes of various denominations, and the average monthly circulation in 1890 amounted to \$15,501,360, and in 1894 to \$20,749,200. The maximum Government issue is fixed at twenty-five million dollars, and the minimum reserve in specie and British Government securities is fixed at 25 per cent., but for all amounts over twenty million, gold must be held dollar for dollar. No notes are issued below five dollars except by the Government.

Post Office.

The number of letters sent in Canada in the year ended 30th June, 1894, was 107,145,000, of postcards 28,695,000, and of newspapers (other than those sent from the office of publication, which are all carried free), periodicals, &c., 22,353,000. The number of newspapers sent from the office of publication was about 68,200,000. The number of letters per head of population was 21.34. The number of offices was 8,664. The revenue for 1894 was \$3,784,418, and the expenditure \$4,442,339.

There is weekly mail communication with Great Britain, *via* Quebec or Halifax, fortnightly with the West Indies and Demerara, and four a week *via* New York. There is a through daily service by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast, a monthly direct steam service with Australia, and a bi-monthly steam service with Japan and China.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz. Cents.	Newspapers, per ½ oz. Cents.
Canada, United States and Newfoundland	3	½ each
Europe, Egypt, the West Indies, British Guiana, South and West Africa, China, East Indies, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, South America, Australasia ..	5	1 per 2 oz.

There is a parcels post to Newfoundland, West Indies, Australia, Europe, and Japan.

Defence.

There is an Imperial naval station at Halifax, N.S., which is strongly fortified, and defended by a garrison of 1,500 men. The defence of the Dominion rests, however, with the local forces. The Canadian Militia since confederation has, in accordance with the Canadian Militia Act, been under the immediate command of a Major-General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant-General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The active Militia numbers 35,000 men, and the reserve Militia consists of all adult males between 18 and 60 (with certain exceptions) who are not serving in the active Militia. There are included in this force 34 batteries

of garrison artillery, and 17 of field artillery, and 44 troops of cavalry. There are three royal schools of gunnery, two schools of cavalry, and four of infantry, and the Dominion Government in 1876 established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, known as "The Royal Military College," presided over by Major-General Cameron, R.A. The number of officers and men permanently embodied and engaged in garrison or instruction duty is 1,012.

Esquimaux, in British Columbia, has become an important coaling station, and is to be strongly fortified and garrisoned by Colonial Artillery and Royal Marines.

Chief Towns.

The towns in the Dominion having more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1891 were as follows: Montreal (216,650); Toronto (181,220); Quebec (68,090); Hamilton (48,980); Halifax (38,556); Ottawa (44,154); St. John, N.B. (39,179); Winnipeg (25,642); London (31,977); Portland, N.B. (17,000); Kingston (12,753); Victoria, B.C. (16,841); Brantford (19,264); Vancouver, B.C. (13,685); Charlottetown (11,374); Guelph (10,539); St. Thomas (10,370); St. Henri (13,415); Hull (11,265); Windsor (10,322); and Sherbrooke (10,110).

Governors-General since Confederation.

1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
 1872. The Marquis of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., P.C.
 1878. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.
 1883. The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
 1888. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.
 1893. The Earl of Aberdeen.

Ministries since Confederation.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assuming Office.	Date of Retirement.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald	1 July, 1867	6 Nov. 1873
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	7 Nov. 1873	16 Oct. 1878
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Macdonald	17 Oct. 1878	6 June, 1891
Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott	18 June, 1891	Dec. 1892
Rt. Hon. Sir J. D. S. Thompson	5 Dec. 1892	Died, Dec. 1894
Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.	20 Dec. 1894	—

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.**SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.***Civil Establishment.*

Governor-General, The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Governor-General's Secretary, Arthur J. L. Gordon, C.M.G.
A.D.C., Capt. B. C. Urquhart, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Extra A.D.C., Robert Munro Ferguson, Royal
Scottish Archers; David Erskine, Royal
Scottish Archers.
Chief Clerk in Governor-General's Secretary's Office,
Chas. J. Jones, \$2,400.
1st Class Clerk, W. Campbell, \$1,800.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Q.C.,
Premier and President of Council.
Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., *Secretary of
State*.
Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., *Minister of Public
Works*.
Hon. W. B. Ives, *Minister of Trade and Commerce*.
Hon. J. G. Haggart, *Minister of Railways and
Canals*.
Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, *Minister of Militia and
Defence*.
Hon. W. H. Montague, *Minister of Agriculture*.
Hon. John Costigan, *Minister of Marine and
Fisheries*.
Hon. George E. Foster, *Minister of Finance*.
Hon. A. R. Dickey, *Minister of Justice*.
Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Q.C., *Postmaster-
General*.
Hon. T. M. Daly, Q.C., *Minister of the Interior*.
Hon. Sir Frank Smith and Hon. Donald Ferguson
in the cabinet without portfolio.

Members of the Government not members of the
Cabinet:

Hon. *Solicitor-
General*.
Hon. J. F. Wood, Q.C., M.P., *Controller of
Customs*.
Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., *Controller of Inland
Revenue*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now
members of the Cabinet:

Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B., Q.C.
Hon. Sir Wm. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hon. P. Mitchell.
Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.O.M.G., C.B.,
M.P.
Hon. J. C. Aikins.
Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., *Senator*.
Hon. Hugh McDonald, *Judge Supreme Court
Nova Scotia*.
Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.
Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. David Laird.
Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, *Puisne Judge of the
Supreme Court of Canada*.
Hon. William Ross.
Hon. Richard Wm. Scott, Q.C., *Senator*.
Hon. Felix Geoffrion, M.P.
Hon. Wm. B. Vail.
Hon. David Mills, M.P.
Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C.
Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., *Senator*.
Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. A. G. Jones.
Hon. L. R. Masson, *Senator*.
Hon. L. F. G. Baby, *Puisne Judge of the Court of
Queen's Bench of Quebec*.
Hon. James McDonald, Q.C., *Chief Justice of
Nova Scotia*.
Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., *Senator*.
Hon. Charles Carroll Colby.
Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, *Lieutenant-
Governor of Ontario*.
Hon. William Miller, Q.C., *Senator*.
Hon. George William Allan, D.C.L., *Senator*.
Hon. Sir A. Lacoste, Q.C.
Hon. Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.
Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.
Hon. Sir C. Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.

John J. McGee, (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Privy
Council*.
Joseph Pope, *Assistant Clerk* \$2,400.
S. E. St. O. Chapleau, *Clerk of the Crown in
Chancery* (\$2,400).
James G. Foley, *Deputy Clerk of ditto*.

TREASURY BOARD.

The Ministers of Finance (*Chairman*), and any
five of the other ministers.
Secretary, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$1,000.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, Sir S. H. Strong, \$8,000.
Puisne Judges :—Hon. T. Fournier, LL.D., Hon.
Henri E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne, Hon.
Robert Sedgwick, LL.D., Hon. G. E. King,
\$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, Q.C., \$2,600.
Reporter, Geo. Duval, Q.C., \$2,400.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Judge, Hon. G. W. Burbidge, LL.D., \$6,000.
Registrar, L. A. Audette, LL.B., \$2,100.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. John Jones Ross, M.D., \$4,000.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Edouard J. Langevin,
\$3,400.
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, \$2,500.
Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Lauder, D.C.L., \$400.
2nd Clerk Assistant, A. A. Boucher, \$2,200.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, René E. Kimber,
\$1,350 (with residence).
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, \$1,600.

Senators.

Hon. David Reesor.	Hon. William Miller, Q.C.
" Sir David L. Mac-	" A. E. Botsford.
pherson, K.C.M.G.	" David Wark.
" George W. Allan,	" A. R. McClellan.
D.C.L.	" John Glasier.
" Joseph F. Armand.	" James Dever.
" W. H. Chaffers.	" A. Macfarlane.
" J.-B. Guévremont.	" Frank Smith.
" Robert B. Dickey,	" Robert Read.
Q.C.	" John Sutherland.

		Constituencies.	Members.
Hon. W. J. Macdonald.	Hon. J. R. Gowan, L.L.D.	Grey, N.R.	James Masson, Q.C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach.	" Michael Sullivan,	Haldimand	W. H. Montague
" M. H. Cochrane.	" M.D.	Halton	D. Henderson
" Alexander Vidal.	" Francis Clemow.	Hamilton city	{ Alex. McKay
" J. H. Bellerose.	" Pascal Poirier.		{ S. S. Ryckman
" R. W. Scott, Q.C.	" Samuel Merner.	Hastings, W.R.	Henry Corby
" J. D. Lowin.	" C. E. Casgrain,	Hastings, E.R.	W. B. Northrup
" L. G. Power.	" M.D.	Hastings, N.R.	A. W. Carscullen
" Clarence Primrose.	" L. McCallum.	Huron, W.R.	Hon. J. C. Patterson
" C. A. P. Pelletier,	" W. E. Sanford.	Huron, E.R.	P. Macdonald, M.D.
" C.M.G.	" J. J. Ross (<i>Speaker</i>)	Huron, S.R.	John McMillan
" J. R. Thibaudeau.	" W. D. Perley.	Kent	Arch. Campbell
" C. E. B. de Boucher-	" James Reid.	Kingston city	J. H. Metcalfe
" ville, M.D.	" E. J. Price.	Lambton, W.R.	James F. Lister
" William J. Almon,	" G. A. Drummond.	Lambton, E.R.	Geo. Moncrieff
" M.D.	" E. Murphy.	Lanark, N.R.	Bennett Rosamond
" Thomas McKay.	" Samuel Prowse.	Lanark, S.R.	Hon. John G. Haggart
" A. W. Ogilvie.	" C. A. Boulton.	Leeds and Grenville,	
" Sir Mackenzie	" J. A. Loucheed.	N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson, M.D.
" Bowell, K.C.M.G.	" L. F. R. Masson.	Leeds, S.R.	George Taylor
" (<i>Premier</i>).	" Peter McLaren.	Lennox	Uriah Wilson
" A. R. Angers, Q.C.	" H. Montplaisir.	Lincoln and Niagara	W. Gibson
" T. A. Bernier.	" Joseph Tassé.	London city	Hon. Sir John Carling,
" J. N. Kirchhoffer.	" G. W. Howland.		K.C.M.G.
" D. MacInnes.	" J. B. Snowball.	Middlesex, E.R.	J. H. Marshall
" T. McInnes, M.D.	" A. A. Macdonald.	Middlesex, N.R.	W. H. Hutchins
" John O'Donohoe.	" A. C. P. R. Landry.	Middlesex, W.R.	W. F. Roome, M.D.
" P. A. De Blois.	" John Dobson.	Middlesex, S.R.	
" D. McMillan, M.D.	" Alphonse Desjar-	Mouck	A. Boyle
" G. C. McKindsey.	" dina.	Muskoka	Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien
" W. McDonald.	" John Ferguson.	Norfolk, N.R.	John Charlton
" Joseph Bolduc.	" Josiah Wood.	Norfolk, S.R.	Lt.-Col. D. Tisdale, Q.C.
" T. Robitaille, M.D.	" David McKeen.	Northumberland	George Guillet
		Northumberland, E.R.	Edward Cochrane
		Ontario, N.R.	F. Madill, Q.C.
		Ontario, S.R.	Wm. Smith
		Ontario, W.R.	J. D. Edgar
		Ottawa city	{ C. H. Mackintosh
			{ H. Robillard
		Oxford, N.R.	James Sutherland
		Oxford, S.R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright,
			K.C.M.G.
		Peel	J. Featherston
		Perth, N.R.	J. N. Grieve
		Perth, S.R.	Wm. Pridham
		Peterborough, W.R.	James Stevenson
		Peterborough, E.R.	John Burnham
		Prescott	Isidore Proulx
		Prince Edward	A. C. Millar
		Renfrew, N.R.	Hon. Peter White
		Renfrew, S.R.	John Ferguson
		Russell	W. C. Edwards
		Simcoe, N.R.	D. Alton McCarthy, Q.C.
		Simcoe, S.R.	Lt.-Col. Richard Tyrwhitt
		Simcoe, E.R.	Wm. H. Bennett
		Toronto, West	Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison
			C.M.G.
		Toronto, Centre	G. R. R. Cockburn
		Toronto, East	E. Coatsworth, jun.
		Victoria, S.R.	Charles Fairbairn
		Victoria, N.R.	S. H. Hughes
		Waterloo, N.R.	I. E. Bowman
		Waterloo, S.R.	James Livingston
		Welland	James A. Lowell
		Wellington, N.R.	James McMullen
		Wellington, C.R.	A. Semple
		Wellington, S.R.	James Innes
		Wentworth, N.R.	Thomas Bain
		Wentworth, S.R.	F. M. Carpenter
		York, N.R.	William Mulock
		York, E.R.	W. F. MacLean
		York, W.R.	Hon. Nathaniel C. Wallace

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Dissolved 2 Feb., 1891; new election 5 Mar., 1891.)
Session begun 29th April, 1891.

Speaker—The Hon. Peter White, \$4,000.

Deputy Speaker—J. G. H. Bergeron, \$2,000.

Clerk—J. Geo. Bourinot, L.L.D., C.M.G., \$3,400.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, \$2,400.

Clerk Assistant—F. F. Rouleau, \$2,800.

Joint Librarians of Parliament—A. D. De Celles
and M. J. Griffin, \$3,200 each.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	George W. Dawson
Algoma	G. H. Macdonnell
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills
Brant, N.R.	James Somerville
Brant, S.R.	William Paterson
Brockville	Hon. John F. Wood
Bruce, N.R.	Alexander McNeill
Bruce, W.R.	James Rowand
Bruce, E.R.	Newry Cargill
Cardwell	R. S. White
Carleton	W. T. Hodgins
Cornwall and Stormont	Col. Darby Bergin, M.D.
Dundas	Hugo H. Ross
Durham, E.R.	T. D. Craig
Durham, W.R.	R. Beith
Elgin, E.R.	A. B. Ingram
Elgin, W.R.	George E. Casey
Essex, S.R.	H. W. Allan
Essex, N.R.	W. McGregor
Frontenac	H. A. Calvin
Glengarry	R. B. McLennan
Grenville, S.R.	J. D. Reid
Grey, S.R.	George Landerkin, M.D.
Grey, E.R.	Thomas S. Sproule, M.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Constituencies.	Members.
Argenteuil	T. Christie, M.D.
Bagot	Flavien Dupont
Beauce	J. Godbout
Beauharnois	Joseph G. H. Bergeron, B.C.L.
Bellechasse	Lt.-Col. Guillaume Amyot
Berthier	C. Beausoleil
Bonaventure	W. Le B. Fauvel
Brome	E. A. Dyer
Chambly	R. Préfontaine
Champlain	O. Carignan
Charlevoix	H. Simard
Chateauguay	J. P. Brown
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	L. de S. G. Belley.
Compton	Rufus H. Pope
Dorchester	C. E. Vaillancourt
Drummond and Arthabaska	J. Lavergne
Gaspé	L. Z. Joncas
Hochelaga	
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver
Iberville	François Béchard
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girouard, Q.C., D.C.L.
Joliette	U. Lippé
Kamouraska	H. G. Carrol
Laprairie	L. C. Pelletier
L'Assomption	H. Jeannotte.
Laval	Hon. J. Aldéric Oulmet,
Lévis	P. M. Guay, M.D. [Q.C.]
L'Islet	L. G. Desjardins
Lotbinière	Côme Isate Binfret, M.D.
Maskinongé	J. H. Legris
Mégantic	L. J. Côté dit Fréchette
Missisquoi	G. B. Baker, Q.C.
Montcalm	L. E. Dugas
Montmagny	P. A. Choquette
Montmorency	Arthur J. Turcotte
Montreal, West	Sir D. A. Smith, K.C.M.G.,
Montreal, Centre	Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., D.C.L.
Montreal, East	A. T. Lepine
Napierville	D. Monet
Nicolet	J. H. Leduc
Ottawa County	C. R. Devlin
Pontiac	John Bryson
Portneuf	A. Delisle
Quebec, East	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C.
Quebec, Centre	Hon. F. Langelier, Q.C.
Quebec, West	John Hearn
Quebec, County	J. T. Frémont
Richelieu	A. A. Bruneau
Richmond and Wolfe	C. C. Cleveland
Rimouski	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Rouville	L. P. Brodeur
St. Hyacinthe	Michel E. Bernier
St. John's	François Bourassa
St. Maurice	L. L. L. Desaulniers, M.D.
Shefford	J. R. Sanborn
Sherbrooke	Hon. W. B. Ives, Q.C.
Soulanges	J. W. Bain
Stanstead	T. B. Rider
Témiscouata	Paul E. Grandbois, M.D.
Terrebonne	P. Leclair
Three Rivers, City	Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Two Mountains	Joseph Girouard
Vaudreuil	Hugh McMillan
Vorchères	Hon. Félix Geoffrion
Yamaska	R. M. S. Mignault

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis	John B. Mills
Antigonish	
Cape Breton	{ Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G.
Colchester	H. F. McDougall
Cumberland	W. A. Patterson
Digby	Arthur R. Dickey, Q.C.
Guysborough	E. C. Bowers
Halifax	D. C. Fraser
Hants	{ J. F. Stairs
Inverness	Thomas E. Kenny
King's	A. Putnam
Lunenburg	Hugh Cameron, M.D.
	F. W. Borden, M.D.
	C. E. Kaulbach
Pictou	{ Hon. Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., Q.C., J.L.B.
Queen's	John McDougall
Richmond	F. G. Forbes
Shelburne	J. A. Gillies
Victoria	N. W. White
Yarmouth	J. A. Macdonald
	T. B. Flint

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert	R. C. Weldon, Ph.D., Q.C.
Carleton	N. R. Colter
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor
Gloucester	K. F. Burns
Kent	Geo. V. McInerney
King's	Hon. George E. Foster, D.C.L.
Northumberland	M. Adams, Q.C.
Queen's	George F. Baird
Restigouche	J. McAllister
St. John City	E. McLeod, Q.C.
St. John City and County	{ J. Douglas Hazen J. A. Chesley
Sunbury	R. D. Wilmot, jun.
Victoria	Hon. John Costigan
Westmoreland	Josiah Wood
York	Thomas Temple

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's County	{ A. C. MacDonald J. McLean
Prince County	{ S. F. Perry John Yeo
Queen's County	{ Louis H. Davies, Q.C. W. Welsh

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo	F. S. Barnard
New Westminster	G. E. Corbould
Vancouver	A. Haslam
Victoria	{ Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior T. Earle
Yale	J. A. Mara

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	Arthur W. Ross
Marquette	Nathaniel Boyd
Provencher	A. A. O. La Rivière
Selkirk	Hon. T. M. Daly
Winnipeg	

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Ccnstituencies.	Members.
Alberta	D. W. Davis
Assiniboia, E.	W. W. McDonald.
Assiniboia, W.	N. F. Davin, Q.C.
Saskatchewan	D. H. Macdowall

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., &c., \$7,000.
Under Secretary of State, and Deputy Registrar-General, L. A. Catellier, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, P. Pelletier, \$2,050.

Registry Branch.

Keeper of Records, Alphonse Audet, \$2,400.
Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, John Thorburn, LL.D. (Chairman), \$400; A. D. De Celles, \$400.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, S. E. Dawson, LL.D., \$3,200.
Superintendent of Printing, W. McMahon, \$1,800.
Superintendent of Stationery, Thomas Roxborough, \$1,450.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. T. M. Daly, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, A. M. Burgess, \$3,200.
Secretary, John R. Hall, \$2,800.
Assistant Secretary, L. C. Pereira, \$1,800.
Surveyor-General, Ed. Deville, \$2,600.
Astronomer, Wm. Frederick King, \$1,950.
Chief Clerk of Land Patents, Wm. M. Goodeve, \$2,200.
Geographer of the Department, John Johnston, \$1,950.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director of Survey, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., \$4,000.
Assistant Directors, Dr. Robt. Bell, J. F. Whiteaves, \$2,300; G. C. Hoffmann, \$2,250; John Macoun, \$2,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, Hon. G. E. Foster, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$4,200.
Assistant Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance, Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$3,200.
Financial Inspector, \$1,700.
Dominion Book-keeper, M. G. Dickieson, \$2,400.
Controller of Currency, Fred. Toller, \$2,600.
Chief Clerk of Savings Banks, C. J. Anderson, \$2,400.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, M.A., \$4,000.
Chief Clerk, E. D. Sutherland, \$1,950.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy do., A. Gobeil, \$3,200.

Secretary, E. F. E. Roy, \$1,950.
Chief Engineer, Louis Coste, \$3,000.
Chief Architect, Thomas Fuller, \$3,200.
Accountant, Octave Dionne, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Hon. W. B. Ives, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, W. G. Parmelee, \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Comptroller of Inland Revenue, Hon. E. G. Prior, Q.C., M.P., \$5,000.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, E. Miall, \$3,200.
Assistant Commissioner, W. J. Gerald, \$3,000.
Accountant, P. M. Robins, \$2,400.
Secretary, Wm. Himsaworth, \$2,250.
Chief Analyst, Thos. Macfarlane, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. F. Wood, Q.C., M.P., \$5,000.
Commissioner, T. J. Watters (acting), \$2,800.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. G. Haggart, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Government Railways, C. Schreiber, C.M.G., \$6,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, Q.C., K.C.M.G., \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, William White, \$3,200.
Secretary, W. D. Le Sueur, \$2,600.
Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, M. Sweetnam, \$2,800.
Superintendent, Printing and Supply Branch, Sidney Smith, \$2,350.
Accountant,
Superintendent, Money Order Branch, Geo. F. Everett, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch, D. Matheson, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Dead Letter Branch, John Walsh, \$1,950.
Superintendent, Mail Contract Branch, Arthur Lindsay, \$1,900.
Superintendent, Postage Stamp Branch, Jas. Plunkett, \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy, E. L. Newcombe, M.A., LL.B., \$4,000.
Solicitor-General, Hon. \$5,000.
Chief Clerk, A. Power, Q.C., \$2,400.
Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$3,200.
Commissioner of Dominion Police, A. P. Sherwood.

MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE.

Comptroller, Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.
Commissioner, L. W. Herchmer, \$2,600.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. H. Montague, \$7,000.
Deputy, W. B. Scarth, \$3,200.
Secretary, H. B. Small, \$2,200.

Deputy Commissioner of Patents, Richard Pope, \$2,800.

Statistician, Geo. Johnson, \$2,400.

Archivist, D. Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., \$1,950.

Director of Experimental Farm, Prof. Wm. Saunders, F.R.S.C., F.L.S., \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister, Hon. John Costigan, \$7,000.

Deputy Minister, W. Smith, \$3,600.

Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,400.

" S. P. Bauset.

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of Lights, W. P. Anderson, \$2,400.

Superintendent of Fish Culture, S. Wilmot, \$2,400.

Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,200.

" *St. John, for Province of New Brunswick*,

J. H. Harding, \$2,000.

" *Halifax, for Province of Nova Scotia*,

H. W. Johnston, \$2,200.

" *Victoria, for Province of British Columbia*,

James Gaudin, \$1,400.

" *Charlottetown, for Province of Prince Edward Island*, Artemas Lord, \$1,400.

Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Lieut. Smith, R.N.R., \$1,800.

Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville.

each \$4 per day when on duty.

Clerk to Chairman of Board, John Taylor, \$700.

Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, W. J. Menelly, \$1,800.

Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, C. Carpmael, M.A., \$2,000.

Superintendents of Lights, C. A. Hutchins, \$1,400; and Patrick Harty, \$1,300.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. A. Desjardins, \$7,000.

Deputy Minister, Col E. Panet, \$3,200.

Secretary, A. Benoit, \$1,600.

Chief Clerk, Benjamin Sulte, \$1,850.

Major-General in Command of Militia, Maj.-Gen.

Ivor G. Herbert, C.B., \$4,000.

A.D.C., Capt. Eric Streatfeild, \$1,000.

Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters, Col. W. Powell, \$3,200.

Director of Stores, and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.

Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. T. M. Daly.

Deputy Superintendent-General, Lawrence Van-koughnet, \$3,200.

Chief Clerk, D. C. Scott, \$1,800.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., \$10,000.

Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G., \$2,800.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Primate. The Most Reverend R. Machray, D.D., Metropolitan, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop of Ontario. The Most Reverend J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Metropolitan.

Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. F. Courtney, D.D.

Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D.D.

Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D.

Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Bond, D.D., LL.D.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D.

Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweetman, D.D.

Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. A. H. Dunn, D.D.

Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D., D.C.L.

Province of Rupert's Land.

Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The Most Rev. B. Machray, D.D. (Primate), Metropolitan.

Bishop of Athabasca, Rt. Rev. R. Young, D.D.

Bishop of Mackenzie River, Rt. Rev. W. D. Reeves.

Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Rt. Rev. W. J. Burn, M.A.

Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L.

Bishop of Selkirk, Rt. Rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D.

Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D.

Province of Columbia (Independent Dioceses).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, M.A.

Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. W. Ridley, D.D.

Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitos, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop of Quebec, His Eminence Cardinal E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L.

Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.

Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. A. Blais, D.D.

Archbishop of Montreal, Most Rev. E. C. Fabre.

Bishop of Sherbrooke (See vacant).

Bishop of Valleyfield, Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard.

Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.

Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. L. N. Begin.

Archbishop of Ottawa, Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.

Vic. Apost. of Pontiac (Bishop of Cythère), Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain.

Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.

Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, D.D.

Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling.

Archbishop of Kingston, Most Rev. J. V. Cleary, D.D.

Bishop of Alexandria, Rt. Rev. Alex. Macdonell, D.D.

Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor.

Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.

Bishop of Archaat, Rt. Rev. J. Cameron.

Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. J. G. McDonald, D.D.

Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.

Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.

Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Taché.

Bishop of St. Albert, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.

Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie, Rt. Rev. Emil Girouard; Rt. Rev. Isidore Clut, *Coadjutor*.

Vic. Apost. of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez; Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, *Coadjutor*.

Bishop of Vancouver, Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens,
Coadjutor.
Vic. Apost. of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. A. Pascal,
D.D.
Prefect Apost. of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Rt. Rev.
F. X. Bosée.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Moderator, The Rev. Thos. Wardrope, D.D.,
Guelph, Ont. (1892).

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

*General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in
Canada*, Rev. A. Carman, D.D.

CONSULS IN THE DOMINION.

Argentine Confederation.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw Toronto,
N. Kingsmill.
Vice-Consul:—Toronto, B. A. Scott; Quebec, 2,
C. P. Champion.

Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Consuls:—Montreal, E. Schultze; Halifax, H.
Hart.

Belgium.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, F. Van Bruyssel.
Vice-Consul:—Quebec, A. Joseph; Montreal, Q.,
F. B. Mattys.
Consuls:—Montreal, Jesse Joseph; Halifax, C.
W. E. Ronne; Ottawa, H. A. Bate; Calgary,
E. H. Rouleau; Victoria, B.C., T. R. Smith.

Brazil.

Consul-General:—Montreal, G. R. Hart.
Consul:—M. de Lina.
Vice-Consul:—Victor Magor.

Chili.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Geo. B. Day; Consul,
Quebec, Q., L. G. Guilmartin.
Vice-Consuls:—Chicoutimi,
Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec, John Laird;
St. John, N.B., J. H. Scammell.
Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., P. Morris.

Colombia.

Consul:—Montreal, R. Lemieux.

Denmark.

Consul:—Halifax, Stephen Tobin.
Vice-Consul:—St. John, N.B., J. R. Campbell.
Vice-Consul:—Winnipeg, Man. A. Schmidt.
Consul:—Montreal, H. H. Wolff.

France.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Cte. de Turenne.
Consul:—Quebec, Q., M. Baraud.
Vice-Consuls:—Halifax, Geo. E. Francklyn; Mon-
treal, ; Toronto, Alex. T. Fulton.
Consular Agents:—Charlottetown, C. Hobkirk.
Chatham, N.B., J. B. Snowball; Escoumins,
John Topping; St. John, N.B., W. E. Sayre;
Gaspé, Q., A. J. Carter; Montreal, Quebec,
Emil Galibert; Winnipeg, Manitoba, F. A.
Richard; Sydney, N.S., Frederick Moseley
(acting); Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Victoria,
B.C., N. B. Snowdon; Toronto, Ontario,
Auguste Bolte.

German Empire.

Consuls:—Quebec, C. Piti; Montreal, H. Leutze
(acting); Toronto, S. Nordheimer; Halifax, C.
A. Creighton; Chatham, N.B., Alex. Morrison;
St. John, N.B., Robert Thomson; Victoria,
B.C., F. A. T. Caton (acting); Winnipeg, W.
Hespeier.
Consular Agent:—Pictou, N.S., C. Dwyer.

Hawaii.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. Elliot Anderson.
Consuls:—Montreal, Dickson Anderson; Halifax,
Geo. Fraser; St. John, N.B., Allan O. Crook-
shank; Winnipeg, Wm. Murdoch; Regina,
Nicholas Flood Davis, M.P.; Victoria, B.C., B.
P. Rithet; Vancouver, B.C., M. Beattie.
Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, F. G. Boswell; Toronto,
Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Shaw; Hamilton, Adam Brown,
M.P.; Kingston, Geo. Richardson; Belleville,
; Brockville, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buell; Rimouski,
J. Norbert Pouliot, Q.C.; Fredericton, James D.
Beck; Yarmouth, N.S., E. F. Clements, Prince
Albert, N.W.T., Chas. Mair.

Italy.

Consul-General:—Montreal,
Consul:—Halifax, W. R. Hart.
Vice-Consul:—Toronto, Angelo Gianelli.
Consular Agent:—Victoria, B.C., John H.
Turner.

Japan.

Acting Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., Kito Teiyo.

Liberia.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. E. Anderson, jun.
Consul:—Montreal, Frederick Stancliffe.

Netherlands.

Consul-General:—Toronto, B. Homer Dixon.
Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, C. Johnson; Halifax,
James G. Foster; St. John, N.B., J. Macgregor
Grant; Montreal, Stephen B. Heward.

Peru.

Consul:—Montreal, George B. Day.
Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec,
John Laird; Chicoutimi, St. John, N.B., J. H.
Scammell.

Portugal.

Consul:—Halifax, Thomas Abbott.
Vice-Consul:—Halifax, John Henry Abbott.
Vice-Consul:—Bridgewater, N.S., Charles Henry
Davison.

Spain.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Illustrissimo Senor Don
Artino Baldasano-y-Iopeto.
Consul-General:—Montreal, Q., Don Candido
Pedronera.
Vice-Consul:—Don Enriqui Ortiz-y-Pi; Montreal,
Q., Enrique de Perera de Blesa.
Consul:—Halifax, Don José Maria Lluhe de Diaz.
Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, Ovidio Fréchette; Mon-
treal, J. L. Leprohon; Gaspé, N. E. Roy;
North Sydney, N.S., W. Purves; St. John, N.B.,
H. Jack; Prince Edward Island, William H.
Aiken; Vancouver, B.C., P. G. H. A. Mellon;
Ontario, F. E. Thompson.

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Sweden and Norway.

Consuls:—Quebec, W. A. Schwartz; Vic. B.C., R. Ward.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, R. C. W. MacCuaig; Hamilton, A. H. Moore; Toronto, J. S. McMurray; Montreal, J. F. Wulff; Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Rivière Ouelle, Q., G. McNaughton, Chicoutimi, Q., J. G. Scott; Tadoussac, Q., J. Radford; Sault-au-Cochon, Q., G. W. Forrest; Bersimis, Q., T. Girouard; Trois Pistoles, Q., N. Tétu; Rimouski, Q., G. Sylvain; Matane, Q., A. Fraser; Métis, Q., William E. Pagé (acting); Ste. Anne-des-Monts, Q., T. J. Lamoutagne; Gaspé, Q., F. G. Eden; Dalhousie, N.B., G. Haddow; Bathurst, N.B., John Sievwright; Caraquette, N.B., J. J. Vibert; Miramichi, N.B., J. Hutchinson; Richibucto, N.B., R. Hutchinson; Buctouche, N.B., J. C. Ross; Shediac, N.B., J. Inglis; St. John, N.B., T. Thomson; St. George, N.B., H. Ludgate; Cascumpec, P.E.I., Hon. G. W. Howlan; Pugwash, N.S., A. Stevens; Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies; Yarmouth, N.S., E. W. B. Moody; Sydney, N.S., J. E. Burchell; Quebec, E. H. J. Schwartz; Escoumamin, J. Topping; Campbelltown, N.B., J. McAlister; Halifax, J. H. Mathers; Liscomb, N.S., S. Creighton; Parrsboro, N.S., A. S. Townshend; Winnipeg, J. A. Green; St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., C. R. Hill; Sheet Harbour, N.S., F. MacMillan; Bridgewater, N.S., F. B. Wade; St. Stephen, N.B., J. Mitchell; Tugwash, V.S., H. C. Block; Montreal, Q., D. Connelley; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Arthur J. Green; St. Etienne, Quebec, Jacob Murray; Victoria, B.C., William A. Ward.

Switzerland.

Vice-Consul:—Montreal, Q., Ed. Sandreuter.

United States.

Consul-General:—Montreal, W. A. Anderson.
Vice-Consul:—Bernard Courlaender, jun.
Consul-General:—Ottawa, J. B. Riley.
Consul-General:—Halifax, D. H. Ingraham.
Vice-Consul General and Deputy Consul:—James F. Phelan.
Deputy Vice-Consul General:—Robie G. Frye.
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Vice and Deputy Consul:—Charles E. Hobart.

Consul:—Pictou, N.S., G. C. Tanner.
Vice-Consul:—Pictou, N.S., M. C. Pendleton.
Consul:—St. John, N.B., Darius B. Warner.
Vice and Deputy Consul, St. John, N.B., Ezra W. Gale.

Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Edgar Wisdden.
Vice and Deputy Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Willard B. King.

Consul:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., N. T. George.
Vice-Consul, Charlottetown, P.E.I., D. O. Hickey.
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Commercial Agents:—St. Hyacinthe, 2, Charles Laberge; Orillia, Ontario, J. M. Rosse.

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U.S. of Venezuela, Toronto.

Consul:—Barnett Laurances.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

History.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alberta	D. W. Davis
Assiniboia, E.	W. W. McDonald.
Assiniboia, W.	N. F. Davin, Q.C.
Saskatchewan	D. H. Macdowall

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. Sir C. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., &c., \$7,000.
Under Secretary of State, and Deputy Registrar-General, L. A. Catellier, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, P. Pelletier, \$2,050.

Registry Branch.

Keeper of Records, Alphonse Audet, \$2,400.
Board for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, John Thorburn, LL.D. (Chairman), \$400; A. D. De Celles, \$400.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, S. E. Dawson, LL.D., \$3,200.
Superintendent of Printing, W. McMahon, \$1,800.
Superintendent of Stationery, Thomas Roxborough, \$1,450.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. T. M. Daly, \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, A. M. Burgess, \$3,200.
Secretary, John R. Hall, \$2,800.
Assistant Secretary, L. C. Pereira, \$1,800.
Surveyor-General, Ed. Deville, \$2,600.
Astronomer, Wm. Frederick King, \$1,950.
Chief Clerk of Land Patents, Wm. M. Goodeve, \$2,200.
Geographer of the Department, John Johnston, \$1,950.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director of Survey, Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., \$4,000.
Assistant Directors, Dr. Robt. Bell, J. F. Whiteaves, \$2,800; G. C. Hoffmann, \$2,250; John Macoun, \$2,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, Hon. G. E. Foster, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. Mortimer Courtney, \$4,200.
Assistant Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Insurance, Wm. Fitzgerald, M.A., \$3,200.
Financial Inspector, \$1,700.
Dominion Book-keeper, M. G. Dickieson, \$2,400.
Controller of Currency, Fred. Toller, \$2,600.
Chief Clerk of Savings Banks, O. J. Anderson, \$2,400.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor General, John Lorn McDougall, M.A., \$4,000.
Chief Clerk, E. D. Sutherland, \$1,950.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy do., A. Gobeil, \$3,200.

Secretary, E. F. E. Roy, \$1,950.
Chief Engineer, Louis Coste, \$3,000.
Chief Architect, Thomas Fuller, \$3,200.
Accountant, Octave Dionne, \$2,400.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, The Hon. W. B. Ives, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, W. G. Parmalee, \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

Comptroller of Inland Revenue, Hon. E. G. Prior, Q.C., M.P., \$5,000.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, E. Miall, \$3,200.
Assistant Commissioner, W. J. Gerald, \$3,000.
Accountant, P. M. Robins, \$2,400.
Secretary, Wm. Himsworth, \$2,250.
Chief Analyst, Thos. Macfarlane, \$2,200.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. F. Wood, Q.C., M.P., \$5,000.
Commissioner, T. J. Watters (acting), \$2,800.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. J. G. Haggart, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Government Railways, C. Schreiber, C.M.G., \$6,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, Q.C., K.C.M.G., \$7,000.
Deputy ditto, William White, \$3,200.
Secretary, W. D. Le Sueur, \$2,600.
Chief Inspector of Post-Offices, M. Sweetnam, \$2,800.
Superintendent, Printing and Supply Branch, Sidney Smith, \$2,350.
Accountant, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Money Order Branch, Geo. F. Everett, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch, D. Matheson, \$2,400.
Superintendent, Dead Letter Branch, John Walsh, \$1,950.
Superintendent, Mail Contract Branch, Arthur Lindsay, \$1,900.
Superintendent, Postage Stamp Branch, Jas. Plunkett, \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Q.C., \$7,000.
Deputy, E. L. Newcombe, M.A., LL.B., \$4,000.
Solicitor-General, Hon. \$5,000.
Chief Clerk, A. Power, Q.C., \$2,400.
Inspector of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$3,200.
Commissioner of Dominion Police, A. P. Sherwood.

MOUNTED POLICE OFFICE.

Comptroller, Capt. Fredk. White, \$3,200.
Commissioner, L. W. Herchmer, \$2,600.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. H. Montague, \$7,000.
Deputy, W. B. Scarth, \$3,200.
Secretary, H. B. Small, \$2,200.

Deputy Commissioner of Patents, Richard Pope, \$2,800.
Statistician, Geo. Johnson, \$2,400.
Archivist, D. Brynner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., \$1,950.
Director of Experimental Farm, Prof. Wm. Saunders, F.R.S.C., F.L.S., \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister, Hon. John Costigan, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, W. Smith, \$3,600.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,400.
 " S. P. Bauset.
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of Lights, W. P. Anderson, \$2,400.
Superintendent of Fish Culture, S. Wilmot, \$2,400.
Agent at Quebec, for Province of Quebec, J. U. Gregory, \$2,200.
 " *St. John*, for Province of New Brunswick, J. H. Harding, \$2,000.
 " *Halifax*, for Province of Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$2,200.
 " *Victoria*, for Province of British Columbia, James Gaudin, \$1,400.
 " *Charlottetown*, for Province of Prince Edward Island, Artemas Lord, \$1,400.
Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and Mates, Lieut. Smith, R.N.R., \$1,800.
Examiners, Captains G. A. Mackenzie, E. D. Ashe, J. Prichard, D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, H. Lewis, T. Killam, and E. Deville, each \$4 per day when on duty.
Clerk to Chairman of Board, John Taylor, \$700.
Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection, W. J. Menelly, \$1,800.
Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director of Magnetic Observatory, C. Carpmal, M.A., \$2,000.
Superintendents of Lights, C. A. Hutchins, \$1,400; and Patrick Hart, \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Minister of Militia, Hon. A. Desjardins, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.
Secretary, A. Benoit, \$1,600.
Chief Clerk, Benjamin Sulte, \$1,850.
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A.D.C., Capt. Eric Streatfeild, \$1,000.
Adjutant-General of Militia at Headquarters, Col. W. Powell, \$3,200.
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties, Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, \$3,000.
Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, \$2,400.

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Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. T. M. Daly.
Deputy Superintendent-General, Lawrence Van-koughnet, \$3,200.
Chief Clerk, D. C. Scott, \$1,800.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., \$10,000.
Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G., \$2,800.

ECOLESTIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Primate. The Most Reverend R. Machray, D.D., Metropolitan, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop of Ontario. The Most Reverend J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Metropolitan.
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Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, D.D.
Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, D.D.
Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Bond, D.D., LL.D.
Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D.
Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, D.D.
Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. A. H. Dunn, D.D.
Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. E. Sullivan, D.D., D.C.L.

Province of Rupert's Land.

Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The Most Rev. B. Machray, D.D. (Primate), Metropolitan.
Bishop of Athabasca, Rt. Rev. R. Young, D.D.
Bishop of Mackenzie River, Rt. Rev. W. D. Reeves.
Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Rt. Rev. W. J. Burn, M.A.
Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, Rt. Rev. W. C. Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L.
Bishop of Selkirk, Rt. Rev. W. C. Bompas, D.D.
Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. A. Newnham, D.D.

Province of Columbia (Independent Dioceses).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, M.A.
Bishop of Caledonia, Rt. Rev. W. Ridley, D.D.
Bishop of New Westminster, Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop of Quebec, His Eminence Cardinal E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L.
Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.
Bishop of Rimouski, Rt. Rev. A. Blais, D.D.
Archbishop of Montreal, Most Rev. E. C. Fabre.
Bishop of Sherbrooke (See vacant).
Bishop of Valleyfield, Rt. Rev. J. M. Emard.
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.
Bishop of Chicoutimi, Rt. Rev. L. N. Begin.
Archbishop of Ottawa, Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D.D.
Vic. Apost. of Pontiac (Bishop of Cythère), Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain.
Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. Walsh, D.D.
Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. D. O'Connor, D.D.
Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling.
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Bishop of Peterborough, Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor.
Archbishop of Halifax, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, D.D.
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Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. J. G. McDonald, D.D.
Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.
Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.
Archbishop of St. Boniface, Most Rev. A. Taché.
Bishop of St. Albert, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.
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Vic. Apost. of British Columbia, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez; Rt. Rev. P. Duriue, Coadjutor.

Bishop of Vancouver, Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens,
Coadjutor.

Vic. Apost. of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. A. Pascal,
D.D.

Perfect Apost. of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Rt. Rev.
F. X. Boseé.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Moderator, The Rev. Thos. Wardrope, D.D.,
Guelph, Ont. (1892).

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

*General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in
Canada*, Rev. A. Carman, D.D.

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Vice-Consul:—Toronto, B. A. Scott; Quebec, 2,
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E. H. Rouleau; Victoria, B.C., T. R. Smith.

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Consul-General:—Montreal, G. R. Hart.

Consul:—M. de Lina.

Vice-Consul:—Victor Magor.

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Consul-General:—Montreal, Geo. B. Day; Consul,
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Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., P. Morris.

Colombia.

Consul:—Montreal, R. Lemieux.

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Consul:—Halifax, Stephen Tobin.

Vice-Consul:—St. John, N.B., J. R. Campbell.

Vice-Consul:—Winnipeg, Mau. A. Schmidt.

Consul:—Montreal, H. H. Wolff.

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Consul-General:—Quebec, Cte. de Turenne.

Consul:—Quebec, Q., M. Baraud.

Vice-Consuls:—Halifax, Geo. E. Fracklyn; Mon-
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John Topping; St. John, N.B., W. E. Sayro;
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Emil Galibert; Winnipeg, Manitoba, F. A.
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Auguste Bolté.

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B.C., F. A. T. Caton (acting); Winnipeg, W.
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Hawaii.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. Elliot Anderson.

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P. Rithet; Vancouver, B.C., M. Beattie.

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Lt.-Col. Geo. A. Shaw; Hamilton, Adam Brown,
M.P.; Kingston, Geo. Richardson; Belleville,
; Brockville, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buell; Rimouski,
J. Norbert Pouliot, Q.C.; Fredericton, James D.
Beck; Yarmouth, N.S., E. F. Clements, Prince
Albert, N.W.T., Chas. Mair.

Italy.

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Consul:—Halifax, W. B. Hart.

Vice-Consul:—Toronto, Angelo Gianelli.

Consular Agent:—Victoria, B.C., John H.
Turner.

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Acting Consul:—Vancouver, B.C., Kito Teiyiro.

Liberia.

Consul-General:—Ottawa, C. E. Anderson, jun.

Consul:—Montreal, Frederick Stancliffe.

Netherlands.

Consul-General:—Toronto, B. Homer Dixon.

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Grant; Montreal, Stephen B. Heward.

Peru.

Consul:—Montreal, George B. Day.

Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw; Quebec,
John Laird; Chicoutimi, St. John, N.B., J. H.
Scammell.

Portugal.

Consul:—Halifax, Thomas Abbott.

Vice-Consul:—Halifax, John Henry Abbott.

Vice-Consul:—Bridgwater, N.S., Charles Henry
Davison.

Spain.

Consul-General:—Quebec, Illustrissimo Senor Don
Artino Baldasano-y-Iopete.

Consul-General:—Montreal, Q., Don Candido
Pedronera.

Vice-Consul:—Don Enriqu Ortiz-y-Pi; Montreal,
Q., Enrique de Perera de Blesa.

Consul:—Halifax, Don José Maria Lluhde Diaz.
Vice-Consuls:—Quebec, Ovidio Fréchette; Mon-
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North Sydney, N.S., W. Purves; St. John, N.B.,
H. Jack; Prince Edward Island, William H.
Aiken; Vancouver, B.C., P. G. H. A. Mellon;
Ontario, F. E. Thompson.

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Sweden and Norway.

Consuls:—Quebec, W. A. Schwartz; Vic. B.C., R. Ward.

Vice-Consuls:—Ottawa, R. C. W. MacCuaig; Hamilton, A. H. Moore; Toronto, J. S. McMurray; Montreal, J. F. Wulff; Three Rivers, G. Balcer; Rivière Ouelle, Q., G. McNaughton; Chicoutimi, Q., J. G. Scott; Tadoussac, Q., J. Radford; Sault-au-Cochon, Q., G. W. Forrest; Bersimis, Q., T. Girouard; Trois Pistoles, Q., N. Tétu; Rimouski, Q., G. Sylvain; Matane, Q., A. Fraser; Métiis, Q., William E. Pagé (acting); Ste. Anne des Monts, Q., T. J. Lamontagne; Gaspé, Q., F. G. Eden; Dalhousie, N.B., G. Haddow; Bathurst, N.B., John Sievewright; Caraquette, N.B., J. J. Vibert; Miramichi, N.B., J. Hutchinson; Richibucto, N.B., R. Hutchinson; Buctouche, N.B., J. C. Ross; Shediac, N.B., J. Inglis; St. John, N.B., T. Thomson; St. George, N.B., H. Ludgate; Cascumpec, P.E.I., Hon. G. W. Howland; Pugwash, N.S., A. A. Stevens; Pictou, N.S., J. R. Davies; Yarmouth, N.S., E. W. B. Moody; Sydney, N.S., J. E. Burchell; Quebec, E. H. J. Schwartz; Escoumain, J. Topping; Campbelltown, N.B., J. McAlister; Halifax, J. H. Mathers; Liscomb, N.S., S. Creighton; Parrsboro', N.S., A. S. Townshend; Winnipeg, J. A. Green; St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., C. R. Hill; Sheet Harbour, N.S., F. MacMillan; Bridgewater, N.S., F. B. Wade; St. Stephen, N.B., J. Mitchell; Tugwash, V.S., H. C. Block; Montreal, Q., D. Connelley; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Arthur J. Green; St. Etienne, Quebec, Jacob Murray; Victoria, B.C., William A. Ward.

Switzerland.

Vice-Consul:—Montreal, Q., Ed. Sandreuter.

United States.

Consul-General:—Montreal, W. A. Anderson.
Vice-Consul:—Bernard Courlaender, jun.
Consul-General:—Ottawa, J. B. Riley.
Consul-General:—Halifax, D. H. Ingraham.
Vice-Consul General and Deputy Consul:—James F. Phelan.
Deputy Vice-Consul General:—Robie G. Frye.
Consuls:—Fort Erie, Ontario, Ralph Johnson; Clifton, Ontario, A. A. Brown; Hamilton, C. F. Macdonald; Kingston, M. H. Twitchell; Prescott, Ontario, H. L. L. Slight; Brockville, Ontario, J. A. Demarest; Port Sarnia, Ontario, J. S. Farrar; Toronto, J. W. Coppinger; Charles A. Hirschfelder (Vice-Consul); Guelph, Harry P. Dill; Stratford, Ontario, Luther M. Shaffer; Coaticook, Q., Joel Linsley; Quebec, John N. Wasson; Sherbrooke, Q., Benjamin Lanthier; St. John's, Q., S. P. Hubbell; Winnipeg, M. M. Duffie; (Vice) William Hall; Victoria, B.C., Robert J. Stevens; Gaspé Basin, Geo. H. Holt; Belleville, Ontario, M. J. Henderson; Yarmouth, N.S., C. A. O'Connor.
Consul:—Windsor, N.S., E. Young.
Vice and Deputy Consul:—Charles E. Hobart.

Consul:—Pictou, N.S., G. C. Tanner.
Vice-Consul:—Pictou, N.S., M. C. Pendleton.
Consul:—St. John, N.B., Darius B. Warner.
Vice and Deputy Consul, St. John, N.B., Ezra W. Gale.

Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Edgar Wisdden.
Vice and Deputy Consul:—St. Stephen, N.B., Willard B. King.

Consul:—Charlottetown, P.E.I., N. T. George.
Vice-Consul, Charlottetown, P.E.I., D. C. Hickey.
Consuls:—Amherstburg, Ontario, John Patton; Windsor, Ontario, M. P. Thatcher; Three Rivers, Q., F. X. Belleau; Woodstock, N.B., Grenville James.

Consular Agents:—Barrington, N.S., Gabriel Robertson; Bridgewater, N.S., William H. Owen; Liverpool, N.S., J. W. S. Marshall; Shelburne, N.S., W. W. White; Annapolis, N.S., Jacob M. Owen; Cornwallis, N.S., Ebenezer Rand; Digby, N.S., William B. Stewart; Kempt, N.S., Frederick A. Hobart; Parrsboro', N.S., Jonathan Hickney; Port Joggins, N.S., William Moffat; Walton, N.S., Alexander McW. Parker; Wolfville, N.S., John W. Hamilton; Yarmouth, N.S., Joseph R. Kinny; Cape Canso, N.S., Thomas C. Cook; Cow Bay, N.S., Charles Archibald; Glace Bay, N.S., David McKeen; Guysborough, N.S., E. H. Franchville; Lingan, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Louisburg, N.S., W. H. McAlpine; North Sydney, N.S., F. G. Redmayne; Port Hastings, N.S., James G. McKeen; Port Sydney, N.S., Frederick E. Leaver; Fredericton, N.B., Spafford Barker; Grand Manan, N.B., Joseph Lakeman; McAdam Junction, N.B., Charles F. Hoben; Newcastle, N.B., Robert R. Call; St. Andrew's, N.B., George F. Stickney; St. George, N.B., B. Randall; Cascumpec, P.E.I., Hon. George W. Howland; Georgetown, P.E.I., A. A. McDonald; Summerside, P.E.I., Fairley McNeill; Souris, P.E.I., Caleb C. Carleton; Lacolle, 2, Thomas Brownley; Lineborough, 2, H. S. Beebe; Arichat, N.S., Peter Campbell; Wingham, Ontario, John Nicoll; Sorel, Quebec, Isale Sylvestre; Sutton, 2, E. R. Shepard.

Vice-Commercial Agent:—Chatham, Ontario, Edwin Bell.

Commercial Agents:—St. Hyacinthe, 2, Charles Laberge; Orillia, Ontario, J. M. Rosse.

Uruguay.

Consuls:—Montreal, F. W. Henshaw; Quebec J. Maguire.
Vice-Consuls:—Montreal, F. C. Henshaw, Sydney, N.S., H. H. Archibald; Pictou, N.S., Charles W. Ives; Bristol, N.S., S. C. Tupper; St. Mary's Bay, N.S., C. E. Everett; Annapolis, N.S., T. A. Gavaza; Quebec, C. P. Champion; Three Rivers, Q., J. McDougall; St. John, N.B., A. D. Goodwin; Ottawa, C. E. Anderson; Peterborough, Ontario, Arthur White; Halifax, H. W. C. Bosk.

U.S. of Venezuela, Toronto.

Consul:—Barnett Laurances.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

History.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming

that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days and for a considerable time after, the French settlers were few in number, suffered great hardships, and were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants. The principal incentives to their colonization were the profits of the fur trade and missionary zeal.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. It may be mentioned that for three years, from 1629 to 1632, Quebec had been in English possession, having been captured by one Kirk, but was retro-ceded to France by the peace of *St. Germain-en-laye*.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 31), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act in question the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791 for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) of 37 rectories in Upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of Lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it used in fact to exceed double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal number from each Province. In the same year (1840) also, Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

Constitution.

The constitution of Canada in operation under this union was defined in its main features under title I. of the Local Consolidated Stat., 1859. Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 elected members, and 22 members nominated under the old constitution.

In 1855 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seignioral tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years passed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having come almost to a "dead lock" about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867."

Each Province now enjoys responsible government, under a Lieut.-Governor in council, advised by five or more cabinet ministers. There is an elected Legislative Assembly in each (Ontario, 92 members; Quebec 65 members), elected for four years by manhood suffrage, with no property qualification. Members in Ontario are paid mileage and \$6 per day for 30 days or a maximum of \$800. Quebec also possesses a Legislative Council or Upper House of 24 members, who hold their seats for life, nominated by the Lieut.-Governor in council. The members are paid \$6 per day while the session lasts, and their travelling expenses.

Industry.

The land in both Ontario and Quebec is very fertile, and produces all cereals and wheat crops in abundance; fruit grows luxuriantly; and grapes, melons, peaches and tomatoes come to maturity in the open air. In 1894 Canada ranked first in the shipment of cheese to Great Britain, supplying over one-half of the total imports of the article.

The lumber trade is extensive; and manufactures of hardware and textile fabrics are largely carried on.

Education.

In Ontario the central control is vested in the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. General regulations are framed by him with the approval of the Government for both the elementary (public) and high schools, of which there are 6,089, with 505,340 scholars in 1893. Both kinds of schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, are required to have only certificated teachers, and are efficiently inspected. There is a provincial (non-denominational), university (Toronto) with an affiliated university college, and three theological colleges are also affiliated, and one university is confederated. There are also five denominational colleges with university powers in the province, and numerous high schools or colleges for girls. Ample provision is made for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind. There is also a well equipped agricultural college, now affiliated with the provincial university. Schools are attached to the reformatories for juvenile criminals of both sexes. Primary education is free and compulsory. Mechanics institutions,

as well as collegiate institutions, receive Government grants. All the public institutions are non-sectarian.

In Quebec the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council of 35 members, is invested with the central control of education. The council is divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. The local control is vested in local boards or in the curé and churchwardens of the parish. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and fees, and partly by grants from the Provincial Government. There were in 1893, 5,697 schools, with 284,047 scholars, including the high and superior schools, and three normal schools supported by the State. There are also schools of agriculture, commercial and classical schools, and three universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and one, the Laval University, Roman Catholic.

Chief Towns, Area, and Population.

Besides those mentioned at p. 54, the chief towns are, in Ontario, Belleville, Chatham, Peterboro, Woodstock, and Stratford; and in Quebec, Trois Rivières, Lévis, with from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants each. The area of the Provinces is 447,000 square miles—Ontario 219,650, and Quebec 227,500. The population according to the last census was—Ontario 2,114,321, and Quebec 1,488,535.

Climate.

The climate is dry, bracing, and very healthy, although the range of temperature is great. The mean temperature at Toronto is 45°, at Montreal 42°; the extreme range being from 12° below zero to 91°. The average annual rainfall at Toronto is 27 inches, at Montreal, 27 inches, principally from May to September. The snowfall between Dec. and March is considerable.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.*

ONTARIO.

1867	Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B.
1868	Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1873	John W. Crawford.
1875	" D. A. Macdonald.
1880	" John Beverley Robinson.
1887	" Sir A. Campbell, K.O.M.G.
1892	" G. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, TORONTO.

The Province is represented by 24 Members in the Senate and 92 Members in the House of Commons of Canada, comprising the Dominion Parliament, sitting at Ottawa.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.†	Expenditure.
1886	\$3,148,660	\$1,196,872	\$3,181,449
1887	\$3,527,577	\$1,196,872	\$3,454,372
1888	\$3,603,262	\$1,196,872	\$3,545,234
1889	\$3,538,405	\$1,196,872	\$3,653,356
1890	\$3,423,154	\$1,196,872	\$3,896,824
1891	\$4,138,589	\$1,196,872	\$4,158,459
1892	\$4,662,921	\$1,196,872	\$4,068,257
1893	\$4,091,914	\$1,196,872	\$3,907,145
1894	\$3,453,162	\$1,196,872	\$3,839,888

* For previous Governors, see edition for 1893.

† Included in revenue.

(c)

There was on 31st December, 1894, a surplus of assets of \$5,269,840-60, after deducting liabilities presently payable.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C., &c., &c., \$10,000.

Secretary, Com. F. C. Law, R.N. (retired), \$1,200.

Private ditto, Capt. A. T. Kirkpatrick, \$800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., \$7,000.

Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., \$4,000.

Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. W. W. Harty, \$4,000.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., \$4,000.

Secretary, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Q.C., LL.B., \$4,000.

Treasurer, Hon. Richard Harcourt, \$4,000.

Minister of Agriculture & Registrar, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.

Hon. E. H. Bronson (without portfolio).

Clerk, Executive Council, J. R. Cartwright Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (90 MEMBERS)

Speaker, Hon. W. D. Balfour, \$1,250.

Clerk, Chas. Clarke, \$1,800.

Librarian, W. T. R. Preston, \$1,600.

Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer, \$600.

Queen's Printer, Lud K. Cameron, \$1,300.

Law Clerk, A. M. Dymond, \$1,000.

Constituencies.

Members.

Addington	James Reid.
Algoma, E.	C. F. Farwell.
Algoma, W.	James M. Savage.
Brant, N.R.	Daniel Burt.
Brant, S.R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy.
Brockville	G. A. Dana.
Bruce, N.R.	D. McNaughton.
Bruce, S.R.	R. E. Truax.
Bruce, C.R.	J. S. McDonald.
Cardwell	E. A. Little.
Carleton	Geo. N. Kidd.
Dufferin	Wm. Dynes.
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.
Durham, E.R.	Wm. A. Fallis.
Durham, W.R.	Wm. H. Reid.
Elgin, E.R.	C. A. Brower.
Elgin, W.R.	D. McNish.
Essex, N.R.	Wm. J. McKee.
Essex, S.R.	Hon. Wm. Douglas Balfour (Speaker).
Frontenac	J. L. Haycock.
Glengarry	D. M. McPherson.
Grenville	O. Bush.
Grey, N.R.	J. Cleland.
Grey, C.R.	T. Gamey.
Grey, S.R.	D. McNichol.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter, M.D.
Halton	Wm. Kerns.
Hamilton, W.	Hon. J. M. Gibson.
Hamilton, E.	J. T. Middleton.
Hastings, W.R.	W. H. Biggar.
Hastings, E.R.	A. McLaren.
Hastings, N.R.	J. Haggerty.
Huron, E.R.	Thomas Gibson.
Huron, S.R.	Murdo Y. McLean.
Huron, W.B.	J. T. Garrow, Q.C.
Kent, E.R.	Robert Ferguson.
Kent, W.R.	T. L. Pardo.
Kingston	E. H. Smythe.
Lambton, E.R.	P. D. McCallum.
Lambton, W.R.	A. T. Gurd.

Constituencies.	Members.
Lanark, N.R.	R. F. Preston.
Lanark, S.R.	A. J. Matheson.
Leeds	Walter Beatty.
Lennox	W. W. Meacham.
Lincoln	Jas. Hiscott.
London	W. R. Meredith.
Middlesex, E.R.	W. Shore.
Middlesex, N.R.	W. H. Taylor.
Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL.D.
Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Muskoka	G. E. Langford.
Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Norfolk, S.R.	W. A. Charlton.
Norfolk, N.R.	E. C. Carpenter.
Northumbria, E.R.	W. A. Willoughby.
Northumbria, W.R.	C. C. Field.
Ontario, N.R.	T. W. Chapple.
Ontario, S.R.	Hon. John Dryden.
Ottawa	{ Hon. E. H. Bronson.
	{ G. O'Keefe.
Oxford, N.R.	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat,
	K.C.M.G.
Oxford, S.R.	A. McKay.
Parry Sound	W. R. Beatty.
Peel	J. Smith.
Perth, N.R.	T. Magwood.
Perth, S.R.	J. McNeil.
Peterboro, E.R.	T. Blezard.
Peterboro, W.R.	J. R. Stratton.
Prescott	A. Evanturel.
Prince Edward	J. Caven.
Renfrew, S.R.	R. A. Campbell.
Renfrew, N.R.	H. Barr.
Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Simcoe, E.R.	A. Miscampbell.
Simcoe, W.R.	A. Curry.
Simcoe, C.R.	R. Paton.
Stormont	J. Bennett.
Toronto, W.	T. Crawford.
Toronto, E.	G. S. Ryerson.
Toronto, N.	G. F. Marter.
Toronto, S.	O. A. Howland.
Victoria, E.R.	J. H. Carnegie.
Victoria, W.R.	John McKay.
Waterloo, N.R.	A. B. Robertson.
Waterloo, S.R.	J. D. Moore.
Welland	W. M. German.
Wellington, S.R.	J. Mutrie.
Wellington, E.R.	J. Craig.
Wellington, W.R.	G. Tucker.
Wentworth, N.R.	J. I. Flath.
Wentworth, S.R.	Nicholas Awrey.
York, E.R.	J. Richardson.
York, W.R.	J. W. St. John.
York, N.R.	E. J. Davis.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Q.C., K.C.M.G., \$5,000.
Deputy Attorney-General, J. R. Cartwright, Q.C., \$3,000.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capr  l, \$1,800.
Inspector of Legal Offices, J. Fleming, \$2,400.
Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, Q.C., \$3,600.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.A., Q.C., LL.B., \$4,000.
Assistant Secretary and Deputy for Signing Marriage Licenses, G. E. Lumsden, \$2,300.
Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,400.

Inspectors of Public Institutions, J. Noxon, R. Christie, and T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., \$2,600.
Inspector of Registry Offices, D. Guthrie, Q.C., \$1,500.
Inspector of Division Courts, J. Dickey, \$1,600.
Inspector of Insurance, J. H. Hunter, M.A., LL.D., \$2,800.
Provincial Board of Health, Chairman, J. J. MacDonald, M.D., \$400; *Secretary*, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Registrar General, and Commissioner of Immigration, Hon. John Dryden, \$4,000.
Deputy Minister, C. C. James, \$2,200.
Agent in Great Britain, P. Byrne, Liverpool.
Deputy Registrar-General, P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.
Inspector of Vital Statistics, R. B. Hamilton, \$1,200.
Secretary of Immigration, D. Spence, \$1,800.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer, Hon. R. Harcourt, Q.C., \$4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, W. N. Anderson, \$2,300.
Provincial Auditor, O. H. Sproule, \$2,400.
Chief Officer, License Branch, H. Totten, \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. Wm. Harty, \$4,000.
Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, C.E., \$2,500.
Secretary of Public Works, Wm. Edwards, \$2,200.
Engineer, R. McCallum, \$2,100.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C., \$4,000.
Assistant ditto, Aubrey White, \$2,800.
Director of Mines, A. Blue, \$2,500.
Law Clerk, Geo. Kennedy, LL.D., \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Geo. Wm. Ross, LL.D., \$4,000.
Deputy, John Millar, B.A., \$2,800.
Librarian and Historiographer, J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, F. J. Taylor, \$1,600.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR ONTARIO.

I.—COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice of Ontario, and Chief Justice of Appeal, Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., \$7,000.
Justices of Appeal, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. F. Osler, and Hon. James MacLennan, \$6,000 each.
Registrar, Alexander Grant.

II.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE; 1. QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

President of the High Court of Justice, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Hon. John Douglas Armour, \$7,000.
Puise Judges, Hon. W. G. Falconbridge and Hon. W. P. R. Street, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, James S. Cartwright.

2. COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Hon. W. R. Meredith, \$7,000.
Prisme Judges, Hon. John E. Rose and Hon. Hugh MacMahon, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, M. B. Jackson.

8. CHANCERY DIVISION.

Chancellor, Hon. John A. Boyd, \$7,000.
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. Thos. Ferguson, Hon. Thos. Robertson, and Hon. R. M. Meredith, \$5,000 each.
Registrar, G. S. Holmsted.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Judge, Hon. J. E. McDougall, \$600.
Registrar, John Bruce.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.
 1873 Hon. R. E. Caron, LL.D.
 1876 " Luc Letellier de St. Just.
 1879 " Theodore Robitaille, M.D.
 1884 " L. R. Masson, LL.D.
 1887 " A. R. Angers, Q.C., LL.D.
 1892 " J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Senators, and in the House of Commons by 65 Members.

Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Ordinary Expendi- ture.	Special Expendi- ture.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1885-6	2,058,324	1,086,713	3,032,778	658,294
1886-7	1,995,487	1,086,713	2,288,797	1,259,817
1887-8	2,774,030	1,086,713	3,365,032	1,291,710
1888-9	2,633,370	1,086,713	3,543,618	1,482,107
1889-90	2,483,894	1,086,713	3,891,673	1,162,001
1890-91	2,370,431	1,086,713	4,095,520	1,775,875
1891-92	2,371,690	1,086,713	4,446,639	1,302,010
1892-3	3,305,057	1,086,713	3,952,259	1,088,719
1892-4	3,173,820	1,086,713	3,876,991	1,366,470

Net debt at 30th June, 1894, \$20,221,272.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., LL.D., \$10,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. C. Sheppard, \$1,200.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Panet.
Private Secretary, A. Clement, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Q.C., \$5,000.
Attorney-General, Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Q.C., \$4,000.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Flynn, Q.C., \$4,000.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. G. A. Nantel, \$4,000.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Q.C., \$4,000.
President of the Council, Hon. M. F. Hackett.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization, Hon. L. Beaubien.
Without Portfolio, Hon. A. W. Morris.
Clerk of Council, G. Grenier, Esq.

(C)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (24 Members).

Speaker, Hon. T. Chapais, \$2,000.
Clerk, Louis Fréchette, \$2,000.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, S. S. Hatt.

Constituencies.	Members.
Alma	Hon. L. Tourville.
Bedford	" T. Wood.
Chauvinigane	" J. J. Ross, M.D.
Golfe	" D. A. Ross.
Grandville	" T. P. Pelletier.
Inkermann	" G. Bryson, junior.
Kennebec	" Nap. Chs. Cormier.
Lanaudière	" La. Sylvestre.
La Durantaye	" P. Garneau.
Laurentides	" Thos. Chapais.
Lauzon	" N. Audet.
Lasalle	" P. Larue.
La Vallière	" F. X. Méthot.
Lorimier	" J. G. Laviolette.
Montarville	" C. E. B. de Boucherville.
Mille Isles	" Dr. Marsil.
Repentigny	" Horace Archambeault.
Rigaud	" W. Prévost.
Rougemont	" Gedoon Onimet.
Sorel	" J. A. Dorion.
Salaberry	" H. Starnes.
Stadacona	" John Sharples.
Victoria	" J. K. Ward.
Wellington	" F. E. Gilman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (78 Members).

Speaker, Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, \$2,000.
Clerk, L. G. Desjardins, \$2,000.
Sergeant-at-Arms, G. Larocque, \$1,600.
Librarian, N. E. Dionne, \$1,600.

Constituencies.	Members.
Argenteuil	Simpson, William John.
Athabaska	Girouard, Joseph Ena.
Bagot	McDonald, Milton.
Beauce	Poirier, Joseph.
Beauharnois	Bisson, E. H.
Bellechasse	Turgeon, Adélaide.
Berthier	Allard, Victor.
Bonaventure	Lemieux, F. X., Q.C.
Brome	England, Rufus Nelson.
Chambly	Taillon, Hon. L. O., Q.C.
Champlain	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.
Charlevoix	Morin, Joseph.
Chateauguay	Greig, William.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Petit, Honoré.
Compton	McCleary, Charles.
Deux-Montagnes	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Dorchester	Pelletier, Hon. L. P., Q.C.
Drummond	Cooke, Peter Joseph.
Gaspé	Flynn, Hon. E. J., Q.C.
Hochelaga	Villeneuve, Joseph Octave.
Huntingdon	Stephens, George W.
Iberville	Gosselin, François (fils).
Jacques Cartier	Descarries, Joseph Adélaide.
Joliette	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.
Kamouraska	Desjardins, Charles Alfred.
Lac St. Jean	Girard, Joseph.
Laprairie	Doyon, Cyrille.
L'Assomption	Marion, Joseph.
Laval	LeBlanc, Hon. Pierre
Lévis	Evariste (Speaker).
L'Islet	Baker, Ignace Angus.
Lotbinière	Déchêne, F. G. Miville.
	Laliberté, E. Hypolyte.

Constituencies.

Maskinongé
Matane
Mégantic
Missisquoi
Montcalm
Montmagny
Montmorency
Montreal No. 1
Montreal No. 2
Montreal No. 3
Montreal No. 4

Montreal No. 5

Montreal No. 6

Napierville
Nicolet
Ottawa
Pontiac
Portneuf
Quebec (Centre)
Quebec (Comté)
Quebec-Est
Quebec-Ouest
Richelieu
Richmond
Rimouski
Rouville
St. Hyacinthe
St. Jean

St. Maurice
St. Sauveur
Shefford
Sherbrooke
Soulanges

Stanstead
Témiscouata
Terrebonne
Trois-Rivières
Vaudreuil
Verchères
Wolfe
Yamaska

Members.

Caron, Hector.
L. F. Pinault.
King, James.
Spencer, Elijah Edmund.
Magnan, Octave.
Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Casgrain, Hon. T. C., Q.O.
Martineau, François.
Augé, Olivier Maurice.
Parizeau, Damase.
Morris, Hon. Alexander Webb.
Hall, Hon. John Smythe, Q.C.

Ste. Marie, Louis.
Beaubien, Hon. Louis.
Tétreau, Nérée.
Gillies, David.
Tessier, Jules.
Chateauvert, Victor.
Fitzpatrick, Charles, Q.C.
Shehyn, Hon. Jos.
Carbray, Félix.
Lacouture, Louis.
Bédard, Joseph.
Tessier, Auguste.
Girard, Alfred.
Cartier, Dr. Antoine Paul.
Marchand, Hon. Félix Gabriel.

Duplessis, Louis Tho. N. L.
Parent, S. Napoléon.
Savaria, Adolphe François.
Panneton, L. E.
Bourbonnais, Avila Gonzalve.
Hackett, Hon. M. F.
Riou, Napoléon.
Nantel, Hon. Guillaume A.
Normand, Téléphore Eus.
Cholette, Hilaire.
Lussier, A. O. E.
Chicoyné, Jérôme Adolphe.
Gladu, Victor.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Clerk of the Executive Council, Gustave Grenier, \$2,400.
Assistant Attorney-General and Law Clerk, L. J. Cannon, \$3,000.
Assistant Provincial Secretary and Deputy Provincial Registrar, Jos. Boivin, \$2,400.
Assistant Provincial Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury Board, H. T. Machin, \$2,800.
Provincial Auditor, A. H. Verret, \$2,600.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, E. E. Taché, \$2,400.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization, G. A. Gigault, \$2,400.
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, S. Lesage, \$2,400.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. P. B. de la Bruère, \$3,000.
Secretaries to the Department of Public Instruction, Paul de Cazes, \$2,400; G. W. Parmelee, \$2,400.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, \$6,000.

 Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench:—

Hon. L. F. G. Baby, Hon. J. G. Bossé, Hon. Jean Blanchet, Hon. R. N. Hall, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, D.C.L., \$5,000 each.

Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. Sir L. E. N. Casault, Quebec, \$6,000.

 Puisne Judges, Superior Court:—

A. B. Routhier, L. Belanger, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, J. B. Bourgeois, L. A. Jetté, LL.D., H. T. Taschereau, Charles Gill, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, L. O. Loranger, E. T. Brooks, Fred. Andrews, J. Laure, J. Alp. Ouimet, H. C. Pelletier, M. M. Tait, C. F. Davidson, D.C.L., L. Tellier, A. N. Charland, L. A. de Billy, H. G. Malhiot, C. C. de Lorimier, LL.D., W. W. Lynch, S. Pagnuelo, C. J. Doherty, D.C.L., J. A. Gagné, J. J. Curran, \$4,000 each.
Recorder of Montreal, B. Testard de Montigny.

Ditto, Quebec, Elzéar Déry.

Ditto, Hull, A. Champagne.

Ditto, St. Hyacinthe, B. Sicotte.

Judges of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, M. C. Desnoyers, Calixte Dugas.

Quebec, Hon. A. Chauveau.

Attorney-General, Hon. T. Casgain, Q.C.

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. G. Irvine, \$2,000.

Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. Chs. A. Ern. Gagnon, \$2,400.

Ditto, Montreal, Hon. J. R. Thibault, \$2,400.

Clerks of Appeal, L. W. Marchand and W. E. Duggan, Q.C., \$2,000.

Assistant ditto, L. Marchand.

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, L. W. Sicotte.

Clerk of the Crown, Quebec, W. E. Duggan.

Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, L. Brunet.

NOVA SCOTIA.**Situation, Area, and Population.**

Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 miles wide; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. The island of Cape Breton, separated by the Gut of Canso, forms part of the province. It contains an area of 20,907 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. The population at the last census was 450,523.

History.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1632 it was restored to France, with Quebec, by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-laye, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears his name is the capital of the province. Cape Breton was not finally taken from the French until 1758. From 1784 to 1819 it formed a separate colony.

Description.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has an extensive dockyard at Halifax, which is its principal naval station in

North America Some of the other chief towns are Annapolis, Antigonish, Digby, Kentville, Truro, Yarmouth, Pictou, Windsor, Sydney (in Cape Breton), Amherst, Lunenburg and Liverpool.

The climate is remarkably healthy, and more temperate than that of any other part of the Dominion, but fogs prevail on the coast at certain seasons. The mean temperature at Halifax is 65°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 88°. The average annual rainfall is 84 inches, evenly distributed.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful, and gold also has been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit. The superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trades, give occupation to many.

Constitution.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21 Members in the House of Commons.

The local government is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, advised by an Executive Council of nine members (three of whom are departmental heads), responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Council of 21 members appointed by the Governor for life, and a House of Assembly of 38 representatives elected every four years. The Members are paid \$500 sessional indemnity.

Education.

The present system of elementary education was established by law in 1865. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction—a body identical in membership with the Executive Council of the Province. The local management of schools is vested, so far as the ordinary school sections or districts are concerned, in a Board of Trustees chosen by the ratepayers of the section or district. But in incorporated towns, the powers of trustees are exercised by the Town Council, or a committee thereof.

In 1892 there were 2,281 schools in operation, with a gross attendance of 87,189 pupils. Education is compulsory, i.e., non-attendance exposes to pecuniary penalties between the ages of 7 and 12.

There is an examining university at Halifax, and five sectarian colleges.

Provincial Finances.

Year.	Total Revenue.	Subsidy.	Expenditure.	Net Debt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1887	656,639	432,877	664,103	—
1888	712,951	432,869	668,400	287,831
1889	668,775	432,870	713,942	1,148,547
1890	664,938	432,870	710,497	
1891	661,541	432,870	692,539	
1892	769,976	432,870	822,462	
1893	682,568†	432,816	682,568*	

Net debt, 1893, \$1,673,511.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.†

1867	Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
1870	Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).
1878	Hon. Joseph Howe.
1878	Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
1888	Matthew H. Richey, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
1888	Hon. A. W. McLellan.
1890	M. B. Daly, Esq.

* For nine months ended 30th Sep., 1893.

† For those before confederation, see edition for 1889.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor, Malachy Bowes Daly, Esq. \$9,000.

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke, \$1,250.

Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Clerke, Major Menger, 66th Fusiliers, and Captain J. A. Ritchie, 66th Fusiliers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. Longley.

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. C. E. Church.

Without Office.

Hon. Thos. Johnson. Hon. A. Comeau.

„ C. F. McIsaac. „ Geo. Murray.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (21 members).

President, Hon. Robert Boak.

Clerk, A. G. Troop.

Hon. Daniel McN. Parker, M.D. Dartmouth, Halifax.

„ Loran E. Baker Yarmouth.
 „ Charles M. Francheville Guysborough.
 „ David McCurdy Baddeck, C. B.
 „ Hiram Black..... Amherst.
 „ William H. Owen Bridgewater.
 „ George Whitman..... Round Hill, Annapolis.

„ Monson H. Goudge Windsor.
 „ W. H. Ray Clementsport.
 „ John McNeill..... Mabon.
 „ Jason Mack Liverpool.
 „ George Murray N. Sydney.
 „ H. H. Fuller Halifax.
 „ Isidore LeBlanc Arichat.
 „ H. M. Robichau Mitighan.
 „ R. Drummond Stellarton.
 „ C. N. Cummings..... Londonderry.
 „ A. P. Welton
 „ D. McDonald
 „ W. B. Smith

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (38 members).

Speaker, Hon. F. Laurence.

Clerk, John W. Ouseley.

Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Haliburton.

Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis County	{ Hon. J. W. Longley. Joseph Bancroft. C. P. Chisholm.
Antigonish „	{ Wm. McKay, M.D. John McCormack.
Cape Breton „	{ Hon. F. A. Laurence. W. W. Dimock.
Colchester „	{ Thos. Black. A. C. Fraser.
Umbertland „	{ Hon. A. M. Comeau. E. E. Tupper.
Digby „	{ D. H. McKinnon. J. H. Sinclair.
Guysborough „	{ Hon. W. S. Fielding. W. Roche.
Halifax „	{ W. A. Black. Arthur Drysdale.
Hants „	{ Chas. Wilcox. Alex. Campbell.
Inverness „	{ J. H. Jamieson.

Constituencies	Members.
King's County	B. H. Dodge. H. H. Wickwaine.
Lunenburg "	Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry.
Pictou "	Wm. Cameron. Alex. Grant.
Queen's "	C. E. Tanner. A. M. Hemeon.
Richmond "	R. Hunt. J. Matheson.
Shelburne "	Simon Joyce. Hon. Thos. Johnson.
Victoria "	Thos. Robertson. J. Morrison.
Yarmouth "	J. L. Bethune, M.D. Wm. Law.
	A. A. Porthier.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon James McDonald,	\$5,000.
Equity Judge, Hon. Wallace Graham,	\$4,000.
Assistant Judge, Hon. R. L. Weatherbe	
" " J. N. Ritchie	\$4,000.
" " Chas. J. Townshend	
" " N. H. Meagher	
" " H. McD. Henry	
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice,	\$600.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnston, J. P. Chipman, M. B. Desbrisay
W. A. D. Morse, A. W. Savery, Angus McIsaac,
Murray Dodd, \$2,400 each.

IMPERIAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT (*Halifax*).

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Lieut.-
Gen. A. G. Montgomery-Moore.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. J. G. R. U.
Colborne, S. Staff. Regt.
Assist. Adjutant-General, Col. Dudley North.
Commanding R.A., Col. H. de S. Isaacson, R.A.
" R.E., Col. E. P. Leach, F.C., C.B.

DEPARTMENTAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. S. Fielding, \$3,200,
with \$800 as Premier.
Deputy ditto, H. Crosskill, \$1,800.
Attorney - General, Hon. J. W. Longley, \$3,200.
Cashier and Chief Clerk, W. K. Reynolds.
Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon.
C. E. Church, \$3,200.
Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, E.
Gilpin.
Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, W. H. Browne.
Provincial Railway Engineer, Martin Murphy, C.E.
Superintendent Government Lunatic Asylum, George
L. Sinclair, M.D.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. J. W. Longley.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Anstey, \$1,400.
Queen's Printer, R. T. Murray.
Superintendent of Education, A. H. McKay.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Assistant Receiver General, and Manager, Govern-
ment Savings' Bank, J. R. Wallace, \$2,200.
Agent of Marine and Fisheries Departments, H. W.
Johnston, \$1,800.
Collector of Customs at Halifax, W. D. Harrington,
\$2,600

Controller of Shipping, C. Almon, \$1,800.
Inspector of Customs, W. H. Hill, \$2,000.
Postmaster at Halifax, H. W. Blackader, \$2,400.
Inspector of Post Offices, C. J. Macdonald, \$2,400.
Assistant Inspector of Post Offices, J. D. Story, \$1,600.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, H. W. Blackader.
Chief Suptd. of Railways, David Pottinger, \$2,400.
Resident Engineer, P. S. Archibald, \$2,400.
Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Situation, Area, and Population.

New Brunswick is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 68° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.; its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus. The population on 5th April, 1891, was 321,294.

History.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, and was annexed to Nova Scotia until 1785, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England

Climate.

The mean temperature of St. John is 40°, the extreme range being from 11° below zero to 82°. The average annual rainfall is 85 inches, and the snowfall 158 inches, the latter extending from November to April inclusive.

Industries.

Coal is abundant; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in very large quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests of fine timber, the cutting and working of which—or "lumbering"—furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat and oats, are the principal cereals raised. Apples and plums of excellent quality are largely grown, also strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. The fisheries are extensive, both sea and river. Some of the finest salmon fishing in the world is to be had in this province. Fredericton, 80 miles inland, is the capital (pop. 7,000), but St. John, on the mouth of the river of the same name, is the leading commercial centre (pop. 46,000). Other towns are Moncton (9,000), Chatham (5,000), Woodstock (3,000), and St. Stephen (3,000).

Constitution.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 10 Members, and sends 16 Members to the House of Commons.

There is a Legislative Assembly of 41 members, elected under a liberal franchise. An Act was passed in 1891 abolishing the Legislative Council from the end of the then present Parliament, and the Council came to an end with the dissolution of 1892.

Members receive \$300 per session, and their travelling expenses.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by Act, 1871. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, and the local management is in the hands of Boards of School Trustees. Education is free between the ages of 5 and 20. There were 1,651 schools, with 61,769 scholars in attendance, in 1892.

There is a university at Fredericton, and several colleges.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Local Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1886	186,696	489,475	634,573
1887	176,912	488,908	667,647
1888	157,473	487,307	669,017
1889	199,713	485,104	687,505
1890	162,270	483,809	651,735
1891	129,216	483,546	680,813
1892	169,087	483,582	676,483

Debt, 31st December, 1893, \$2,133,564.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.*

- 1867 Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.
 1868 Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L.
 1873 Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1878 Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C.
 1880 Hon. R. D. Wilmot.
 1885 Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1893 Hon. John Boyd,†
 1893 Hon. J. J. Fraser.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.**Civil Establishment.**

- Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. J. J. Fraser, \$9,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Major Henry Montgomery Campbell.

Executive Council.

- Attorney-General*, Hon. A. G. Blair (*Premier*), \$2,100.
Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. James Mitchell, \$2,100.
Surveyor-General, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$1,700.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, \$1,700.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Albert S. White, \$1,200.
 Hon. Chas. H. La Billois, without office.
President of Council, Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, M.L.C.
 Hon. Albert T. Dunn, without office.

Clerk of Council, F. A. H. Straton.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (41 Members).

- Speaker*, Hon. John P. Burchill.
Clerk, H. B. Rainsford.
Chaplain, Rev. Willard McDonald.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry C. Rutter.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert	{ Wm. J. Lewis, M.D. Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. (Vacant).
Carleton	{ J. T. Allan Hibblee. George F. Hill James O'Brien.
Charlotte	{ James Russell. Hon. J. Mitchell.

* For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1886.

† Appointed September, 1893, died December, 1893.

Constituencies.**Members.**

Gloucester	{ John Sivewright. Peter J. Venoit.
Kent	{ Jas. D. Phinney. John P. Gogaine. George C. Scovill.
King's	{ G. Hudson Flowelling. Hon. Albert S. White. Cyprien Martin.
Madawaska	{ Hon. John P. Burchill. Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie. James Robinson. John O'Brien.
Northumberland	{ Lauchlan P. Farris. Hon. A. G. Blair. W. Albert Mott.
Queen's	{ Hon. Charles A. La Billois. Hon. Albert T. Dunn
Restigouche	{ John McLeod. Dr. A. A. Stockton. Dr. Silas Alward.
St. John County	{ A. C. Smith. William Shaw. Wm. E. Perley.
St. John City	{ Charles B. Harrison. John W. Y. Smith. Henry A. Powell.
Sunbury	{ Amasa E. Killam. W. Woodbury Wells. Wm. K. Allen.
Westmoreland	{ Wm. T. Howe. Herman H. Pitts. James K. Pinder.
York	{ (Vacant).
Victoria	

Provincial Establishment.

- Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records*, Hon. James Mitchell, \$2,100.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Registrar-General, R. W. L. Tibbitts, \$1,500.
Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt, \$1,600.
Surveyor-General, Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie, \$1,700.
Deputy, Andrew Inches, \$1,400.
Lumber Agent, William P. Flowelling, \$1,400.
Chief Draughtsman, T. G. Loggie, \$1,400.
Draughtsman, Robert S. Barker, \$900.
Chief Commissioner of Works, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, \$1,700.
Chief Clerk, T. B. Winslow, \$1,500.
Civil Engineer, A. G. Beckwith, \$1,200.
Chief Engineer, A. Rainsford Wetmore, \$1,500.
Auditor-General, J. S. Beak, \$1,600.
Assistant Auditor, T. Olly Crookshank, \$600.
Queen's Printer, Richard W. L. Tibbitts, \$1,000.
Secretary for Agriculture, Julius L. Inches.
Chief Justice, Sir J. C. Allen, Kt., \$5,000.
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. H. Tuck, Hon. D. L. Hanington, \$4,000 each. Hon. Peter A. Landry, Hon. Fred. E. Barker, Hon. James A. Vauwart.
Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. W. H. Tuck, \$1,000.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Blair, \$2,100.
Solicitor-General, Hon. Albert S. White, \$1,200.
County Court Judges, Hon. J. Steadman, J. G. Stevens, W. Wilkinson, Hon. W. Wedderburn, \$2,400 each. Hon. William W. Wells, Hon. James G. Forbes.
Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen, \$2,000.
Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, T. C. Allen.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Collector of Customs, James R. Ruel, \$3,000.
Registrar of Shipping, James Barber, \$1,200.
Inspector for N. B. and P. E. I., J. S. M'Laren, \$2,000.
Inspector of Post Offices, Stephen J. King, \$2,200.
Postmaster at St. John, Thomas P. Hanington, \$2,000.
Secretary, W. Whittaker, \$1,350.
Assistant Receiver General, Howard D. McLeod, \$2,200.
Accountant, Jas. Robinson, \$1,100.
Savings Bank Accountant, S. B. Patterson, \$1,800.
Inspector of Fisheries,
Emigration Agent, St. John, S. Gardner, \$1,000.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Situation and Area.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, taking effect on 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined as 49°-50° 30' N. latitude, and 96°-99° W. longitude, its area being 13,500 square miles.

By the Canadian Act 44 Vict., c. 14, these boundaries were extended, and fixed at 49°-53° N. lat., and 90°-101° W. long., comprising an area of 60,520 square miles, with a population in 1887 of 112,000, which had grown to 154,442 in 1891.

The territory between the 49th parallel, the meridian of the N.W. angle of the Lake of the Woods, English River, Lone Lake, Lake St. Joseph, and 90° W. longitude, which had been supposed to belong to Manitoba, was in 1884 declared to form part of Ontario.

The district of Keewatin, the eastern boundaries of which were recently defined by the settlement of western boundaries of Ontario, comprises all the country east of the Great Mackenzie River Basin, north of Manitoba, and west of Ontario, and has a population of about 5,000 Indians and whites, was in 1876 placed under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who is empowered by the Keewatin Act, chap. 53, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, to appoint justices of the peace and otherwise arrange for the administration of justice. Intoxicants are by this Act absolutely prohibited.

History.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, incited by disaffected persons, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by Louis Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection, having previously imprisoned 39 Canadians, shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid, but it was arrested by the United States Commander at Fort Pembina on the International Boundary.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and was, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence for two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights.

Description.

The agricultural capabilities of this province are very highly spoken of. The soil is a rich black loam, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. A variety of "hard wheat" is grown throughout the province generally, which is very much in demand amongst millers, for the purpose of mixing with softer varieties. Coal of the lignite description and good building clay have been discovered in the Souris Valley.

The growth of Winnipeg, the chief city, is remarkable. In 1870 it contained about 200 inhabitants. In 1881 it had a population of about 10,000, and now has over 32,000. The other chief towns are Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Minnedosa, Morden, and Emerson.

The free-grant lands are almost all taken up, but good farms can be purchased from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

During the three years previous to the year 1891 wheat has produced on the average almost 20 bushels per acre, oats 36·4, barley 26·7, and potatoes 175·5 throughout the province.

In the present year (1895) there are 22,000 farmers in the province, and they have 1,887,796 acres under crop, namely:—

Acres under wheat.....	1,140,276
" " oats.....	482,658
" " barley.....	153,839
" " peas.....	970
" " potatoes.....	16,716
" " roots.....	6,685
" " rye and flax ...	85,523
" " corn and buckwheat.....	1,129
Total	<u>1,887,796</u>

Railway Facilities.

In the year 1879 there was no railway at all in the whole of the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

In the year 1895 there were in the province of Manitoba alone 1,680 miles of railway, which afford easy access to market from all parts of the province.

Climate.

The mean temperature at Winnipeg is only 33°, the extreme range being from 40° below zero to 95°, but the climate is bracing and healthy. The average annual rainfall is over 17 inches, and snowfall (November to April), 53 inches.

Constitution.

Manitoba is represented by 4 members in the Dominion Senate and 5 members in the House of Commons, but by the "Redistribution Act," passed at the session of the Dominion Parliament, which has just closed, Manitoba will be entitled to be represented by 6 members in the House of Commons.

The province has a Legislative Assembly of 40 members elected by manhood suffrage for 4 years. The Legislative Council or Upper Chamber, was abolished by a local Act passed in 1876.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are paid \$600 per session, and their travelling expenses.

Education.

A system of elementary education was established by law in 1871. The central control was in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, Protestant and Catholic respectively. The local management was entrusted to school trustees elected by the people.

By the "Public Schools Act," of 1890, all the previous school Acts were repealed, and a system of national non-sectarian schools was established throughout the province. This Act provides "that all public schools shall be free schools, and that every person in rural municipalities between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and in cities, towns and villages between the ages of 6 and 21 years shall have the right to attend some school."

In 1892 there were 660 schools in operation, employing 902 school teachers, of whom 390 were men, and 512 women, with 23,244 pupils.

Normal schools are provided for the training of teachers.

There is one university, styled "The University of Manitoba," with examining and degree-conferring powers only. The affiliated Colleges are St. John's (Episcopal), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), Manitoba (Presbyterian), Wesley and Lansdowne (Wesleyan), and the Manitoba Medical College.

Finances.

	Total Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Expenditure.
1886-7.....	\$611,409	\$435,860	\$728,125
1887-8	1,740,448	426,671	991,222
Last half of 1888	866,207	215,704	1,024,787
1889	1,784,098	431,092	1,464,290
1890	924,431	429,520	1,021,642
1891	739,095	435,596	828,647
1892	871,660	437,601	1,285,416
1893	633,116	437,601	798,188
1894 .....	...	437,601	...

Lieutenant-Governors.

1870 Hon. Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

1878 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C.

1877 Hon. J. E. Cauchon

1882 Hon. J. C. Aikins.

1888 Hon. Sir John C. Schultz, K.C.M.G., M.D., LL.D.

1895 Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson, \$10,000.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WINNIPEG.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. C. Patterson.

Secretary, Hon. W. R. Bown, \$600.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, and Railway Commissioner (Premier), Hon. Thomas Greenway, \$4,000.

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. D. H. McMillan, \$3,000.

Attorney-General, and Commissioner of Lands, Hon. Clifford Sifton, \$3,000.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Watson, \$3,000.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. D. Cameron, \$3,000.

Chief Justice, Hon. Thomas Wardlaw Taylor.

Justice Judges, Hon. J. Dubuc, Hon. A. C. Killam, and Hon. J. Bain.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (40 Members)

Speaker, Hon. Findlay Young.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, E. G. Conklin

Librarian, J. P. Robertson.

MEMBERS.

Constituencies.	Members.
Avondale	James Hartney.
Beautiful Plains . . .	J. A. Davidson.
Birtle	C. J. Mickle.
Brandon City	(Vacant).
Carillon	M. Jerome.
Cypress	A. Doig.
Dauphin	T. A. Burrows.
Dennis	J. F. Frame.
Deloraine	T. H. Kellett.
Emerson	Dr. McFadden.
Kildonan	J. J. Bird.
Killarney	F. M. Young.
Lakeside	Dr. Rutherford.
Lansdowne	E. Dickson.
La Vérandrye	T. Fare.
Lorne	R. G. O'Malley.
Manitou	R. Ironside.
Minnedosa	R. H. Myers.
Morden	T. Duncan.
Morris	A. F. Martin.
Mountain	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Norfolk	R. F. Lyons.
North Brandon	Hon. C. Sifton.
Portage la Prairie . . .	Hon. B. Watson.
Rhineland	V. Winkler.
Rockwood	Hon. S. J. Jackson.
Rosenfeldt	E. Winkler.
Russell	J. Fisher.
Saskatchewan	D. McNaught.
St. Andrews	F. W. Colclough.
St. Boniface	J. E. P. Prendergast.
Souris	A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon	H. C. Graham.
Springfield	T. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain	John Hettle.
Westbourne	T. I. Morton.
Winnipeg, Centre	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg, North	P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg, South	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Woodlands	H. Armstrong.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Situation and Area.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America, and comprises the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, bounded on the north by the 60th parallel, and on the south by the United States—the average breadth being about 450 miles, and the length of coast line 550 miles. The area (including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands) is about 383,000 square miles, and the population at the recent census was 98,173.

History.

British Columbia was constituted a Crown colony in 1858, owing to the large immigration consequent on the discovery of gold in that year. Vancouver Island, discovered in 1762, was leased to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1843, and made a Crown colony in 1849. In 1866 the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united, and

on July 20, 1871, British Columbia entered the Canadian Confederation, and is represented by three members in the Senate, and six in the House of Commons, of Canada.

Constitution.

The Provincial Government is administered by a lieutenant-governor and legislative assembly of 38 members on the system of executive administration known as a "Responsible Government." The assembly is elected for four years, every male adult having resided 12 months in the Province, duly registered, being entitled to vote.

Members receive \$600 for the session, and their travelling expenses.

Description.

The population is about 100,000, of whom 25,000 are Indians, and 7,000 Chinese.

The vast tract comprised within the limits of the province—extending as it does through nearly 12 degrees of latitude with a varying breadth and elevation—naturally affords a great diversity of climate.

The coast region has been described as "having a climate wonderfully like that of the South of England, only the summers are much drier." The warm, tropical waters of the Pacific Gulf Stream striking the coast give to Vancouver Island and the coast generally a mild and agreeable climate; there is little frost or snow, and there is a difference of at least 10 degrees of latitude in favour of places on the coast as compared with corresponding positions on the Atlantic coast. The interior is subject to greater extremes both of heat and cold, but nowhere are the extremes so great as on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains: the climate is for the most part drier, and the snow fall consequently less.

The trade of the province is developing rapidly; the exports amount to over seven and a half million dollars annually (a remarkable fact considering the number of the population); they consist of minerals (chiefly gold and coal), sea products (chiefly salmon and oil), timber, furs, skins, &c. The imports amount to nearly five and a half million dollars, principally from Eastern Canada, England, the United States, China, Australia, &c.

The province has produced over fifty million dollars of gold, the export for 1894 being \$450,000, and it is expected that the prosecution of quartz mining, now in its infancy, will, in the near future, be a most important industry.

The lumber trade is fast attaining large dimensions, the shipments during 1894 amounting to over \$410,000. Timber is abundant in all parts of the province.

The chief towns are Victoria (24,000) and Nanaimo, city and neighbourhood (8,000), the seat of the coal-mining industry on Vancouver Island. On the mainland, New Westminster (9,000), and Vancouver (19,000). Esquimalt is a coaling station, and is the site of a large dry dock and naval dockyard.

Education.

A complete system of free common school education was established by Act No. 16 of 1872. The central control is vested in the Council of Public Instruction composed of the members of the Executive Council. The Minister of Education directs the general management of the schools through the Superintendent of Education. In each rural school district, three trustees are elected to attend to the

local affairs of the school, and in city school districts, seven trustees are elected for this purpose.

There are at present four high schools in the province, employing twelve teachers.

The number of schools in operation in 1893-94 was 185 under 295 teachers, with an enrolment of 12,613 pupils.

The schools are free and non-sectarian. The highest morality must be inculcated but no religious dogma nor creed is permitted to be taught.

School districts are formed wherever there are fifteen children between the ages of six and sixteen years available for school purposes.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1871 Hon. Sir Joseph W. Trutch, K.C.M.G.

1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.

1881 Hon. Clement Francis Cornwall.

1887 Hon. Hugh Nelson.

1892 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

Provincial Finances.

	Local Revenue.	Dominion Subsidy.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Debt. (Net.)
	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.	Dolla.
1886	302,568	212,161	514,719	772,211	
1887	328,247	212,161	540,398	731,307	
1888	396,527	212,161	608,678	788,955	1,065,000
1889	494,658	212,161	706,770	857,545	1,202,000
1890	633,371	212,161	845,522	954,020	1,260,000
1891	752,799	212,161	964,950	993,856	1,315,000
1892	779,873	238,237	1,038,237	1,199,098	1,554,815
1893	773,088	246,118	1,019,206	1,431,438	1,694,722
1894	578,075	243,585	821,660	1,445,449	2,393,767

Trade.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Dolla.	Dolla.
1887-8	3,509,951	3,928,077
1888-9	3,763,000	4,334,000
1890-1	5,336,000	6,257,000
1891-2	6,226,000	6,575,000
1892-3	4,918,000	5,643,000
1893-4	5,337,000	7,844,000

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, \$9,000.

Private Secretary, E. A. Jacob, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.

Premier, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. G. B. Martin.

Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner.

Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Education and Immigration, Hon. James Baker.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (33 Members).

Speaker, Hon. D. W. Higgins.

Clerk, Thornton Fell.

Constituencies.	Members.
Cariboo	{ S. A. Rogers. William Adams.
Cassiar	{ John Irving.
Comox	{ Joseph Hunter.
Cowichan-Alberni	{ James Mitchell Mutter.
Esquimalt.	{ Hon. D. W. Higgins. Hon. Charles E. Pooley, Q.C.

Constituencies.	Members.
Kootenay, East . . .	Hon. James Baker.
Kootenay, West . . .	{ J. M. Kellie. J. F. Hume.
Lillooet	{ A. W. Smith. D. A. Stoddart.
Nanaimo City . . .	James McGregor.
Nanaimo, North . . .	John Bryden.
Nanaimo, South . . .	W. W. Walkem.
New Westminster City	J. B. Kennedy.
New Westminster District	{ Thomas Fraser. Thomas Kidd. Thomas E. Kitchen. Colin B. Sword. F. C. Cotton.
Vancouver	{ Robert McPherson. Adolphus Williams. John Braden.
Victoria City . . .	{ H. D. Helmcken. R. P. Rithet. Hon. J. H. Turner.
Victoria District . . .	{ John Paton Booth. D. M. Eberts. Donald Graham.
Yale	{ Hon. G. B. Martin C. A. Semlin.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Hon. Theodore Davie, Kt., \$5,820.
Puisne Judges, \$4,850, Hon.
 John P. McCreight, Hon. G. A. Walkem, Hon.
 M. M. W. T. Drake, \$4,000 each.
Registrar, B. H. T. Drake.
Police Magistrate at Victoria, Farquhar Macrae.

DOMINION OFFICIALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Collector of Customs, A. R. Milne, C.M.G., \$3,600.
Chief Clerk, J. Newbury, \$1,800.
Appraiser, W. Shears.
Postmaster at Victoria, N. Shakespeare, \$2,400.
Inspector, E. Fletcher, \$2,000.
Agent for Marine and Fisheries, Capt. H. G. Lewis,
 \$1,600.
Inspector of Inland Revenue, William Gill, \$2,000.
Collector, Richard Jones, \$1,600.
Dep. Collector, Geo. Williams, \$1,000.
Indian Commissioner, A. W. Vowell, \$3,000.
Clerk, Hamilton Moffatt, \$1,800.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.

Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Mines, Hon.
 James Baker, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, A. C. Reddie, \$2,040.
Queen's Printer, R. Wolfenden, \$2,160.
Superintendent of Education, S. D. Pope, LL.D.,
 \$2,400.
Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Q.C., \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, A. G. Smith, \$2,400.
Registrar-General of Titles.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon.
 G. B. Martin, \$4,000.
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, W. S.
 Gore, \$2,400.
Surveyor-General, T. Kains, \$1,920.
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. H. Turner, \$4,000.
Deputy ditto, Alfred Flett, \$2,280.
Auditor-General, J. McB. Smith, \$2,280.
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. C. Prevost, \$1,980.
Sheriff, Victoria, J. E. McMillan.

Ditto, Cariboo, John Stevenson.

" *Vancouver*, J. D. Hall.
 " *Kamloops*, A. G. Pemberton.
 " *New Westminster*, T. J. Armstrong.
 " *Nanaimo*, S. Drake.
 " *Kootenay*, S. Redgrave.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Situation and Area.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1878, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long. Its area is about 1,380,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 84 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1768, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The population at the last census was 109,088.

Description.

The climate is milder than in the neighbouring provinces, and is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded and watered and the soil is fertile.

Besides the usual domestic industries of an agricultural people, there are numerous factories, tanneries, foundries, saw and woollen mills, and establishments for canning and preserving lobsters, fish, &c.

The waters adjoining comprise by far the most valuable section of the fishing grounds of America, and are very largely resorted to.

The chief towns are Charlottetown (11,374), and Summerside (3,000). A line of railway traverses the island, belonging to, and worked by, the Dominion Government. It is 208 miles in length, including branches.

Constitution.

Responsible Government was established in Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) of 9 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members.

Each member receives a payment of \$160 per annum, and \$12 for postage, besides travelling expenses.

The island is divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Prince's, each of which elects ten representatives to the Assembly. The island is also represented in the Dominion Parliament by four members in the Senate and six in the House of Commons.

Education.

A system of general education is established by law. The central control is vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the Executive Government, and the local management is in the hands of a Chief Superintendent. Education is free, non-sectarian, and compulsory between the ages of 8 and 13 years. There are 437 schools, with 22,189 scholars. There is one higher college amalgamated with the normal school. In addition to the above there is also a Roman Catholic College not under the control of the Government.

Finance.

The Province has a large sum to its credit, from which it draws interest. There is no direct taxation, with the exception of statute labour on the roads, or commutation money therefor in the country, and municipal rates in the towns.

Total Rev.	Exp.
1894.	1894.
\$282,468	\$302,634

Net debt, none.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.*

- 1873 Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
 1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
 1874 Sir R. Hodgson, *Lieutenant-Governor*.
 1879 Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.
 1884 Hon. A. A. Macdonald.
 1889 J. S. Carvell, Esq.
 1894 Hon. George W. Howlan.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.**CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.**

- Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. George W. Howlan, \$7,000.
Private Secretary, Vivian Doran.
Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. F. L. Moore, Capt. W. A. Weeks.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

- Attorney-General*, Hon. Frederick Peters (*Premier*), \$1,300.
Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Public Lands, Hon. Angus McMillan, \$1,300.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James R. McLean, \$1,300.

Without Portfolio:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Hon. Peter Sinclair. | Hon. A. McLaughlin. |
| " Alexander Laird. | " J. W. Richards. |
| " D. Farquharson. | " George Forbes. |

Clerk, Arthur Newbery.

Provincial Legislature reconstituted in 1893 into one Legislative body, called the "Legislative Assembly."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

- Speaker*, Hon. B. D. McLellan.
Clerk, A. B. McKenzie.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Benjamin Rogers, C.† | } Charlottetown Common | |
| L. E. Prowse, A. . . . | | and Royalty. |
| Hon. Peter Sinclair, C. . . | } 1st District. | |
| A. B. Warburton, A. . . . | | Queen's County. |
| Hon. Donald Farquharson, C. | 2nd | " |
| Joseph Wise, A. | " | " |
| James H. Cumiskey, C. . . | 3rd | " |
| Hon. F. Peters, A. | " | " |
| Hon. George Forbes, C. . . | 4th | " |
| Hector C. McDonald, A. . . | " | " |
| Alexander Robertson, C. . | } 1st District. | |
| Hon. James R. McLean, A. . | | King's County. |
| A. McLaughlin, A. C. . . . | 2nd | " |
| Arthur Peters, A. | " | " |
| James E. McDonald, C. . . | 3rd | " |
| Cyrus Shaw, A. | " | " |
| G. B. Aitken, C. | 4th | " |
| D. A. Mackinnon, A. . . . | " | " |
| Hon. D. Gordon, C. | 5th | " |
| A. J. Macdonald, A. | " | " |

* For previous Lieutenant-Governors, see C.O. List, 1889.
 † C—Councillor. A—Assembly-man.

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|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Benjamin Rogers, C. . . . | } 1st District, | |
| J. E. Blanchard, A. . . . | | Prince County. |
| A. McWilliams, C. | 2nd | " |
| Hon. J. Richards, A. | " | " |
| John McDonald, C. | 3rd | " |
| Hon. Alexander Laird, C. . . | 4th | " |
| J. H. Bell, A. | " | " |
| Hon. A. McMillan, C. . . . | } 5th District, | |
| George Godkin, A. | | Summerside. |

Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Arthur Newbery.

Provincial Auditor, Benjamin Balderston.

Registrar of Deeds, William C. White.

Secretary of Public Works, John W. Morrison.

Queen's Printer, John Coombs.

Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, James Currie, \$1,800.

Surveyor of Shipping, Horace Hazard.

Mayor of Charlottetown, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Q.C.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

- Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C., *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty*, \$6,000.
 Hon. Edward J. Hodgson, *Master of the Rolls and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$4,300.
 Hon. Rowan Robt. Fitzgerald, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, \$4,300.
 William A. Weeks, *Clerk of the Crown, Deputy Prothonotary*.
 John A. Longworth, *Prothonotary*.
County Judges, Geo. Alley, D. O'M. Reddin, and Neil McLeod, \$2,400 each.
 Walter B. Robertson, *Sheriff of Queen's County*.
 John Gaffney, *Sheriff of Prince County*.
 Daniel F. McDonald, *Sheriff of King's County*.]

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory, are, with the exception of such portions thereof as form the Province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin, called and known as the North West Territories, were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. This Act was amended and consolidated by 43 Vic., cap. 25. The territories are governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada.

In September, 1894, the territories were divided into electoral districts, returning 29 members to the Legislative Assembly, from among whom an executive committee, consisting of 4 members is chosen to aid and advise the Lieut.-Governor in the government of the territories. The Assembly elects its own speaker. The territories have rapidly grown in wealth and importance in recent years, and immigration has been largely on the increase.

Elementary education is provided for by a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Territories, and four persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, empowered by the School Ordinance, 1892. School districts can be organised in areas not exceeding 25 sq. miles, where there are at least four heads of families, and a population of at least ten children of school age. School districts are administered by three trustees elected by the residents, except in town municipalities, in

which seven Trustees are elected. Liberal aids are given to school districts by Government. Seventy per cent. of an amount, to be calculated as follows, is paid to all teachers employed:—

(a) To schools having an average attendance of from six to ten pupils, \$420.00 per annum; (b) for every pupil in average daily attendance over ten pupils, an additional amount of \$5.00; (c) for every pupil in daily average attendance in all standards above Standard III, an additional amount of \$18.00; (d) for each teacher employed holding a second class certificate an additional \$25.00, and for each teacher employed holding a first class certificate an additional amount of \$50.00. The number of public schools in operation is 310, with 8,341 pupils. During the past twelve months 50 new school districts were established.

The Territories were divided in 1882 into four provisional districts; viz., Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. Regina (the capital) is in the district of Assiniboia, and has a population of about 2,000. The boundaries of these districts are as follows:—

Assiniboia, bounded on the east by Manitoba, on the north by latitude 52, on the west by longitude 110, and on the south by latitude 49 (8,959.5 sq. miles).

Saskatchewan, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by longitude 110 (10,709.2 sq. miles).

Alberta, bounded on the south by latitude 49, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the north by latitude 55, and on the west by British Columbia (10,610.0 sq. miles).

Athabasca, bounded on the south by Alberta, on the east by longitude 110 and the Athabasca River, on the north by latitude 60, and on the west by British Columbia (10,450.0 sq. miles).

The population of these four districts in April last was 73,506, and of the rest of the territories 32,158, a total of 105,674.

The remarks as to the agricultural capabilities of Manitoba apply to the Territories also. The extreme range of temperature is somewhat less, and the mean temperature slightly higher, at Alberta than at Winnipeg. Free grants of land of 160 acres can be obtained. It is estimated that the Territories have over 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation and awaiting settlements.

Territorial Finances.

	Local Revenue.	Donn. Subsidy.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1887	11,178	96,707	105,817
1888	16,530	142,000	150,269
1889	20,919	161,241	149,463
1890-91	21,293	171,750	187,713
1891-92	46,227	217,000	248,372
1892-93	30,611	193,000	220,000

Debt, nil.

Lieutenant-Governors.

- 1876 Hon. David Laird.
- 1881 Hon. Edgar Dewdney.
- 1888 Hon. Joseph Royal.
- 1893 Hon. Charles Herbert Mackintosh.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Charles Herbert Mackintosh, \$7,000.

Executive Committee, F. W. G. Haultain, H. Mitchell, J. R. Neff, and J. H. Ross.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly and Secretary to Lieut.-Governor, R. B. Gordon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (29 Members).

Moosomin, J. R. Neff.
Salcoats, W. Eakin.
Yorkton, F. R. Insinger.
Whitewood, A. B. Gillis.
Smurrie, G. H. Knowling.
Wolsley, J. P. Dill.
South Qu'Appelle, G. H. V. Bulyea.
North Qu'Appelle, W. Sutherland.
North Regina, G. W. Brown.
South Regina, D. Mowat.
Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross.
Cannington, S. S. Page.
Medicine Hat, E. Fearon.
Lethbridge, C. A. Magrath.
Macleod, F. W. G. Haultain.
East Calgary, J. Bannerman.
West Calgary, O. A. Critchley.
High River, J. Lineham.
Banff, R. G. Brett.
Red Deer, J. A. Simpson.
Edmonton, F. Oliver.
Victoria, F. F. Tims.
St. Albert, D. Maloney.
Battleford, J. Clinksail.
Mitchell, H. Mitchell.
Batoche, C. E. Boucher.
Kinistino, W. F. Meyers.
Prince Albert, West, J. L. Reid.
Prince Albert, East, J. F. Betts.

Superintendent of Education, D. J. Goggin.

Secretary of Council of Public Instruction, James Brown.

Commissioner, North West Mounted Police, L. W. Herchmer, \$2,600.

Assistant ditto, J. H. McIlree, \$1,600.

Indian Commissioner, Hayter Reed.

Assistant ditto, A. E. Forget.

Land Registrars—Geo. A. Montgomery, Regina, \$1,600; Wm. J. Scott, Battleford, \$2,000; Thos. A. McLean, Calgary, \$1,600; George Roy, Edmonton, \$1,600; Stephen A. Brewster, Prince Albert, \$1,600.

The Territories are divided into five judicial districts:—

Western Assiniboia—Judge, Hon. H. Richardson, \$4,000; Sheriff, J. H. Benson; Clerk of Court, Dixie Watson.

Eastern Assiniboia—Judge, Hon. E. L. Wetmore, \$4,000; Sheriff, George B. Murphy; Clerk, O. Neff.

Southern Alberta—Judge, Hon. D. L. Scott, \$4,000; Sheriff, D. J. Campbell; Clerk, C. N. Campbell.

Northern Alberta—Judge, Hon. C. B. Rouleau, \$4,000; Sheriff, P. W. King; Clerk, E. R. Rogers.

Saskatchewan—Judge, Hon. T. H. McGuire, \$4,000; Sheriff, O. E. Hughes; Clerk, C. D. Lagorgondière.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is bounded by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north to the west of

longitude 22° by the Orange River, on the north-east by the Orange Free State and Natal, and on the east by Pondoland. The Cape Colony with the Transkei contains an area of 221,311 square miles, being over four times that of England. It extends from 28 to 35 deg. S. lat., and from 17 to 30 deg. E. long.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, but in 1856 it was constituted a separate Colony.

Twelve islands off Angra Pequena, on the coast of Damaraland (Plum-pudding, Roast-beef, Holland's Bird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, and Mona), with the adjacent rocks, were annexed in 1867, and added to the Cape Colony in 1874.

In 1876 three large tracts of Kaffraria—namely, Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Noman's Land, were brought under the more direct control of Government, and on the 12th of June, 1876, Letters Patent were issued authorising the Governor to annex these territories to the Cape of Good Hope, on condition of the Cape Parliament passing an Act to provide for their government. Such an Act was passed as No. 88 of 1877, but the territories were not actually incorporated until the 1st of October, 1879.

On the 12th March, 1878, the Port of Walfish Bay, situated a few miles north of the tropic of Capricorn, was proclaimed British territory. It was annexed to the colony by proclamation dated 7th Aug., 1884.

On the 15th October, 1880, the Province of Griqualand West was incorporated with the Cape Colony.

Under Proclamation No. 18 of the 26th January, 1882, were issued certain laws and regulations for the government of the territories known respectively as Tembuland, Emigrant Tambookieland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, of which by royal warrant dated the 14th November, 1881, the officer administering the government of the Cape of Good Hope was appointed governor. By Proclamation No. 140 of 26th August, 1885, issued under Act 3 of 1885, these territories were annexed to the Cape Colony. A similar warrant was passed on the 27th July, 1881, in respect to the St. John's River Territory, which was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation No. 215 of the 15th September, 1884.

The Xesibe country ("Mount Ayliff") was annexed to the Colony by Letters Patent of the 23rd August and Proclamation of 25th October, 1886, and the Rode Valley, Pondoland, by Letters Patent of 29th July, 1887, and Proclamation of —October, 1887 (Act No. 45 of 1887). Basutoland, now an independent colony, formed part of the Cape from 1871 to 1884.

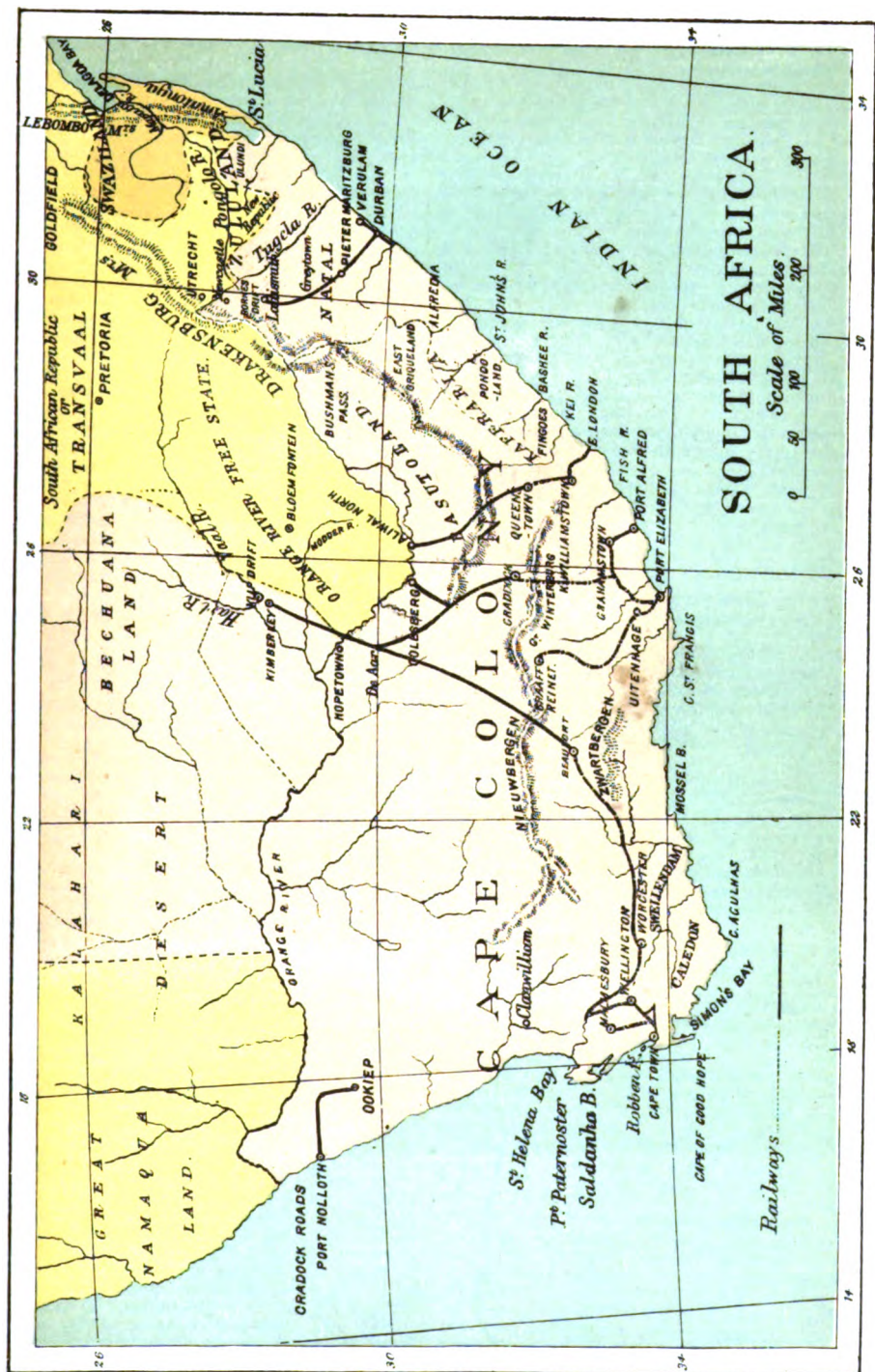
On the 16th of November, 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated with the Cape under Law No. 41 of 1895.

History.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1648 a Dutch East Indiaman, the "Haarlem," was

wrecked in Table Bay, the crew remaining there some time. In 1652 J. A. Van Riebeck, duly commissioned by the "Chamber of Seventeen" at Amsterdam, landed at Table Bay accompanied by 100 persons, and took possession of what is now the site of Cape Town on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1671 the first formal purchase of land was made from the Hottentots, and another purchase took place in the following year. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes the European population received a slight addition of French Protestants, but their descendants have not maintained any distinctive position in the country. The rule of the Dutch East India Company proved very distasteful to the Burgers, who were continually prompted to move further and further from the seaboard and original seat of colonization. Following these migratory colonists a magistracy was established at Swellendam in 1745, and another at Graaff Reinet in 1786, and in 1788 the Great Fish River was proclaimed the boundary of the Colony. In 1795, Holland having yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, an English force proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to secure it against the French for the Prince of Orange, but the Governor refused to obey the mandate of the Prince, and the British Force thereupon proceeded to take possession, upon which a capitulation was arranged, and the administration of the Government was assumed by General Craig. An Act of Parliament (87 Geo. III, c. 11) was passed to regulate the trade with the new possession. By the Peace of Amiens the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Batavian Republic, and evacuated in 1803, but it was again captured by a British Force in 1806, and at the General Peace of 1814 it was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. During the interval between the Peace of Amiens and the recapture by the British in 1806, the Colony had made rapid progress owing to the abolition of the rule of the Dutch East India Company, and the wise regulations of government which had been substituted. An important event in the history of the Cape was the expulsion in 1803 of the Kaffirs from the Zuurveldt, a district west of the Great Fish River. In 1817 that district was visited by the then Governor, who saw the importance of its colonization as a barrier against the Kaffir power, and in 1820 Parliament voted a sum of 50,000*l.* to promote emigration to the Cape, and 4,000 British immigrants were brought to the Colony and settled in the eastern districts. In December, 1834, began the first of what are called the Kaffir wars, when the Gaika tribe, 20,000 strong, overran the whole south-eastern portion of the Colony, but were defeated and their lands up to the Kei River proclaimed British territory, but Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State, refused to ratify the annexation. In 1846 the second Kaffir war broke out, but was speedily suppressed, and the colonial border was extended to the Kei River, as proposed by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. On Christmas Day, 1850, began the third Kaffir war, which lasted nearly three years, and in its earlier stages was aggravated by a simultaneous rebellion of the Kat River Hottentots.

In 1836 began what is called the trekking of a part of the Dutch or Boer population. This remarkable movement, which resulted in the colonization of Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, may be ascribed to several causes, of which the chief were:—
1. General dislike of the policy of Great Britain in relation to slavery and the Native question. 2. Particular resentment against the policy of Lord



Glencol in reversing the policy of Sir Benjamin D'Urbau in relation to the first Kaffir war. 8. Resentment against the mode in which compensation had been made to them for the loss of their slaves under the Imperial Act abolishing slavery, namely, by orders for payment payable in London, which they could only dispose of on the spot at an enormous discount.

The years 1849 and 1850 were years of continued excitement, owing to the proposals of the Government at home to send convicts to the Cape. In view of the agitation, carried almost to the point of active resistance, the project was abandoned. In 1856 the German Legion, which had been formed during the Crimean war, was brought to the Cape, and the men, numbering 2,800, disposed in selected spots on the frontier for defensive purposes. The same year (1856) was remarkable for the prevalence in Native Kaffraria of a cattle-killing delusion preached by a young prophetess, which resulted in wide-spread starvation. The political changes which have occurred in the last 20 years are briefly described under the title *Constitution*. One of the most important events in the recent economical and social history of the Cape has been the discovery of diamonds beyond the Orange River, which is described under the title of *Diamonds*.

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to Europeans. The air is dry and bracing, the heat never oppressive, and the winter weather mild and delightful; snow or ice are unknown except in the more elevated localities. The mean temperature at Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, is—maximum 71·4, minimum 53·1, and average rainfall for last 7 years 30·12 inches. Aliwal N. (4,330 ft. above sea), shows 73·6 and 43·6 max. and min. resp., rainfall average for 7 years 26 inches.

In the Eastern and Midland divisions the chief rainfall is during the summer months (Nov. to Apr.), in the Western districts during the winter months.

Diseases of the lungs are rare, and there is a remarkable exemption from cholera, fevers, &c.

The Cape offers many localities presenting the requisites of altitude and extreme dryness for the modern treatment of consumptive patients.

Railways.

The railways of the Colony consisted originally of three separate systems, the Western, Midland, and Eastern, having their starting points on the sea-board at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively. The Western and Midland systems are connected by a junction at De Aar (500 miles from Capetown and 340 from Port Elizabeth) and carried forward thence as one trunk line to Kimberley, the centre of the Diamond Fields (647 miles from Capetown and 485 from Port Elizabeth). This line was opened in 1885. From Kimberley the line is now carried Northward to Mafeking in British Bechuanaland; a further northward extension, towards Mashonaland and Zambesi is in contemplation. The extension from Colesberg to Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State (140 miles), was opened for traffic to Bloemfontein in December, 1890. Since that date the line has been carried through the Free State, over the Vaal River into the Transvaal territory. The line through the

Free State to the Vaal River belongs to and is worked by the Cape Government as part of their railways; from the Vaal River the Cape Government trains by virtue of a convention run through to Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Eastern system extends from East London, through Queen's Town, to Aliwal North, adjacent to the Basutoland and Orange Free State frontiers, was opened in 1885, and in February, 1892, it was extended to join the Cape Government railway within the Free State at Springfontein, so forming a direct line to Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. A branch extends to King William's Town, 42 miles from East London.

The lengths from Cape Town to Wellington 45 miles, and from Cape Town to Wynberg, 8 miles, became the property of the Government by purchase; the rest have been constructed, equipped, and maintained at the expense of the general revenue.

The Government mileage open for traffic in December, 1894, was 2,253 miles; the capital expended on purchase, construction, and equipment to that date being 20,092,300*l*. The gross receipts for 1894 were 2,718,753*l*., compared with 2,559,542*l*. in 1893; the working expenses were 1,483,771*l*., compared with 1,510,946*l*. in 1893, resulting in a return of 5*l*. 6*s*. 5*d*. per cent. on capital expended.

The line between Grahamstown and Port Alfred (about 43 miles), which was constructed by a company subsidised by Government, was opened for traffic in 1883. During the session of 1883 powers were given to a company, to be also aided by a subsidy, to construct a branch from Worcester, on the Western Main Line, down the Breede River Valley as far as Montagu. This line is now open past Robertson to Ashton, about 42 miles.

During the session of 1895 the Colonial Legislature authorized the construction of the following lines by private enterprise, the Government subsidizing the Companies, Concessionaires, or Contractors building the lines, viz.:—

(1.) A line of railway from Mossel Bay, viâ George, Oudtshoorn, and Willowmore, to a point on the Graaff Reinet Railway, at or near Klipplaat;

(2.) A line of railway from a point at or near Somerset East, viâ Cookhouse and Bedford, to Fort Beaufort;

(3.) A line of railway from Fort Beaufort, viâ Alice, to King William's Town;

(4.) A line of railway from Graaff Reinet, viâ Middelburg, to Middelburg Road.

It was further decided that the Government should construct, equip, and work the lines from Oudtshoorn, viâ Willowmore, to a point on the Cape Government Railways at or near Klipplaat, and from Graaff Reinet, viâ Middelburg, to Middelburg Road, in the event of the same not being undertaken by private enterprise, on the terms offered by Government.

The Cape Copper Mining Company own and work a mineral line from Port Nolloth to Ookiep (92 miles) in the north-western part of the Colony, built at a cost of £158,000. In September, 1892, a line of railway 3½ miles long was opened for passenger traffic between Cape Town and Sea Point; it belongs to a private company. In the same year a private line of 7 miles in length was opened, connecting the Zwartkop Salt Pan with the Midland (Government) Railway System. Total railways open, 2,441 miles.

Harbours.

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

The expenditure upon construction of works at Table Bay to the 30th June, 1895, has been 2,117,492*l.*, and on maintenance and interest on loans 885,867*l.* and 744,121*l.* respectively.

The breakwater is now carried out to a length of 3,640 feet. The graving dock was opened for use in 1882. Its length is 539 feet, and it is capable of taking vessels of the largest class likely to visit these waters. It is constructed throughout of colonial granite.

Extensive additions to the shipping accommodation have been authorised, and are in course of construction, comprising an outer harbour, formed in part by the breakwater, and a south arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, or a total area, when the works are completed, of about 75 acres, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water.

The works constructed at Port Elizabeth were two iron pile jetties, 1,152 and 840 feet long respectively, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Baakens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and shield. The net expenditure from 1st Jan., 1878 to the 30th June, 1893 was 320,625*l.** The work of extending the north jetty, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, is completed.

The administration of the harbour is in the hands of a board of seven members, three elected by residents paying 10*l.* a year wharfage, one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, two by the Government, and the Mayor being a member *ex officio*.

At East London and at Port Alfred, at the mouths of the Buffalo and Kowie Rivers, the attempt made to overcome the obstructions of the sand-bars which close the entrances, by the construction of training-walls intended to have the effect of removing the bar by the natural scouring of the stream, has resulted in regard to the former in increased depth of water and general improvement. Two steam pump hopper dredgers are now employed at East London, with highly satisfactory results in opening the entrance channel. To the 31st July, 1895, there had been expended at East London for works and interest on loans, 965,620*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, and at Port Alfred 741,363*l.*

Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin,

* The actual expenditure on works, construction and maintenance of Port Elizabeth Harbour, from 1st Jan., 1878, to 30th June, 1893 (not including interest on loans and not giving credit for the revenue received), was 638,901*l.*

nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of the 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery was made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the Mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon almost deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

The River Diggings, which still support a population of between 3,000 and 4,000, extend along the Vaal River, principally on the right bank from above Hebron to its junction with the Hart at Delpots Hope. The Dry Mines at present worked are at Kimberley, De Beers, Du Toits Pan, and Bultfontein. St. Augustine's Mine also figures to a small extent in the production returns.

The following tables give the total quantity and value of the production and export of Diamonds during the past five years:—

Production.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Carats. 2,443,777 £ 3,838,176	Carats. 2,880,308 £ 3,556,603	Carats. 2,968,375 £ 3,799,026	Carats. 2,899,474 £ 4,041,255	Carats. 2,809,078 £ 3,510,182

Exports.

Carats. 2,504,726 £ 4,162,010	Carats. 3,255,545 £ 4,174,208	Carats. 3,039,062 £ 3,906,992	Carats. 2,758,827 £ 3,821,443	Carats. 2,607,409 £ 3,013,578
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Minerals, &c.

Cape coal from various mines situated in the Stormberg is now extensively used upon the Eastern system of railways, with good results both as regards the working of the line, and the development of an industry likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the Colony. The use of the coal is at present confined to the Eastern system, but a junction line joining the Midland system at Middelburg Road has been constructed from a point a few miles south of Burgersdorp, with the object of providing ready access to the coal for the other systems when circumstances render possible its more extended employment. A good class of coal is procured from the Indwe mine situated in the district of Wodehouse, and small supplies have been drawn from this source at various times. The cost of transport, however, by wagon in the absence of railway connection has rendered its adoption on

a large scale impossible up to the present time. By Act of Parliament certain persons who have devoted considerable attention to the development of this mine, are authorised under specified conditions to construct the required line, receiving in exchange grants of land and money, and the survey is now being proceeded with. The coal from both the Stormberg and the Indwe mines is used locally for domestic purposes and for mill furnaces, &c. The output from the mines during 1894 is returned at 69,690 tons.

In the neighbourhood of the Indwe, trending in a north-east direction, are considerable tracts of Crown land as yet untested, but reported by mining and geological experts to be in all probability the seat of valuable deposits of coal. It has been suggested that these beds may be connected with those found on the north-west border of Natal.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist.

The output from the mines during 1894 was 34,281 tons of ore, the quantity exported being 27,077 tons, valued at 284,800*l*.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various islets along the coast; the industry is under government control.

Industries.

The chief industries are the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of the Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, at an annual charge of some 22,000*l*. The attention of the Government has been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests with anticipated satisfactory results. The chief exports are diamonds, wool, copper ore, ostrich feathers, gold, mohair, hides and skins. The chief imports are textiles, leather, sugar, coffee, hardware, explosives, and machinery.

The wine exported in 1894 amounted to 85,132 gallons, valued at 18,908*l*.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1894 it amounted to 350,404 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 1,003,173 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 48,822,562 lbs. in 1871, and stood at 54,540,787 lbs. in 1894.

The Agricultural Department, which was established in 1887, has, by the consent of Parliament, been placed under a separate Minister. Amongst the more important works of the past few years have been the reconstitution of the phylloxera vineyards by means of the French American resistant stocks, the improvement in the Hackney breed of horses, the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory for investigating diseases of animals, and for ensuring the supply of calf lymph for purposes of vaccination, the cultivation of tobacco, and the preparation of raisins and fresh and dried fruits for export purposes. A general Scab Act, passed during the session 1894, came into force in November, 1895,

and repealed the existing permissive Acts. The Game Laws are also administered by the department, and an attempt to acclimatise trout is meeting with considerable success. Oysters have lately been laid down in the Zwartkops River, near Port Elizabeth. There are Agricultural schools in connection with the Department at Stellenbosch and Somerset East.

Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 29 vessels registered, of together 3,431 tons.

The following return supplied by establishments producing manufactures of the value of 100*l*. or upwards per annum, showed the value and importance of the various industries of the colony in 1890:—

Class of Industry.	Value of Articles produced.	Number of Workers.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Land, &c.
Food, drinks, and stimulants ...	2,143,961	3,931	1,588,001	914,248
Animal matter ...	948,249	1,342	728,421	210,379
Vehicles and harness ...	635,023	3,006	336,276	253,079
Dress ...	464,304	2,925	271,054	294,624
Buildings ...	306,505	1,134	164,761	68,398
Mines (not diamonds) ...	279,023	1,723	71,050	241,894
Printing, books and stationery ...	265,155	1,109	71,998	246,549
Vegetable matter	225,241	568	162,464	111,090
Machines, tools, &c. ...	86,570	486	36,289	83,309
Stone, clay, &c. ...	82,264	943	27,493	58,934
Chemicals ...	71,134	988	30,222	105,801
Lighting ...	41,533	126	25,080	153,469
Furniture ...	38,080	238	15,217	40,583
Fibrous materials	15,210	35	10,693	12,622
Ships and boats ...	11,945	94	5,982	68,067
Jewellery ...	8,230	61	3,725	33,015
Arms and Ammunition ...	6,700	33	4,050	9,400
Textile fabrics ...	4,900	33	2,300	11,468
Total ...	5,639,027	19,785	3,535,076	2,912,846
Diamonds ...	3,599,843	13,950	576,836	10,089,014
Grand total ...	9,238,870	32,735	4,111,912	13,001,860

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and this is also the money of account.

Since the beginning of 1892, the banks having their head offices outside the colony are only allowed to issue notes supplied to them by the government, which holds securities deposited by the institutions for the total supply of such notes given to the banks. The notes are legal tender and guaranteed by the government, the banks having to redeem the notes in gold on demand at their chief places of business.

Banks having their head office in the colony, and having been registered on the 1st January, 1891, can continue to issue their own notes, which are neither guaranteed nor legal tender.

There are 5 banks with 81 branches.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (56 branches), the Bank of Africa, Limited (11 branches), the African Banking Corporation, Limited (14 branches), the Stellenbosch District Bank, Limited, and the National Bank, S.A. Rep.

The total amount of notes in circulation on the 30th of June, 1895, was 563,477*l*.

Post Office savings banks were established in 1884; on 30th June, 1895, there was 1,441,065*l.* deposited, to the credit of 41,450 depositors. The interest allowed is 3 per cent. on certificates and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits.

Number of branches 238.

The weights and measures in use are British; besides which there are the Morgen= $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the Cape Foot= $1\cdot03$ feet, and the Cape ton =2,000 lbs.

Education.

Under the Education Act, No. 18 of 1865, and the Higher Education Act, No. 24 of 1874, the department administers, parliamentary grants to colleges, and to the following classes of schools, viz.:—undenominational public, district boarding, evening, private farm, poor, mission, aborigines', aborigines' institutions, and special institutions, such as art schools and a normal college, for the following purposes, viz.: Part payment of salaries, purchase of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and books; training of teachers; support of indigent boarders.

Schools are managed and teachers appointed, subject to the control of the department, by local committees or managers nominated by the voluntary promoters and supporters of the schools, or by divisional or municipal councils acting as such managers.

The Government grants are, generally speaking, given to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. There is no school tax, the necessary grants being provided from the general revenue. The department further undertakes the periodical inspection of schools, collects and publishes educational statistics, and issues certificates of professional competency to teachers.

The Government expenditure on schools in 1893-94 was 175,890*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* On the 30th of June, 1895, there were in operation five colleges with 378 students and 2,195 schools of various classes, with an enrolment of 107,318, and an average attendance of 79,441.

The University.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowment, &c. The Council consists of 20 members.

In 1891 the number of students who matriculated was 142, 35 passed the intermediate examination, and 16 took direct degrees. In 1892 the numbers were 207, 40, and 19; in 1893, 214, 40, and 24; in 1894, 214, 37, and 28; in 1895, 242, 43, and 25 respectively.

In connection with the University, school examinations are held annually. 12,331 candidates have passed the elementary, and 2,888 the higher examinations during the years 1875-1895.

Sea and Land Communications.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Capetown, by the Western cable, and *via* Natal, by the Zanzibar and Aden cable. The telegraph system is well developed, there

being now 14,831 miles of telegraph wire, and 386 miles of telephone wire open, erected by the Government at a cost of 454,000*l.*; the gross earnings in 1894 being 159,388*l.*, and the expenditure 82,910*l.*

The packets of the Union Steam Ship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company, under contracts with the Colonial Government, leave England weekly on Saturdays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected in 19 days, and in 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena. The average passage is under 18 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. Up to the 20th June, 1891, the mail packets called at Lisbon on outward voyages to take up the supplementary English and the Continental mails; but after that date it was arranged that they should call at Madeira only on the direct outward voyage, the Lisbon service as well as the St. Helena-Ascension service being performed by the intermediate steamers of the two companies. The mail packets call at Madeira on the homeward voyages.

Steamers leave Table Bay weekly for Natal calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; and usually leave about 48 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

A "limited mail train" is despatched from Cape Town conveying mails to all parts of the Colony, about five or six hours after the arrival of the English mail steamer, the mails for the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, Mashonaland, etc., being despatched only at 9 p.m. daily by train, and the Natal mails are sent overland by this train or the limited mail trains to connect with a steamer at East London.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Natal once a fortnight for Delagoa Bay, and every four weeks for Mauritius and Madagascar. The "Union" Company extend their Natal service to Delagoa Bay once every fortnight. Monthly communication is maintained with East Coast ports north of Delagoa Bay by means of the German East Africa Company's steamers sailing from Natal, and there is a fortnightly service between Cape Town and the Australasian Colonies performed by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville and Albion, and the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily; with Natal daily, *via* the South African Republic; with the Orange Free State daily, with Rhodesia (Mashonaland, etc.) twice a week *via* Mafeking, and with the Transvaal daily by rail through the Orange Free State. The latter is the *direct route* to the Transvaal, and the journey from Cape Town is performed in little more than two days.

Transit between England and Johannesburg and Pretoria by this route is, therefore, about 20 days.

Overland communication is effected by rail through Cape Town and Delagoa Bay daily, through the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. The journey is performed in four days.

The number of Colonial post offices is 797, and of money order offices 227. The expenditure on the postal service amounted to 197,206*l.* in 1893; the revenue was 197,947*l.*, and the commission on money orders 11,603*l.*

Population and Chief Towns.

At the census of 1891 the total population of the Colony was found to be 1,527,224, comprising 767,327 males, and 759,897 females. The population according to race was: Europeans, 376,987; Malays, 13,907; Hottentots, 50,383; Fingoes, 229,680; Kaffirs, 608,456; and other coloured persons, 247,806.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 33,239, had at the census a population of 51,251, and with its suburbs, connected by rail and tramway, 83,898, as compared with 50,259 in 1875. The Cape division, which includes Cape Town, had in 1865, a population of 50,064; in 1875, 57,819; and in 1891, 97,283, of which 48,544 were European and white.

The population of the other principal towns was: Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Beaufort, 10,498; Grahamstown, 10,498; Paarl, 7,668; King Williams Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaff Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389; Oudtshoorn, 4,386; Queenstown, 4,094; Stellenbosch, 3,462; and Somerset East, 2,894.

The following is a brief abstract of the 1891 census returns:—

The number of persons of European descent has been estimated as follows:—Dutch and French origin, 230,000; English, Scotch, Irish, &c., 180,000; other Europeans, 16,000.

The European, or white, then, represents one-quarter, and the coloured races three quarters of the total population of the whole colony, whereof one-fifth is urban. The proportion of females is now 99.03 to every 100 males of the total population, and the average number of persons to the square mile was 6.90. The number of inhabited dwellings was 276,607, of which 522 were not intended for dwelling houses, though used as such.

Birthplaces.—1,472,996 persons had Africa for a birthplace, 49,849 Europe, 2,344 Asia, 988 America, 890 Australasia, 155 were born at sea, and the birthplaces of 502 were unknown or unspecified. About 98.12 per cent. of the population are British subjects.

Religions.—Protestants numbered 732,047; Catholics, 17,275; Jews, 8,009; Mohammedans, 15,099; other sects, 1,394; no denomination, 638; no religion, 753,824; unspecified, 8,277; and 661 persons objected to state their religion. Protestants may be divided as follows:—Dutch Reformed Church, 297,983; Gereformeerde Kerk, 8,837; English Church, 189,058; Presbyterians, 37,102; Independents, 69,692; Methodists, 111,522; other Protestants include, *inter alia*, 51,557 German Lutherans.

Age.

659,087 persons were between	0 to 14 years.
595,675	15 to 39
163,581	40 to 54
78,872	55 to 69
28,995	70 years and over.
1,014	unspecified.

Education.—The degrees of education possessed were as follows:—

Read and Write.

Total.	340,083—170,702 males; 169,381 females.
European	256,213—132,390 „ 123,823 „

Read only.

Total	46,376—22,848 males; 23,528 females.
European	13,072—6,773 „ 6,299 „

(c)

Neither Read nor Write.

Total	1,189,149—572,715 males; 566,434 females.
European	107,206—56,486 „ 50,720 „

Unspecified.

Total	1,666—1,062 males; 604 females.
European	496—807 „ 189 „

The percentage of Europeans of 5 years of age and over, according to the different degrees of education, were as under:—

Read and Write—80.78. Read only—3.94. Neither Read or Write—15.12. Unspecified—0.16. For Europeans, the proportion per 100 living at the age of 5—14 (inclusive) was:—

Read and Write	48.67 boys; 53.88 girls.
Neither Read nor Write	41.98 „ 37.67 „
Read only	9.06 „ 8.78 „
Unspecified	0.29 „ 0.17 „

Conjugal Condition.—A brief abstract of the return follows:—

	Total		European	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married	218,148	245,678	59,723	57,629
Widowed	13,184	51,577	8,601	8,748
Single	534,110	461,273	132,410	114,601
Unspecified	1,885	1,369	216	53

Occupations.

Class.	Total all Races.		European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Professional	12,769	5,018	10,085	4,168
Domestic	15,942	187,196	2,248	74,870
Commercial	24,512	1,604	16,519	1,403
Agricultural	383,612	288,846	59,509	14,586
Industrial	70,779	7,127	26,747	4,430
Indefinite	8,481	7,901	1,786	3,111
Dependant	252,535	258,214	77,895	77,438
Unspecified.	8,697	8,991	1,167	1,025

Sickness and Infirmities.—11,294 persons (6,193 males and 5,101 females) were returned as disabled by sickness or accident, and 10,555 (6,332 males and 4,223 females) as afflicted by infirmities, 2,331 being blind, 802 deaf and dumb, 813 idiotic, 1,108 lunatic, 531 epileptic, 849 paralytic, 625 leprous, 3,496 maimed, lamed, and deformed.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact

Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 76 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony, including the Transkeian territories. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Secretary for Agriculture, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President. The session lasts usually from May to August.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.* or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified (see Ballot and Franchise Act of 1892) by possession of property worth 75*l.* or receipt of salary or wages of not less than 50*l.* per annum; but no one can be newly registered as a voter unless he can sign his name and write his address and occupation. The number of registered electors in 1893-4 was 91,875. The Registration Act No. 41 of 1887 makes a better provision for the machinery of registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons, especially those whose only qualification is a share in tribal occupancy.

Elections are now conducted under the Ballot Act.

Members of either house are paid one guinea per day, with 15*s.* per day extra for not more than 90 days if residing over 15 miles from Capetown. Speeches may be made either in English or in Dutch (Law No. 1 of 1882).

By an Act No. 5 of 1876, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act No. 40, of 1882, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; three of whom are assigned to the Court of the Eastern Districts, and three to the High Court of Griqualand. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall the territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and Transkei, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. A "Native

Territories Penal Code" came into operation for the Transkei, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Port St. John's on 1st January, 1887.

By Act No. 3 of 1890, the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889.

Local Government.

Divisional Councils were first established in the year 1855: they then exercised authority over branch roads only, and performed certain functions in connection with district schools, pounds and crown lands. They have now been relieved of all duties in regard to schools and lands, but with these exceptions their powers and functions have been gradually increased and amplified. The councils are elected triennially, and consist of eight elective members exclusive of the Civil Commissioner who is usually also Resident Magistrate as chairman, excepting in the Cape Division, which returns ten members. The electors are the registered parliamentary voters, and the qualifications of members are registration as voters and registered ownership of immovable property in the division valued at not less than 500*l.* The maintenance of all roads now rests with the councils, and they have also important duties to discharge in regard to disputed land boundaries and beacons; can nominate Field Cornets; may borrow money on the security of rates for the prosecution of local public works; may promote the establishment of a Divisional Police Force, on payment to Government of one-third of the cost of such force; and return three members annually to the District Licensing Court. The revenue of these councils is derived from toll fees, pound sales, and roadrates. They were 72 in number in 1893, and their receipts during the year 1894 amounted to 179,611*l.*, of which 10,973*l.* was money borrowed for public works. Payments for the same period amounted to 174,254*l.* The accounts are subject to audit by two auditors elected triennially by the registered voters of the division, and also to a final audit by the Controller and Auditor-General of the Colony.

Municipalities were first established by an ordinance in 1836. In 1882 an Act was passed consolidating and amending all laws then existing in regard to these boards. Every municipality is governed by a council, composed of a mayor or chairman, and councillors, numbering not less than 6 nor more than 24, a certain number of which are elected annually by the ratepayers. Town councils or municipalities have power to levy annually a landlord's or owner's rate, assessed upon the value of rateable property, and a tenant's rate assessed upon the annual value of such property; no rate to exceed 2*d.* in the *£.* on the value, or 8*d.* in the *£.* on the annual value, excepting in Capetown, where a landlord's rate of 3*d.* may be levied.

All mayors or chairmen are members of District Licensing Courts. There were 86 municipalities in the Colony, whose receipts from all sources during the year 1894 amounted to 799,358*l.*, which includes 427,801*l.* loans raised and repaid. Payments during the same period amounted to 548,302*l.* The Controller and Auditor-General has no control over municipal accounts.

Village management boards, of which there are 75 in the Colony, exist chiefly in hamlets which are not entrusted with full municipal privileges. The Act of 1881, under which these boards were established, may be proclaimed to be in force upon petition of the inhabitants. There are 3 members elected annually by the voters registered for

Parliamentary purposes, resident within the area defined by proclamation. These boards have no power to levy rates; this is done for them by the divisional council at their request, to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £ within the limits of the village boards' jurisdiction. The powers and duties of these boards are of the same nature as, although in most respects more restricted than, those of municipalities. Their revenues amounted in 1893-94 to 5,734*l*.

Defence.

There is an extensive Admiralty establishment and several forts at Simon's Bay, and to defend this Naval station an Imperial garrison is stationed at Cape Town and Wynberg. The defence of the Colony from native attacks, however, devolves since 1871 upon the Colonial forces. These now consist of the Cape Mounted Rifles (838 strong) and the Cape Police (1,169 strong), liable in an emergency, which are permanently embodied and paid. There are also 45 Volunteer Corps, of all arms, numbering 5,971 men (with 12 guns), maintained by a capitation grant. Table Bay has been strongly fortified at the joint expense of the War Office and the Colonial Government.

Dependent Territories.

BASUTOLAND, which formed a portion of the Cape Colony from August, 1871, down to 1884, is now an independent territory, administered by a Resident Commissioner under the instructions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who also holds the office of Governor of the Cape Colony. Accounts of Basutoland, as well as of British Bechuanaland, which is in nearly the same political position, will be found under those headings.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.—Early in 1878, while the war with the Amaxosa was being carried on, a number of Koranas, Griquas, Kaffirs, and others living along the Orange River, took up arms against the Colony, their object being simply plunder. It was difficult to move a military force to such a remote quarter, and it was more than a year before the insurrection could be suppressed. A magistrate, with a body of police, was then stationed at Upington, on the northern bank of the Orange. Since this date there have been no further disturbances. The northern border establishment was broken up, and the special Commissioner recalled, on 30th June, 1888. The territory now forms the "Gordonia" district of British Bechuanaland.

FINGOLAND, IDUTYA RESERVE, AND NOMAN'S LAND, as explained in Par. 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 **THE GCALEKAS**, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelli, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-53, defied the authority of the British Government, and invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelli deposed, and his country taken as British in October, 1877.

In 1875-76 **THE TEMBUS, OF TEMBULAND** proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the Bomvanas did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also

arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation Gcalekaland and a settlement of native British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and in 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

In 1885 the Chief **KRELI** requested to be placed on the same footing as the others, and was located in Bomvanaland, on a tract of land purchased from the Chief of the Bomvanas. Pali, chief of the Amatebzi, who had previously been living in practical independence in Lower Tembuland, formally tendered his submission to Colonial rule in 1886, and he and his people were registered in the same manner as the Tembus.

The **PONDOMISI** tribe, under the chiefs Um-ditshwa and Umhlonhlo, and some of the most powerful clans, allied with the Tembu tribe, took up arms against the Colony at the outbreak of the Basuto rebellion. The Tembus proper aided the Colony. The insurrection was suppressed, and a re-settlement of the lands previously occupied by the insurgents effected, by which greater security in the future is promised.

The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, **UMQIKELA**, for breach of treaty arrangements, ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River was vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident was appointed to represent the Government with Umqikela, who remained Chief of East Pondoland. Umqikela died in October, 1887, and in February, 1888, his son Sigcau was elected to succeed him. A Resident Commissioner in Pondoland was appointed on 6th July, 1888.

In March, 1894, in consequence of the failure of Sigcau and Nquliso to put a stop to the cruelties and misrule prevailing in Pondoland, they were required to submit to Colonial rule, and Magistrates were placed in the country. By Act of the Cape Parliament, No. 5, of 1894, the whole country was annexed to the Colony.

WEST PONDOLAND was, until the date of annexation, under the Chief Nquliso. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l*.

The district of Mount Ayliff, or the Xesibe country, after having long been administered as a dependency of Griqualand East, was formally annexed to the Colony in October, 1886, and the Rode Valley in October, 1887.

The whole of these territories are now subject to Colonial rule, and had a revenue of 81,830*l* in 1892-93, and an expenditure of 98,646*l*. in 1892-93; all of this is included in the ordinary Colonial revenue.

They are now re-grouped, under two Chief Magistrates, with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz.:—

Griqualand East, including East Pondoland, under one Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Stanford, C.M.G., and twelve subordinate magistrates. It had (excluding East Pondoland) a population of 4,150 Europeans and 148,468 natives in 1891, at census date.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Bomvansaland, Emigrant Tembuland, and West Pondoland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and nine subordinate magistrates. It had (excluding West Pondoland) a population of 5,179 Europeans and 175,236 natives, including Port St. John's in 1891.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, Gcalekaland, all under the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland, and six subordinate magistrates. It had a population of 1,019 Europeans and 152,544 natives in 1891.

Statistics and Trade.

Year (ended 30th June).	FINANCES.		SHIPPING Entered and Cleared Year ended 31st Dec.	
	Revenue, Actual.	Expendi- ture.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	3,317,311	4,096,012	5,105,034	5,412,855
1886	3,039,280	3,788,691	5,278,819	5,447,217
1887	3,159,614	3,332,907	5,204,046	5,431,702
1888	3,426,362	3,260,759	5,829,836	6,083,423
1889	3,836,114	3,621,019	7,218,066	7,568,200
1890	4,430,050	3,878,925	7,645,149	8,019,915
1891	4,143,876	4,163,749	7,631,017	7,952,954
1892	4,495,344	4,284,464	8,040,279	8,383,729
1893	4,971,214	4,667,676	8,475,072	8,792,439
1894	5,321,352	4,977,484	8,838,985	9,227,938

Unaudited Revenue.

1891-95 £5,407,501.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	3,759,387	578,810	434,707	4,772,904
1886	3,089,737	344,146	365,378	3,799,261
1887	4,277,309	815,966	442,860	5,036,135
1888	4,730,798	410,948	536,591	5,678,337
1889	7,098,463	442,659	904,943	8,446,065
1890	7,825,266	636,430	904,750	9,366,446
1891	7,020,493	641,599	910,674	8,572,766
1892	7,691,195	683,277	1,112,769	9,487,241
1893	9,203,317	667,475	1,494,044	11,364,836
1894	8,877,632	605,674	1,815,339	11,298,645

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	5,451,255	81,664	278,525	5,811,444
1886	6,094,735	91,426	339,195	7,125,356
1887	7,460,106	81,811	317,057	7,858,974
1888	8,409,006	109,443	358,208	8,876,657
1889	9,165,589	86,891	334,369	9,891,319
1890	9,707,416	82,667	362,896	10,152,979
1891	10,676,017	113,620	328,594	11,116,231
1892	11,474,561	89,510	413,996	11,978,067
1893	12,401,227	62,865	492,462	12,956,554
1894	13,352,698	56,110	287,770	13,696,538

Public Debt, 31st December, 1894.

	£
Debt of General Government. . . .	24,999,761
Debt of Corporate Bodies (under guarantee). . . .	2,675,417

The revenue from customs duties in 1894 was 1,475,120*l*.

List of Governors.*

- 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.P.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1883 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1886 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1887 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1889 Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth (Administrator).
 1889 Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.F., G.C.M.G.
 1891 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1891 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1892 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1892 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1894 General, Sir W. G. Cameron, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1894 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1895 Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B. (Administrator).
 1895 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G.

Ministries since 1872.

Name of Premier.	Date.
Sir J. C. Molteno, K.C.M.G. ...	1st December, 1872
J. Gordon Sprigg ...	6th February, 1878
Sir Thomas Scanlen, K.C.M.G. ...	9th May, 1881
Thomas Upington ...	10th May, 1884
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. ...	25th November, 1886
C. J. Rhodes, ...	17th July, 1890
C. J. Rhodes, ...	4th May, 1893.
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G. ...	January, 1896.

Executive Council.

- Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G.
 T. N. G. To Water, 1896, *Colonial Secretary*.
 Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1881, *Treasurer and Premier*.
 Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1878, *Attorney-General*.
 Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1893, *Commissioner of Public Works*.
 P. H. Faure, 1890, *Secretary for Agriculture*.

Members who are not in the Cabinet.

- Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G., 1852.
 Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1854.
 Francis Bertrand Pinney, 1865.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

William Downes Griffith, 1866.
 Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, *Chief Justice*.
 Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, *Controller and Auditor-General*.
 John Xavier Merriman, 1875.
 Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 1878.
 H. W. Pearson, 1878.
 John Laing, 1878.
 James Weston Leonard, Q.C., 1881.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
 Charles William Hutton, 1881.
 John Hendrik Hofmeyr, 1881.
 Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer.
 The Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
 F. Schermbrucker, 1884.
 Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, K.C.M.G., 1884.
 John Tudhope, 1885.
 James Rose Innes, Q.C., 1890.
 H. H. Juta, Q.C., 1893.
 John Frost, C.M.G.
 W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C.
Clerk to the Executive Council, Charles H. Pennell.

Legislative Council.

President, Chief Justice The Honourable Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 500*l*.
Clerk to Council, Taxing Officer and Officer in charge of Books, J. A. Fairbairn, 800*l*.
Usher of the Black Rod, M. J. Blake, 400*l*.
Assistant Clerk, Clerk of the Papers, and Shorthand Writer, S. le Sueur, 500*l*.
Messenger, J. McIntyre, 150*l*.

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 The Hon. Martinus Laurentius Neethling.
 The Hon. Johannes Albertus Faure.

North-Western Province:—

The Hon. Thomas Tennant Heatlie.
 The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.
 The Hon. Johannes Daniel Hugo.

South-Western Province:—

The Hon. Hendrik Johannes Mulder.
 The Hon. Bernardus Johannes Keyter.
 The Hon. Frederick Jacobus van Eeden.

Midland Province:—

The Hon. Rudolph Philippus Botha.
 The Hon. Albertus Johannes Herholdt.
 The Hon. Willem Petrus de Villiers.

South-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Philipus Salomon Bellingan.
 The Hon. Alexander Wilmot.
 The Hon. John Frederick Dolley.

North-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström, Baronet.
 The Hon. Daniel Petrus van den Hoeve.
 The Hon. Frederick Fuldner Winaud.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Thomas Bailey.
 The Hon. John Linden Bradford.
 The Hon. John Michael Peacock.

Griqualand West:—

The Hon. William Ross.

House of Assembly.

Hon. 1,200*l*.
T. P. Theron, Chairman of Committees, 200*l*.
J. Noble, C.M.G., Clerk to the House, 800*l*.
Speaker,

E. F. Kilpin, *Clerk-Assistant*, 500*l*.
 M. Borgh, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 400*l*.
 J. de V. Roos, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360*l*.
 H. J. Zoer, *Translator and Clerk*, 375*l*.
 J. D. Ensor, *Assistant Shorthand Writer and Clerk of Papers*, 300*l*.
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Constituency.

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 R. Crosbie.
 Albert Jotham Joubert.
 Andries S. du Plessis.
 Aliwal North . . . Hon. Jacobus W. Sauer.
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 Barkly West . . . Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes.
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 J. des Vages.
 Caledon Herman Johan Dompers.
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 Cape Town . . . Thomas Ekins Fuller.
 Ludwig Wiener.
 J. L. M. Brown
 H. Beard.
 Clanwilliam . . . P. G. Wege.
 D. J. A. van Zyl.
 Colesberg Ignatius J. van der Walt.
 M. M. Venter.
 Cradock Hon. Sir Thomas Charles
 Scanlen, K.C.M.G.
 Johannes Petrus du Plessis.
 East London . . . Hon. Sir John Gordon
 Sprigg, K.C.M.G.
 Capt. Edward Yewd Bra-
 bant, C.M.G.
 Fort Beaufort . . . Hon. John Laing.
 Hon. Chas. Wm. Hutton,
 George Alfred G. Robertson.
 Francis Robert Thompson.
 Graaff-Reinet . . . Jeremias Auret van Heerden
 J. H. Smith.
 Graham's Town . . Arthur Douglass.
 John E. Wood.
 Griqualand East. . Hon. Sir James Sivewright,
 K.C.M.G.
 Kimberley Barnett I. Barnato.
 J. Lawrence.
 Dr. F. R. Harris.
 J. D. Haarhoff.
 King William's Town William Joseph Warren.
 Hon. F. Schermbrucker.
 Malmesbury . . . Pierce Ryan.
 Thomas Arnoldus J. Louw.
 Namaqualand . . . Hon. John Xavier Merriman.
 James Tennant Molteno.
 Oudtshoorn . . . Hon. H. H. Juta, Q.C.
 G. C. Olivier.
 Paarl Johannes Stephanus Marais
 Hon. P. H. Faure.
 Piquetberg David de Waal.
 Port Elizabeth . . Hon. Henry William
 Pearson.
 Charles Tennant Jones.
 Queen's Town . . Hon. John Frost, C.M.G.
 Dr. W. B. Berry.
 Richmond Thomas Philippus Theron.
 P. J. du Toit.
 Riversdale . . . Daniel J. van Wyk.
 L. W. J. van der Vyver.

Constituency.	Members.
Somerset East . . .	George Morrison Palmer. L. Abrahamson.
Stellenbosch . . .	G. J. Krige. P. de Waal.
Swellendam . . .	G. S. Wolfaardt. Jan Gysbert Steyn.
Tembuland . . .	J. C. Molteno.
Uitenhage . . .	George F. Rautenbach. Dr. A. B. Vanes.
Victoria East . . .	Herbert Travers Tamplin. William Hay.
Victoria West . . .	Abraham Stephanus Roex D. W. Immelman.
Wodehouse . . .	Joseph M. Orpen. Dr. T. W. Smarrt.
Worcester . . .	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. J. D. Logan.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.

Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner, Capt. Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N., 950*l.* and naval half-pay.

Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson, 360*l.*, and quarters.

Military Secretary, Capt. C. T. Dawkins, 460*l.*

Aide-de-Camp, Lt. S. E. Schilling, 220*l.*

Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 550*l.*

Chief Clerk to High Commissioner,

Assistant Accountant to High Commissioner, A. Browne 390*l.* (and 50*l.* as *Auditor of Basutoland Accounts*).

Clerks, 160*l.*, J. D. Cormack, 210*l.*,
C. le Camp, 230*l.*, and

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Premier, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, W. H. Milton, 600*l.*

Clerks, P. J. Jourdan, 200*l.*, A. H. Holland, 160*l.*

Messenger, G. Osborne, 140*l.*, and 30*l.* allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

Minister, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.

Under Secretary, J. Rose Innes, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. M. Theal, L.L.D., 550*l.*

First Clerk, B. K. Turner, 475*l.*

Second Class ditto, H. Hyde Hewett, 250*l.*

Third ditto ditto, P. S. Laney, 120*l.*

Accountant, C. E. Stephens, 500*l.*

Assistant Accountant, L. Dillon, 390*l.*

Clerk, S. J. Hofmeyr, 250*l.*

Chief Inspector of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 500*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, forage allowance, 25*l.*

Inspector of Native Locations, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Alexandria.

Inspector of Native Locations, E. C. Allman, 250*l.*

Division of Barkly West.

Inspectors of Native Locations, W. H. Hall, 250*l.*, allowance 75*l.*, quarters; J. J. Roux, 250*l.*

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cuck, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin, 250*l.*

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, R. D. Henry, 235*l.*; forage allowance 25*l.*

Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l.*

Division of Hay.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. A. Louw, 50*l.*

Division of Herbert.

Inspector of Native Locations, C. E. H. Orpen, 250*l.*

Division of Kimberley.

Registrar of Servants, C. M. Bult, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Assistant ditto, F. G. Cheetham, 250*l.*

Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 275*l.*

Protector of Natives, G. W. Barnes, 275*l.*, allowance 60*l.*

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha.—Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives, R. J. Dick, 500*l.*, allowance 100*l.*

Clerk, W. N. Seti, 155*l.*

Ditto, T. E. C. Moriarty, 120*l.*

Division of Komgha.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. W. Cowie, 250*l.*

Division of Peddie.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 275*l.*
Jesse Hill, 256*l.*; and W. T. Dell, 275*l.*

Division of Glen Grey.

Superintendent of Natives, and Labour Agent, Glen Grey, B. d'U. Musgrave, 250*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and house free.

Division of Queenstown.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., and Inspector of Native Locations, Whittlesea, F. J. Evens, 300*l.*

Assistant Superintendent, W. H. Read, 175*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Herschel.

Superintendent of Natives, Telle, C. J. Dovey, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*, and house.

Division of Somerset East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. F. Bowker, 125*l.*

Division of Victoria East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liofield, 275*l.*, allowance, 30*l.*

Uitenhage.

Inspector of Native Locations, I. Chaband, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and H. T. W. Fynn, 225*l.*

Division of Stutterheim.

Inspector of Native Locations, H. R. Boothroyd, 150*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Transkei.

Chief Magistrate, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 200*l.*, allowance 100*l.*
R.M., Ngamabhe, J. T. O'Connor, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, T. W. C. Norton, 145*l.*, and house.
R.M., Tsomo, N. O. Thompson, 450*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, I. V. M. Watermeyer, 140*l.*
District Surgeon, W. Fischer, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Kentani, F. E. C. Bell, 500*l.*, and house.
District Surgeon, T. Smyth, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, F. W. Gilfillan, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Willowvale, M. W. Liefeldt, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. Russell, 90*l.*
R.M., Butterworth, R. W. Stanford, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, C. C. Gilfillan, 155*l.*, allowance 25*l.*; *ditto*, A. E. Gilfillan, 120*l.*
Labour Agent, L. G. H. Tainton, 400*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Assistant ditto and Interpreter, A. K. Soga, 150*l.*
District Surgeon, J. H. Nankivell, 200*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Idutywa, W. T. Brownlee, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, J. K. Thomson, 120*l.*, and house.
District Surgeon, C. A. Lumley, 150*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.

Griguland East.

Chief Magistrate, W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*, and house.
Accountant, A. S. Leary, 275*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. G. Bellairs, 340*l.*
Clerk, J. C. Hargreaves, 195*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, A. C. Meere, 120*l.*; *ditto*, E. Dower, 160*l.*; *ditto*, J. J. Muller, 120*l.*; *ditto*, W. G. Morris, 120*l.*; *ditto*,
District Surgeon, Kokstadt, Mount Ayliff and Matatiele, W. Gibb, &c., 200*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., Kokstadt, W. G. Cumming, 550*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, S. J. Hayman, 275*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Umzimkulu, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 475*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, W. I. S. Driver, 145*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, G. B. Faskally, M.B., C.M., 150*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Matatiele, E. H. Hogge, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, D. H. Moodie, 175*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, C. E. Pope, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Frere, W. C. Scully, 475*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, W. J. Turner, 225*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
Dist. Surgeon, F. S. Butler, 150*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Ayliff, J. C. Garner, 450*l.*, and house.
Clerk, J. H. Roose, 150*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, A. A. Hayes, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Qumbu, T. C. A. Rein, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, R. F. Cumming, 195*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*
R.M., Maclear, R. L. Harries, 450*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, H. P. Tillard, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, J. W. Holding, 150*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*
R.M., Tsolo, J. P. Cumming, 425*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. W. H. Morris, 210*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, A. W. Pearse, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Fletcher, J. S. Simpson, 500*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, R. L. Shaw, 130*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, T. A. Mast, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Tembuland, &c.

Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
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Chief Clerk, W. T. Hargreaves, 250*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
Clerks, O. M. Blakeway, 145*l.*; E. A. Anthony, 120*l.*; and G. C. Gladwin, 120*l.*
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Clerk, J. M. Brand, 120*l.*
R.M., Engcoba, C. J. Warner, 400*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
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Clerk, B. E. Cotterell, 120*l.*
District Surgeon, Engcoba, J. W. Weir, 150*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*
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Clerk, H. G. Eedes, 145*l.*
R.M., Mganduli, C. F. Blakeway, 475*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, D. S. Campbell, 90*l.*
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R.M., Elliotdale (Bomazaland), J. W. Morris, 500*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
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R.M., Xalanga (Emigrant Tembuland), C. J. Levey, 550*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
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Clerk, H. W. Barry, 145*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, W. O. R. Arnot, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

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R.M., M. B. Shaw, 500*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, G. E. Palmer, 200*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, J. Maciver, 150*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Walfish Bay.

R.M., Walfish Bay, J. J. Cleverly, 500*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, and house.

Pondoland West.

R.M., Ngqeleni, J. G. Leary, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, A. Hassall, 120*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*
R.M., Libode, A. H. Stanford, 600*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*
Clerk, W. T. Warner, 120*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Pondoland East.

R.M., Umsikaba, W. P. Leary, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, H. D. Elliott, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Tabankulu, H. B. Warner, 450*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, R. Wilson, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Bizana, H. Sprigg, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, E. J. Hargreaves, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

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Ditto, Public Health and Local Government Dept.,
Principal Clerk, H. Tucker, 400*l*.; G. W. le Sueur, 155*l*.; J. A. Munnick, 120*l*.; C. E. Nixon, 215*l*.; W. Veare, 145*l*.; G. Chaplin, 145*l*.; C. Millard, 90*l*.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Turner, 1,000*l*.
Inspector, Dr. A. J. Gregory, 500*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Henry de Smidt (*Under Colonial Secretary*).

Accountant, H. R. Shawe, 400*l*.

Chief Examiner of Accounts, P. Gower, 375*l*.

Examiners, P. Fynn, 170*l*.; C. de Vos, 175*l*.; R. Gill, 160*l*.; C. Sampson, 145*l*.; F. Hutchons, 145*l*.; P. Armstrong, 145*l*.

Clerk, A. R. Holland, 120*l*.

Bookkeeper, E. G. Rendell, 250*l*. and 50*l*. allowance, *Clerk*, A. A. Beck, 180*l*.

Office-Keeper, H. H. West, 160*l*. and quarters.

Head Messenger, H. Jackson, 140*l*.

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Administrative Branch, Stationery and Printing Controller, Henry de Smidt (*Under Colonial Secretary*).

Assistant Controller, P. G. Herman, 450*l*.

Clerks, A. B. Herold, 180*l*.; J. A. Ashby, 170*l*.

Executive Branch (including Dépôt for Police and Government Stores).

Superintendent, J. Sissison, 600*l*. and 25*l*. alloe.

Book and Storekeeper, F. C. L. Vogts, 290*l*. and 10*l*. alloe.

Clerk, T. M. Hogan, 180*l*. and 18*l*. alloe.

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, Thomas Muir, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., 1,200*l*.

Secretary, Charles Murray, M.A., 500*l*.

Clerks, J. D. Coley, B.A., 300*l*.; J. J. Bezuidenhout, 145*l*.; A. D. Borchers, 145*l*.; P. A. Millard, 120*l*. and 25*l*. allowance as *Shorthand Writer*.

Statistician, James Rodger, M.A., 250*l*.

Authorising Officer, G. W. Casse, B.A., 250*l*.

Accounting Officer, A. J. Kuys, 550*l*.

Accountant, J. Spyker, 450*l*.

Clerks, P. E. Scholtz, 145*l*.; J. S. de Wet, 120*l*.

Registrar and Deputy Inspector of Schools, J. H. Brady, M.A., 700*l*.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, F. Howe Ely, Rev. H. R. Woodrooffe, M.A., E. Noaks, M.A., Rev. D. D. Fraser, 500*l*. each: A. B. Bartmann, M.A., A. H. Murray, M.A., G. P. Theron, E.A., J. Mitchell, W. E. C. Clarke, M.A., 400*l*. each;

B. P. Le Roux, W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., 450*l*. each; O. J. Crawshaw (acting), A. E. Brice, B.A. (acting), each 800*l*.: all with 30*l*. per diem travelling expenses.

Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, W. G. Bennie, B.A., 250*l*. and 30*l*. per diem travelling expenses.

South African Museum.

Curator, L. Peringuez, Acting.

Archives.

Keeper, H. C. Leibbrandt, 325*l*. (Is also *Librarian, House of Parliament*.)

Government Actuary and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

J. McGowan, B.A., F.I.A., 750*l*.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 600*l*. quarters, fees and rations.

Assistants ditto, A. B. Hofmeyr, 250*l*. quarters and rations; C. C. Elliott, 100*l*.

Consulting Surgeon (temporary), G. Anderson, 100*l*.

Consulting Physician (temporary), C. F. W. Murray, 100*l*.

Dispenser, S. E. D. Treadwell, 250*l*.

Clerk and Storekeeper, J. Veitch, 200*l*. 50*l*. rent and rations.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Surgeon in Charge, J. H. Cox, 300*l*. 100*l*. house, 75*l*. rations.

Visiting Physician, P. Landsberg, M.D., 100*l*.

Supt., S. Needham, 195*l*. quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Commissioner G. Piers, 700*l*. quarters and rations.

Chief Medical Superintendent, S. P. Impey, 500*l*. quarters, fees, and rations,

Assistant Medical Officer, P. E. Todd, 375*l*. quarters and rations, and 25*l*. for Visiting Surgeon, Convict Station.

Chaplain, English Church, W. U. Watkins, 200*l*. quarters and rations.

Chief Clerk, and Accountant, A. Bain, 850*l*. quarters and rations.

Assistant ditto, J. T. Taylor, 140*l*. rations and quarters, and 37*l*. allowance.

Dispenser, J. C. Pirie, 170*l*. quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.

Medical Superintendent, T. D. Greenless, 350*l*. 60*l*. rations, fees, and quarters, and 100*l*. for Chronic Sick Hospital.

Clerk and Storekeeper, R. Turpin, 150*l*. quarters and rations.

Assistant Medical Officer, W. Adam, 300*l*.

Chronic Sick Wards, Superintendent, J. H. Jones, 185*l*. quarters, and 40*l*. rations.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, B. Blaine, 450*l*. and quarters.

Dispenser, A. O. Taylor, 275*l*. quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, Port Alfred.

Superintendent, W. H. Atherstone, 365*l*. and 150*l*. allowance.

Clerks, E. Jordan, 145l., 40l. for rations and quarters.

Valkenburg Asylum.

Medical Superintendent and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, W. J. Dodds, M.D., 700l., and 75l. for rations, fees, and quarters.

Clerk and Storekeeper, H. W. Short, 200l.

Defence Department.

Colonial Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. P. H. Ffolliott, 600l.

Commissary of Ordnance, Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Lanning, late R.A., 600l.

Clerks, H. H. Gordon, 240l.; O. N. Strauss, 140l., and F. H. Brownlee, 145l.

Bookkeeper and Acctt., A. J. Fuller, 425l.

Clerk, C. de Kock, 145l., J. F. de Wet, 120l.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. J. A. Webster, 300l.

Assist. Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. W. Charters, 250l.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Lieut.-Colonel, J. M. Grant, 650l., and 800l. allowance.

Captain (Hon. Major), J. O. N. Waring, 22s. 6d. per diem., 5s. allowance, and 100l. per ann. travelling allowance.

Captain, Adj., and Musketry Instructor, R. F. Cantwell, 525l., and 2s. 6d. per diem allowance.

Paymaster (Captain and Hon. Major), James McCabe, 500l.

Quartermaster (Captain and Hon. Major), Joseph Leatherland, 415l.

Captains, Charles Frederick Sprenger (Hon. Major), Alfred Blaine, Edward Francis Hatton, and Edmund Henry Dalgety, 22s. 6d. per diem, and 5s. per diem allowance.; Charles Leicester Johnson Goldsworthy, 20s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allowance.; Herbert William Goldsworthy, 19s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allowance.; George Frederick Russ, 17s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allowance.

Lieutenants, Robert Watson, Robert Burnard Stewart, Harry Vernon Woon (Hon. Capt.), William Henry Boothby Phillips, Ronald Charles Grant, Herman Carstensen, Charles Joah Sugden, John Currie Hickson-Mahony, Arthur Vizard, 15s. per diem, and 2s. 6d. per diem allowance.; Herbert Thring Scott, H. F. B. Taplin, M. W. Robertson, E. A. Taplin, Sydney Richard Style, Roger N. Cumming, William Pennington Straw, and Walter Charles Prime Jones, 15s. per diem; John Francis Purcell, 14s. 6d., A. Cosgrove, and G. Curtis, 14s. per diem.

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Surgeon-Captain, A. Wright, 456l. (A.M.D.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 806.

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R.M., G. C. Bayne, 700l., 50l. allce.
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PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, C. W. Pearson, 550l.

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Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Innes, 700l.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilsheer, 450l.
Clerks, W. F. Wright, 300l.; G. W. Young, 160l.; T. C. Bam, 120l.; and T. Reimer, 120l.
Assistant Surveyor, G. Hawkins, 500l.
Examining Officers, F. C. Chase, 860l.; T. D. Acheson, 340l.; T. G. H. Orpen, 210l.; W. G. Griffith, 170l.; and A. W. Gately, 160l.

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector of Customs and Examining Officer, T. S. Nightingale, 250l. (also R.M.) (acting).

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs (acting), M. B. Shaw, 50l. allowance (also R.M.).

PORT OF UMZIMKULU.

Principal Officer of Customs, E. J. Whindus (acting), 100l. (also R.M.).

KOKSTAD.

Officer in Charge, J. Fleming, 300l., and allowance, 50l.

WEBSTER'S DRIFT.

Principal Officer of Customs, H. E. Marshall, 350l.

PORTS AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT.

Port Captain, Table Bay, Capt. H. M. Penfold, R.N.R., 500l., and quarters; also 100l. as Dock Superintendent, and 200l. as Nautical Adviser.
Shipping Master, ditto, A. T. V. Bridge, 300l.
Clerk to ditto, R. C. Nisbet, 100l.
Port Officer, Port Nolloth (acting), T. S. Nightingale, 50l.*
Ditto, Simon's Bay, T. Bynon, 250l., and allowances, 50l.
Harbour Master, Mossel Bay, C. W. Pearson, 75l.†
Port Officer, Knyena, M. J. Jackson, 50l.‡
Pilot, Knyena, J. Benn, 150l.; D. Ben, 60l.
Port Officer, Plettenberg Bay, J. F. Sewell, 50l.§
Shipping Master, Port Elizabeth, W. L. Dymott, 200l.
Harbour and Shipping Master, Port Alfred, J. L. Dryden, 275l., and quarters.
Harbour and Shipping Master, East London, Capt. L. A. Munn, 450l., and free quarters, 25l. as Shipping Master.
Port Officer, P. St. John's, M. B. Shaw.¶

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, Hon. C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 1,000l.
Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 800l.

* Also acting Sub-Coll. Customs, and Res. Mag.

† Also Sub-Coll. Customs.

‡ Also Res. Mag. Civil Com., and Customs Officer.

§ Also Officer of Customs.

¶ Also Res. Mag., and Officer of Customs.

General and Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, W. E. Gurney, 550*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 390*l*.; J. S. Stephenson, 300*l*.; J. P. Hopkins, 255*l*.; P. E. F. Broers, 255*l*.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, R. Lloyd, 210*l*.; P. J. F. Truter, 210*l*.; J. D. J. C. Bam, 165*l*.; G. F. W. Batha, 145*l*.; W. J. L. McDonald, 145*l*.; W. H. Calderwood, 145*l*.; C. F. Schmidt, 145*l*.; J. G. Hubball, 90*l*.; F. W. Meterlekamp, 90*l*.
Record Clerk, C. C. Long, 185*l*.

Expenditure Branch.

Inspector, F. J. Hohne, 450*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, C. B. Fair, 420*l*.; W. E. Goodman, 420*l*.; E. F. Collard, 325*l*.; J. F. Marshall, 325*l*.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, J. C. Spyker, 300*l*.; R. A. Trevor, 250*l*.; J. B. S. Long, 240*l*.; G. O. F. Schmidt, 145*l*.; A. D. Kuys, 120*l*.; G. W. Shaw, 120*l*.; H. F. Brink, 90*l*.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, S. R. French, 900*l*.
Secretary, B. Duff, 800*l*.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. T. Hoal, 575*l*.
Controller Savings Bank, J. Searle, 570*l*.
Chief Engineer and Electrician, J. P. Edwards, 525*l*.
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor of Private Wires, W. Standford, 500*l*.
Clerk, G. H. Fyfe, 450*l*.
Principal Clerk, General Correspondence, W. H. Tiffany, 400*l*.
Ditto *Appointments*, J. Inch, 385*l*.
Acting ditto, Telegraph Messages, D. Stephen, 295*l*.
Principal Clerk, Foreign Mails Branch, J. Wilson, 340*l*.
Ditto *Money Orders*, G. McMillan, 275*l*.
Ditto *Inland Mails Branch*, J. Powell, 340*l*.
Assistant Accountant, C. A. Bond, 365*l*.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, H. Knight, 280*l*.
Cashier, W. A. Moorby, 315*l*.
Returned Letter Branch, J. F. Claridge, 240*l*.
Clerk in charge of Records, R. G. Dexter, 295*l*.
Clerk of Stores, R. M. Whyte, 230*l*.
Surveyor and Dist. Engineer (Mid. District), G. J. Kirby, 575*l*.
Assistant Surveyor (Mid. District), F. S. Aspinall, 310*l*.
Surveyor and District Engineer (W. District), B. Bayly, 500*l*.
Assistant Surveyor (W. District), D. Mackintosh, 355*l*.
Surveyor (E. District), R. Henderson, 350*l*.
Surveyor and District Engineer (Transkei District), J. F. Smith, 450*l*.
Surveyor (N. District), J. M. Forbes, 395*l*.
Circulation Branch:—
Controller, J. C. Carstens, 500*l*.; allowance 50*l*.
Asst. Controller, W. E. Thomas, 385*l*.; allowance 40*l*.
Supdt. Letter Branch, W. P. Herring, 360*l*.; allowance 40*l*.
Central Telegraph Office:—
Controller, J. Taskor, 460*l*.
Provincial:—
Postmaster, Aliwal North, J. Webster, 350*l*.
Ditto *Beaconsfield*, J. W. Bradley, 365*l*.
Ditto *Baerfort West*, A. W. Delahunt, 380*l*.
Ditto *Burgersdorp*, T. Greenway, 320*l*.
Ditto *Colesberg*, H. Girling, 350*l*.

Postmaster, Cradock, E. Eltringham, 350*l*.
Ditto *East London*, J. H. Waller, 350*l*.
Ditto *George*, D. McIntyre, 335*l*.
Ditto *Graaff Reinet*, W. B. Humphris, 335*l*.
Ditto *Grahams Town*, A. E. Biden, 500*l*.; allowance 25*l*.
Ditto *Kimberley*, J. Henry, 450*l*.; allowance 50*l*.
Ditto *King William's Town*, J. Hallock, 415*l*.
Ditto *Kayna*, E. B. Kekewich, 320*l*.
Ditto *Kokstad*, W. Wedderburn, 335*l*.
Ditto *Middelburg*, J. Montgomery, 340*l*.
Ditto *Paarl*, E. Collins, 350*l*.
Ditto *Port Elizabeth*, G. J. Kirby (also *Surveyor*).
Ditto *Queenstown*, T. Henshall, 350*l*.
Ditto *Simonstown*, R. H. Wood, 320*l*.
Ditto *Somerset E.*, M. MacIntyre, 320*l*.
Ditto *Swellendam*, J. Garlake, 320*l*.
Ditto *Uitenhage*, E. Jones, 350*l*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.*Attorney-General's Office.*

Attorney-General, The Hon. Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Secretary to the Law Department, J. J. Graham, 900*l*.
Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, R. W. S. Giddy, I.L.M., 700*l*.
Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, H. R. Dale, 400*l*.
Clerks, E. H. Bisset, 300*l*.; P. J. van der Riet, 290*l*.; H. M. G. Roberts, 160*l*.; L. W. J. Gill, 120*l*.; P. J. Kotzé, 120*l*.
Judicial Branch:—
Chief Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 450*l*.
Principal Clerk, M. Garrett, 365*l*.
Clerks, N. H. M. Cole, 230*l*.; C. W. H. Lansdown, 155*l*.; A. L. W. Hofmeyr, 150*l*.; T. B. Miles, 120*l*.; E. W. Bowan, 90*l*.; E. S. le Roux, 90*l*.
Accounting Branch:—
Accountant, F. Joubert, 475*l*.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, D. C. Giddy, 200*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, A. C. van Renen, 180*l*.; E. H. van Noorden, 180*l*.; C. E. Kidger, 120*l*.
Clerk and Computer, E. C. Middlewick, 90*l*.
Clerk, C. T. Knoblauch, 180*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, A. F. S. Maasdorp, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, G. H. B. Shaw, 325*l*.
Clerk, C. P. Immelman, 145*l*, 25*l* allowance.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Acting Crown Prosecutor, J. H. Lange, 800*l*.; and 100*l* allowance.
Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, F. W. Roberts, 300*l*.; and 100*l* local allowance.

Detective Department (Kimberley).

Chief of Department, M. B. Robinson, 800*l*.; and 200*l* local allowance.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Harker, 600*l*.; local allowance, 50*l*.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,250*l*.; and 500*l* as President of the Legislative Council.

Puisne Judge, E. J. Buchanan, 1,750l.
C. G. Maasdorp, 1,750l.
Registrar, H. Tennant, 800l.
Assistant Registrar, C. Kenealy, 350l.
Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 550l.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, Joseph Foster
 (is also Sheriff), 800l.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Reynolds, 700l.
Clerks, D. Boonzaaier, 190l.; T. B. Herold, 800l.;
 B. R. H. Daneel, 210l.; W. A. B. Rowan, 175l.;
 J. J. Jordaan, 160l.; A. J. Gordon, 90l.
Bookkeeper, J. Heyneman, 375l.
Assistant do., M. Neethling, 285l.
Clerks, A. J. Muller, 165l.; J. A. Rees, 120l.; D. A.
 Grundlingh, 120l.

Insolvent Branch.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Gately, 325l.
Clerks, C. J. Muller, 270l.; R. J. Stewart, 120l.;
 C. M. van Coller, 120l.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry, 1,750l.
Puisne Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,500l.; one vacant,
 1,500l.
Acting Registrar and Master, C. F. Silberbauer,
 450l.
Assistant Registrar, G. C. Selby, 240l.
Interpreter, A. E. Leary, 400l.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, P. M. Laurence, 1,750l., a local
 allowance, 260l.
Puisne Judges, W. H. Solomon, 1,500l.; W. M.
 Hopley, 1,500l., and 250l. personal allowance
 each.
Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford, 600l.
Prov. Assistant Registrar, C. Foster, 200l., and 80l.
 allowance, as Clerk, Special Court.
Accountant, F. J. Lawrence, 275l., and 100l. local
 allowance.

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, B. H. Holland, 800l.
Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 700l.
Clerks, W. de N. Lucas, 400l.; W. J. Roux, 210l.;
 C. G. Smuts, 300l.; C. G. van Renen, 220l.; F.
 Kuyse, 195l.; J. Commaille, 210l.; R. L. Black,
 160l.; H. W. Drew, C. A. Stumke, 145l. each;
 L. P. Borchers, and W. Carmichael, 120l.
Surveyor, F. Molteno, 550l.

Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).

Members, Judges of High Court.
 E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley.
 G. C. Bayne, R.M., Kimberley.
Clerk, C. Foster, 80l.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, J. Foster, 100l.
Chief Clerk, W. F. Leffler, 300l.
Clerk, H. E. Corser, 175l.; W. T. Laing, 90l.

(c)

Convict and Prisons Branch.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Roper, 800l.
Examiner of Requisitions, &c., J. E. P. Close, 325l.
Clerks, H. Jones, 245l.; G. J. A. Reid, 195l.;
 E. F. B. Schierhout, 170l.; A. L. Shaw, 145l.;
 S. O. Sinclair, 120l.; F. H. le Sueur, 160l.;
 W. S. Bateman, 120l.

Tokai Convict Station.

Supt., H. M. F. Orpen, 450l., quarters, and 60l.
 forage allowance.
Vis. Magistrate, D. G. Cloete, 50l.
Vis. Medical Officer, H. C. Wright, 140l.
Vis. Chaplain, Rev. J. Roos, 50l.
 " A. De Croes, 15l.

Convict Stations, Breakwater.

Superintendent, G. C. S. Foster, 600l., quarters
 and rations.
Accountant, T. T. C. Purland, 300l., and 72l. allow-
 ances.
Visiting Medical Officer, Dr. C. C. Elliott, 200l.
 " *Chaplain*, English, T. Browning, 125l.
 " R.C., M. Colgan, 30l.
 " " D.R., F. F. Dreyer, 125l.
Kafir Religious Instructor, F. Makubalo, 25l.
Clerks, A. E. Catherine, 180l. and 40l.; R. S. Gor-
 don, 155l.
Visiting Magistrate, W. G. Blenkins, 75l.

Sharks' River.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 400l., and 144l.
 allowances and rations.
Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 50l.
Visiting Surgeon, T. G. Uppleby, 150l.
Visiting Chaplain, P. R. Mollett, 50l.

Kluitje's Kraal.

Superintendent, H. M. Clark, 75l., and allowances
Visiting Magistrate, E. Philpot, 25s. per visit.
Visiting Surgeon, H. T. Payne, 50l.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. Jeffreys, 86l.

East London.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 400l., and quarters.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. J. Longden, 220l.
Visiting Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 25l.
Resident Surgeon, Jas. H. Paley, 100l.
Ditto Chaplain, Rev. J. Aldred, 50l.
Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. James Kelly,
 20l.
Native Teacher, Jas. Malgas, 40l., and allowance.

Fort Cunynghame.

Visiting Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 30l.
Overseer in Charge, W. Gray, 112l.
Visiting Magistrate, L. Harrison, 30l.
Visiting Surgeon, J. Cumming, 100l.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Brereton, 50l.
Native Orderly and Evangelist, P. McCollu, 8s. 6d.
 per diem and allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
 PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1,500l.
Private Secretary, C. W. L. Marsberg.*
Financial Secretary, James Easton,† 50l. allowance.

* Receives salary as Chief Clerk, Public Works Branch
 † Receives salary as Financial Secretary for Railways.

Public Works Branch.

Secretary for Public Works, Noel Janisch, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. W. L. Mansergh, 450*l*.
1st Class Clerk, C. G. Reynolds, 300*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, A. Gracie, 245*l*.; T. J. Risler, 260*l*.; W. R. R. Zeederberg, 200*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, J. W. Duminy, 175*l*.; J. S. F. Botha, 150*l*.; J. G. Marais, 120*l*.
Clerk on Probation, R. J. Macleod, 120*l*.
Shorthand Writer, A. C. Tottle, 250*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Noel Janisch.*
Accountant and Bookkeeper, K. N. de Kock, 215*l*.
Clerk and Examiner of Accounts, F. C. Freislich, 120*l*.

RAILWAYS.**Chief Offices, Cape Town.**

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G., LL.B., 1,300*l*.
Chief Traffic Manager, T. R. Price, 1,000*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, John Brown, 1,000*l*.
Chief Resident Engineer, R. E. Brounger, 800*l*. and quarters, or 100*l*. in lieu thereof.
Chief Locomotive Superintendent, M. Stephens, 1,000*l*.
Financial Secretary, James Easton, 800*l*.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, W. Sinclair, 700*l*.

United Western, Midland, Northern, and Eastern Systems.

Offices, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg, East London.

Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt River, H. M. Beatty, 630*l*.

Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uitenhage, J. M. Thornton, 700*l*. and quarters

Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern System, East London, J. D. Tilney, 750*l*. and quarters.

Traffic Manager, Midland System, Port Elizabeth, G. C. S. Clark, 650*l*. and 50*l*. (temporary) house allowance.

Traffic Manager, Western System, Cape Town, T. J. More, 650*l*.

Traffic Manager, Eastern System, J. O. Paterson, 550*l*. and quarters.

Resident Engineer, Midland System, T. S. McEwen, 675*l*. and 100*l*. house allowance.

Cape Government Railway Agent, Johannesburg, A. Difford, 950*l*. and 215*l*. allowance.

Sleeper Factory, Knysna.

Superintendent, F. Dunn, 400*l*.

Foreman, S. Kelly, 240*l*.

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, Joseph Newey, M.I.C.E., 1,000*l*. and 200*l*.†

Architect, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 700*l*.

Engineer, W. Westhofen, 700*l*.

Assistant Engineers, W. F. Waldron, 400*l*. 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. house allowance; Wm. Craig, 300*l*.

Chief Clerk, A. H. English, 500*l*.

Second Class Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 336*l*.

Third Class Clerks, J. H. Straith, 200*l*.; A. Weisbocker, 150*l*.; G. H. Herman, 120*l*. and J. Pickard, 120*l*.

Temporary Clerk, G. H. Treadwell, 120*l*.

* In addition to the Office of Secretary for Public Works.
 † Allowance for services in connection with Hydraulic Works.

Shorthand Writer and Typewriter, H. E. Hemmens, 180*l*.

Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 500*l*.

Assistant Accountant, P. Jäuisch, 375*l*.

Bookkeeper and Paymaster, W. A. Russel, 355*l*. allowance of 24*l*. as Paymaster "Newlands" Estate.

Estimate and Stores Clerk, J. O'Connor, 312*l*.

Examiner of Accounts, A. I. Smuts, 212*l*.

Clerks, T. de Jongh, 200*l*.; J. B. Morgenrood, 120*l*.

Draughtsmen, A. G. Howard, 425*l*.; A. J. Foster, 250*l*.; L. F. Y. Ferrie, 225*l*.; S. J. Oliphant, 160*l*.; F. Qu, 200*l*.; C. F. Hougham, 175*l*.; R. Glenday, 150*l*.; W. B. Champion, 144*l*.; W. J. Jeffries, 150*l*.; E. Burrows, 160*l*.; G. A. Monkhouse, 120*l*.

Draughtsman and Technical Clerk, G. F. T. Jackson, 15*s*. per diem.

Clerk of Works, W. Cairncross, 350*l*. 78*l*. house allowance.

Assistant Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, F. S. Greaves, 220*l*.

Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 400*l*. and 75*l*. allowance.

Clerk, J. Bouchet, 220*l*. and 15*l*. allowance.

Inspectors of Roads, G. E. Jarvis, 550*l*. and quarters; R. E. Wright, 475*l*. and 110*l*. house allowance, &c.; R. Bromley, 500*l*. and ditto., 90*l*.

Acting Inspectors of Roads, L. H. Grier, 350*l*. and 50*l*. house allowance; W. L. Trollip, 400*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Inspector of Roads, W. von Meyer, 300*l*. and allowances (50*l*.)

Clerks of Works, F. C. Mills, 420*l*.; J. Chadwick, 375*l*. and 50*l*. house allowance; G. Arnold, 300*l*. and allowances (100*l*.)

Field Assistant, W. McConomy, 200*l*. and 50*l*. local allowance.

Ministerial Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure, 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary, Charles Currey, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. Hammond Tooke, 550*l*.

Principal Clerk, Sydney Cowper, 500*l*.

1st Class Clerks, W. W. Thompson, 870*l*.; H. M. Oakley, 365*l*.; and B. McMillan, 340*l*.

2nd Class Clerk, J. C. Berrange, 300*l*.

3rd Class Clerks, P. J. du Toit, 190*l*.; R. C. Burton, 160*l*. and O. K. A. von Oppell, 145*l*.; A. A. Persse, 145*l*.; G. N. Williams, 145*l*.; R. P. G. Batho, 130*l*.; F. van Blommestein, 135*l*.; G. H. Hull, 120*l*.

Clerk on Probation, A. G. Slater, 90*l*.

Shorthand Writer and Type Writer, C. L. Lloyd, 225*l*.

Accountant, and Accounting Officer for Revenue, A. Norman, 500*l*.

Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, and Departmental Auditor of Revenue, T. Jones, 310*l*.

Examiners of Accounts, F. J. du Plessis, 300*l*.; W. Janisch, 200*l*.; and W. A. Rennie, 160*l*.

Clerks, F. H. Easton, 160*l*.; P. E. Kuys, 140*l*.

Office Keeper, W. Smith, 160*l*.

Senior Analyst, C. F. Juritz, 300*l*.

Analyst, J. C. Watermeyer, 250*l*.

Assistant Analyst, S. B. Morgenrood, B.A., 200*l*.

Clerk, F. Green, 90*l*.

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, D. Hutcheon, 800*l*.

Assistants ditto, J. D. Borthwick; J. F. Soga and O. Henning, 400*l*. each.; R. W. Dixon, H. A. Pattison, J. W. Crowhurst, M. A. Hutchee,

300*l*. each.

Chief Inspector of Sheep, A. G. Davison, 500*l*.
Superintendent of Scab Inspectors, Transkian Territories, J. B. Kettles, 300*l*.
Inspectors under Scab Act, at salaries from 75*l*. to 200*l*., and forage allowance from 25*l*. to 50*l*.
Clerks to Chief Inspector of Sheep, J. P. Louw, 120*l*.; and W. H. Fitchet, 300*l*.
Registrar of Brands (vacant).
Director Bacteriological Institute, A. Edington, 1000*l*.
Assistant, W. Pye, 300*l*.
Assistant Medical Officer Bacteriological Institute, R. S. Black, 350*l*.
Clerk, F. Guthrie, 200*l*.
Government Botanist, P. MacOwan, F.L.S., 500*l*.
Government Entomologist, C. P. Lounsbury, 600*l*.
Manager of the Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia, J. P. de Waal, 250*l*.
3 Temporary Phylloxera Inspectors, at 10*l*. per mensem, and 8*l*. forage allowance per mensem.
Principal of Agricultural School, Stellenbosch, F. Biersch, 350*l*.
Assistant, J. Krige, 160*l*.
Tutor in Science, R. Marloth, 120*l*.
Principal of Agricultural School, Somerset East, J. H. Overman, 300*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance.
Assistant, H. L. Weich, 200*l*.
Agricultural Assistants, A. C. MacDonald, 350*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance, and 91*l*. horse allowance; C. E. Pillans, 400*l*.; C. Mayer, 350*l*., and 25*l*. horse allowance; J. W. Kiddall, 250*l*.
Editor of the Agricultural Journal J. B. Hellier, 275*l*. and 25*l*. allowance; Assistant Editor and Librarian, W. Tyson, 225*l*.
Conservator of Forests, Western Division, and Consulting Officer at Headquarters, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l*., 80*l*. house allowance.
Clerk to ditto, P. J. Dormehl, 145*l*.
Acting Conservator of Forests, Knysna, A. W. Heywood, 300*l*.
Assistant Conservator, C. B. McNaughton, 225*l*., 50*l*. forage and 36*l*. in lieu of quarters.
Conservator, King William's Town, J. S. Lister, 500*l*., and forage allowance 75*l*., and quarters.
Conservator, Umtata, C. C. Henkel, 325*l*., 75*l*. forage allowance, and 48*l*. for quarters.

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Thomas Quentrall, 880*l*., and allowances, 240*l*.
Registrar of Mines, Kimberley,* 1 clerk at 183*l*.
Vooruitzicht Estate, Manager.
Clerks, 1 at 240*l*.; 1 at 183*l*.
Inspector of Claims, Barkly West Division, W. Franklin, 500*l*., and 100*l*. forage allowance.
Acting Inspector, Atherton and Fabers Put Diggings, H. Rees, 255*l*., 60*l*. forage, 50*l*. local allowance.

Irrigation.

Inspector of Water Drills, H. Saunders, 270*l*.
Bailiff, Van Wyk's Vlei Estate, C. C. McMillan, 200*l*., 30*l*., forage, and quarters.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 900*l*.
Assistant Surveyor-General, S. Melvill, 600*l*.
Second Assistant Surveyor-General, C. L. H. M. Jurisch, 675*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 530*l*.

* Duties performed by Civil Commissioner, Kimberley.

Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 400*l*.; E. Stapleton, 375*l*.; A. S. Harker, 350*l*.; W. F. Gregory, 240*l*.; A. J. Begg, 240*l*.; J. H. R. de Smidt, 160*l*.; D. E. Buyskes, 140*l*.; W. P. Pritchard, 140*l*.; F. L. Scholtz, 140*l*.; C. F. Prince, 120*l*.; B. H. Keattie, 120*l*.
Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 525*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 420*l*.
Assistant Draughtsmen, M. J. Brink, 365*l*.; H. R. V. L. Kuys, 265*l*.; *J. C. H. Griffin, 200*l*.
Examiner of Diagrams, J. J. Bosman, 450*l*.
Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 240*l*.
Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynauw, 345*l*.
Lithographer, R. Nowbery, 285*l*.
Assistant Lithographer, A. J. Bailey, 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l*.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. J. G. Holmes.
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. T. F. Lightfoot, 200*l*.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l*.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400*l*.
Archdeacon, B. Kafraria, Ven. J. Espin.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Key, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Cape Town, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard; do. *Assistant*, Right Rev. Dr. Rooney.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. P. Strobino.
Vicar Apostolic, Kimberley, Rt. Rev. Antony Gaughran.
Moderator of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. A. Murray.
President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference, The Rev. E. Nuttall.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, south 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m 54.74s. east of Greenwich
H.M. Astronomer, David Gill, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S., Ed.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
2nd Class Assistant, Robert T. Pett, F.R.A.S., and W. H. Cox, Esqrs.
Junior Assistant, John Power, Esq.
Photographic Assistant, C. Ray Woods, Esq.

Foreign Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, Cape Town, L. Wiener, Consul.
Port Elizabeth, J. A. Chaband; Kimberley, I. J. Pam.
BELGIUM, Cape Town, D. Tiffert,* Consul-General, and C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill; Kimberley, Consul, H. Robinow; *E. London*, Consul, J. Georgeson.†
BRAZIL, Cape Town, Vice-Consul, C. F. Poppe.
CHILI, Port Elizabeth, D. F. Stewart.

* Resides at Durban, Natal. Is Consul-General for British Possessions in South Africa.

† Jurisdiction of Consuls and Vice-Consuls for Belgium, Messrs. Knight, Georgeson, and Kingsmill, extended in 1888.

DENMARK, *Cape Town*, R. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Anderson; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.

FRANCE, *Cape Town*, Consul, M. Raffray, *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo, *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. Chabaud.

GERMANY, *Cape Town*, Baron von Norderflicht, Consul-General; *Kimberley*, H. Webner, H. Malcomess; *East London*, J. Dircks, Vice-Consul; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, Vice-Consul, L. Hess; *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Dalldorf; *Simon's Town*, Vice-Consul (vacant); *Walfish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.

GREECE, Vice-Consul, *Cape Town*, J. Jeppe.

ITALY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consul (provisionally); *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. T. Keith; *Kimberley*, Dr. J. Mackenzie, Vice-Consul.

NETHERLANDS, *Cape Town*, B. H. de Waal, Consul-General, T. W. Eerkes, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, W. T. Kingsmill (provisional); *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, F. H. S. Hugo; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. H. Gordon (honorary).

PERU, *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.

PORTUGAL, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consular Officer in Charge, temply.; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Ford; *Mossel Bay* Vice-Consul, F. A. Prince; *Kimberley*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

RUSSIA, *Cape Town*, O. H. Knight (*ad honores*).

SPAIN, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (unpaid), Vice-Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, *Cape Town*, Consul-General A. Ohlsson, Vice-Consul, F. Eckermann; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. Mudie; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. A. Chabaud.

TURKEY, *Cape Town*, H. C. Myburgh, Consul-General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Benedict, Vice-Consul, C. H. Knight; *East London*, Consular Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown* and *Port Alfred*, Consular Agent, J. G. Wood; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. A. Chabaud; *Kimberley*, Consular Agent, G. Williams; *Simon's Town*, Consular Agent, J. R. Black.

URUGUAY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.

VENEZUELA, *Cape Town*, K. Lithman.

Principal Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Forces in South Africa, Lieut.-General W. H. Goodenough, C.B.
Assistant Military Secretary, Major A. M. Murray.
Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Col. M. S. Crofton, D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. W. White, R.A.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. W. Nixon, R.E.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Major C. G. Jeans.
Chief Paymaster, Col. G. H. Anson.
Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Colonel J. B. Hamilton.

Principal Naval Officers and Heads of Departments.

Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Station, Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B.
Flag Captain (H.M.S. "St. George"), George Le C. Egerton.
Secretary, William H. Rowe.
Flag Lieutenant, W. N. England.

* J. Dircks has general appointment to represent H. Malcomess whenever latter is away, or unable to act.

Commander of Steam Reserve, Wm. M. Maturin.
Staff Commander of Naval Yard, Frederick Hire.
Naval Chaplain, Rev. George M. Sutton.
Fleet Surgeon, Isaac H. Anderson.
Chief Engineer, S. J. Robins.
Civil Engineer, F. W. Kite.
Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, Thomas S. Veale.

CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustán, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,365 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Maldivé Archipelago, 500 miles west of Ceylon, made up of 17 groups of islets, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probable Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coco-nut palms and yield millet, fruit, and coco-nut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population is roughly estimated at about 30,000, the people being well governed, and energetic traders and seamen. Malé, the largest island, is 7 miles in circumference.

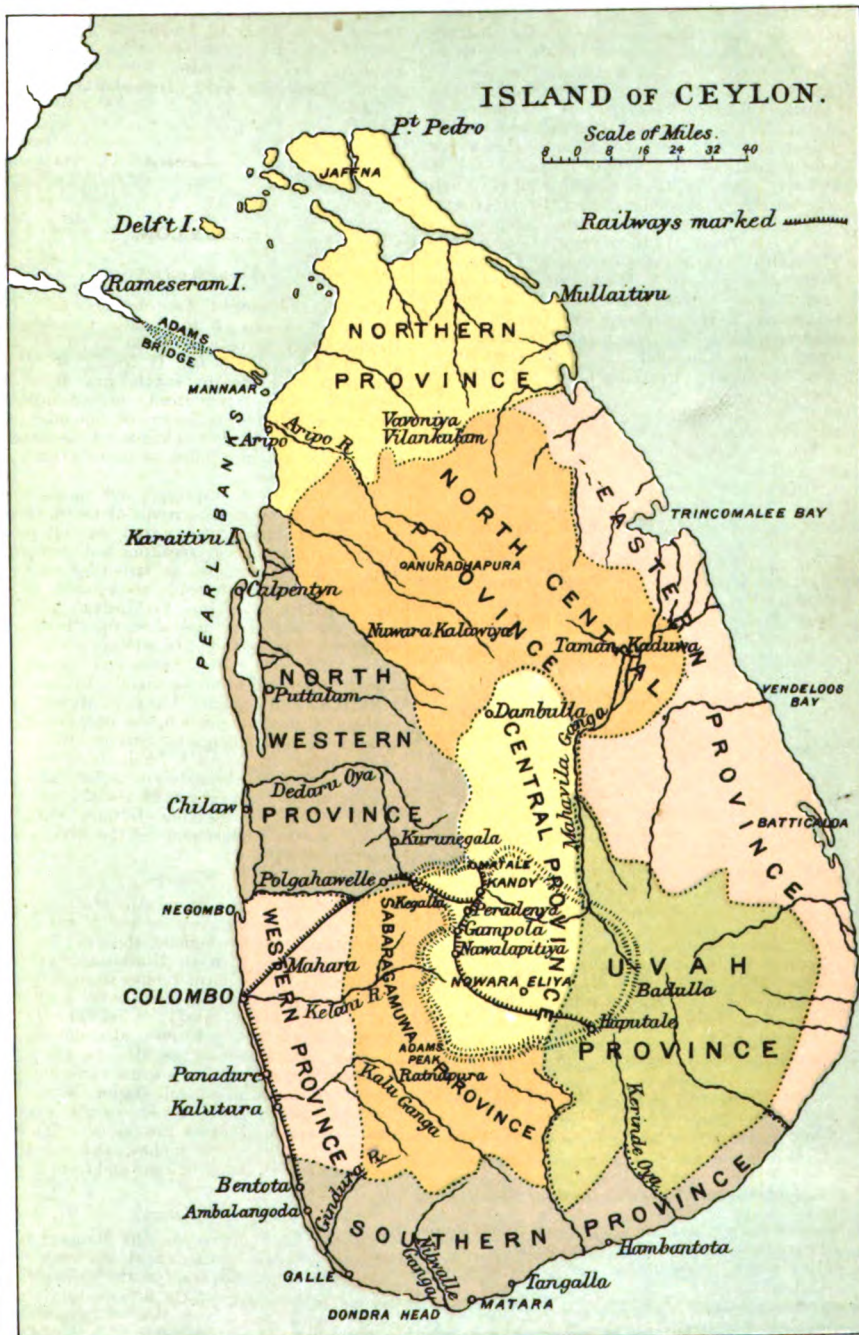
The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India. The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Government of the Straits Settlements in 1886.

Climate.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustán. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November.

History.

The great Indian epic, the Rámáyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date this faith has been preserved in comparative purity,



exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Defence.

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,582 men. The Colonial contribution for 1894 was rs. 1,394,559. Trincomalee is a fortified Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1894, consisted of 1,283 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,008,466, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military, shipping, and estates):—

Western Province	763,187
Central ditto	474,487
Northern ditto	319,193
Southern ditto	489,761
Eastern ditto	148,727
North-Western Province ...	320,032
North-Central ditto	75,319
Province of Uva	159,155
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	268,605

Total 3,008,466

Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000 Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population: there are about 600,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092; Badulla, 5,548; Kurunegala, 4,676; Anurâdhapura, 2,497.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

	Acres.
Rice	564,844
Other Grain	122,329
Coffee	20,931
Tea	331,466
Cinchona	2,062
Coconuts	854,221
Cinnamon	39,816
Tobacco	10,114
Cocoa	26,708

There are 525 plumbago mines in the island, giving an aggregate yield of over 23,000 tons of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,353,000. There are 171 gem and a few iron quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on on the banks which fringe the east coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The revenue derived from this source fluctuates considerably, as appears from the following statements:—

1860, rs. 375,120; 1874, rs. 101,587; 1879, rs. 84,567; 1880, rs. 200,152; 1881, rs. 599,533; 1884, rs. 33,658; 1887, rs. 400,766; 1888, rs. 804,312; 1889, rs. 499,201; 1890, rs. 315,452.

The highest price realised by the sale of the pearl oysters was in 1860, the average being rs. 129 per thousand. There was a very successful fishery in 1891, which realised rs. 961,542, the largest revenue since 1814.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, and Ratnapura, amounted in 1893 to 1,916,453 rupees, and their expenditure in the same year to 1,898,124 rupees.

The municipal debt on 31st December, 1894, was 286,190 rupees. Of this amount 218,704 rupees is the balance unpaid out of a loan of 250,000 rupees for the construction of water works at Kandy, and 67,418 rupees balance of a loan obtained by the municipality of Galle in 1890 for the construction of water works.

The value of coffee exported in 1894 was 2,817,488 rupees; the greater part of it, to the value of 1,808,138 rupees, being shipped to the United Kingdom. Cinchona, rated at 202,341 rupees, and tea 46,103,214 rupees, respectively, were exported. The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,892,963 lbs.; 1886, 7,849,888 lbs.; 1888, 23,820,471 lbs.; 1890, 45,799,518 lbs.; 1892, 72,282,525 lbs.; 1893, 82,269,353 lbs.; and 1894, 85,376,322 lbs. The other exports are coconut oil, kernels, coir, copra, and desiccated coconut, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, citronella oil, plumbago, and tobacco.

The exports are mainly to the United Kingdom, some going however to India, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and Australia. The imports are mainly rice from India, and textiles and coal from the United Kingdom.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the law of Criminal and Civil procedure respectively have been completed.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the *Gansabawas*, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1894 was 44,366, in schools aided by Government 86,968, and in unaided schools 32,576 making altogether a total of 163,910.

The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was 597,388, as compared with 1868, when the number of scholars was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for

vernacular education, small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, as, owing to retrenchment, the Department has been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools. One Government scholarship of 150*l.* for 4 years, to be spent at an English University, is awarded annually.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo which was opened at the beginning of 1884, and there are 10 branch institutions officered by young men trained in the Colombo School of Agriculture. Six of these men are paid by Government.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are ten. A central Technical Institute was founded in Colombo in 1893.

There is a Medical College, with a full staff of professors. The lectures are recognised by the examining bodies in Great Britain. There are two departments in the College, the Senior and the Junior. The former consists of students whose course of study extends over five years. A licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery is granted to each member of the Senior department who passes the prescribed examinations in the College. The members of the Junior department, after a training of three years, and after passing the prescribed examinations, are qualified to serve as medical practitioners, hospital assistants, dispensers and vaccinators. Female students were admitted from 1st May, 1892. There were 106 students attending during the session 1893-94, of whom 64 (57 males and 7 females) belonged to the Senior, and 42 (39 males and 3 females) to the Junior, department.

The Government maintains 45 hospitals exclusive of those for infectious diseases and sick prisoners, two asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers, and 162 dispensaries, of which 42 are attached to hospitals, and 120 independent institutions. Besides these, there are 13 hospitals with dispensaries attached, and 31 independent dispensaries in the planting districts, to afford medical aid to 1,555 estates, scheduled to 31 districts, and 26 sub-districts. There is a government medical staff consisting of one principal civil medical officer and inspector-general of hospitals, 64 officers having British qualifications, of whom one is a lady, 52 having licences of the Ceylon Medical College, 75 medical assistants of local training, 104 dispensers and hospital assistants, 9 inspectors of vaccination, and and 99 vaccinators, of whom 2 are females, distributed throughout the island. The cost of working the department amounted in 1894 to rs. 1,266,712-75, the sum of rs., 332,436 58 being on account of estate medical aid. The receipts, which include cost of maintenance of paying patients in hospitals, sale of medicines, voluntary collections at dispensaries and medical college fees, &c., amounted to rs. 176,790-19. The export duty levied for the partial upkeep of the Estate Branch of the Department yielded rs. 82,857-26

Currency and Banking.

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in

circulation is exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount on the 31st December, 1894, was Rs. 8,915,000. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India, Limited. None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had Rs. 4,355,600, the Madras Bank Rs. 6,882,828, and the National Bank Rs. 1,187,916 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1890. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had 5½ lacs in deposit on 31st December, 1893.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, was established in 1832, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and the two together had on 31st December, 1894, Rs. 3,828,377 deposited.

Public Works.

The Colombo South-West Breakwater was commenced in 1875, and was completed in 1885. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve.

In 1893 a Northern Arm, a North-West Breakwater, and the reclamation of 26 acres on the east side of the harbour were sanctioned, and work in connection with these commenced in May, 1894.

The Northern Arm to be a rubble embankment, 1,000 feet long, in a westerly direction, with an entrance 700 feet wide between it and the North-West Breakwater.

The North-West breakwater to be similar in construction to the South-West breakwater, 2,670 feet long, in a south-westerly direction, with an entrance 800 feet wide between the breakwaters.

The total expenditure on the Harbour from 1875 to August 31st, 1894, is Rs. 10,637,076.

Works have been constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo. The water is stored in a great reservoir at Labugama 25 miles distant from Colombo, and conveyed by piping to the service reservoir at Maligakanda, whence it is distributed through the town. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,330,000.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—918 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 191½ miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government.

The lines of railway are distributed thus:—Colombo to Kandy (74½ miles), Kandy and Matale (17½ miles), Peradeniya Junction and Nawalapitya (16½ miles), Nawalapitya and Nanu-Oya (41½ miles), Nanu-Oya and Haputale (25½ miles), Haputale and Bunderawela (7½ miles), Maradana Junction and Kalutara South (27½ miles), Matara Quarry and Matara Points (1½ miles), Fort Junction and Wharf (1½ miles), Kalutara South and Alutgama (10½ miles), Alutgama and Galle (33½ miles), Polgahawelle and Kurunegala (13½ miles). The total

cost of construction up to 31st December, 1894, charged in accounts, was Rs. 49,394,346½. The receipts during 1894, Rs. 5,555,058, and the expenditure Rs. 4,145,547. Of metalled roads there are 2,122.06 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 744.03 and 541.82 miles; of canals, 165.25 miles. The maintenance of 3,407.91 miles of road cost, in 1894, Rs. 1,128,493.44, or an average rate of Rs. 331.14 per mile. This is exclusive of roads within municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days' labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1894 a revenue of 965,537 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The amount expended in 1894 was Rs. 943,498. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended on irrigation in 1894 was Rs. 251,355.51.

Means of Communication.

1. A fortnightly mail service by P. and O. steamers between the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Straits and China, and Australia. 2. A fortnightly service between Marseilles, Ceylon, Straits and China, and India, by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. 3. A fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, calling at Colombo, Ceylon, by steamers of the Orient Navigation Company. 4. A fortnightly service by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company between Europe and Ceylon. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia and China by these steamers. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 15 to 18 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, and 14 days respectively. There is also a monthly mail service between Ceylon and Mauritius, which is carried on by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Letters, &c., from England reach Colombo in about 17 days (14½ minimum, 18½ maximum).

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Cln Line, the City Line, &c. The steamers of the first leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Rates of Postage.

On correspondence from Ceylon to all Postal Union and Non-Union Countries are as follows:—

For letters, per ½ oz.	15 cents.
For postcards, each	5 "
For reply postcards, each	10 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, per 2 oz.	3 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, every additional 2 oz.	2 "
For commercial papers, per 10 oz.	15 "
For commercial papers, every additional 2 oz.	3 "

* Galle, Bunderawela, and Kurunegala lines construction accounts not yet closed.

For patterns or samples, per 4 oz.	5 cents.
For patterns or samples, every additional 2 oz.	8 "
Fee for registration of any of the above-named articles	10 "
Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article	10 "

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talaimannar, and crosses the Paumben Channel.

List of Governors.*

1850	Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
1855	Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
1860	Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
1863	Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
1865	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1871	The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
1877	Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
1883	The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1890	Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
1896	Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	12,650,863	12,611,207	2,955,159	3,561,192
1886	12,682,548	13,013,067	3,197,673	3,293,481
1887	13,441,688	13,313,038	3,371,087	4,142,357
1888	15,468,812	14,630,125	3,707,206	4,453,418
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281	4,100,241	4,831,965
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224	4,323,150	5,117,902
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079	4,869,472	5,696,940
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465	4,495,963	5,790,706
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108	4,853,097	6,152,393
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899	5,075,351	6,365,853

Public Debt, December, 1894, £3,563,976, and Rs. 3,312,923.

		IMPORTS.		
Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	11,242,289	32,603,257	1,286,792	45,132,338
1886	12,132,391	33,318,688	2,404,708	47,855,787
1887	12,803,906	35,045,103	2,463,127	50,312,136
1888	16,518,568	38,668,681	3,337,741	58,524,990
1889	18,088,808	38,197,953	4,408,373	60,695,135
1890	18,507,229	40,930,551	3,654,158	63,091,938
1891	19,340,560	44,733,809	2,561,013	66,635,382
1892	17,903,181	49,050,509	3,733,806	70,687,496
1893	18,864,002	49,761,738	3,714,922	72,340,662
1894	19,166,089	53,406,170	5,540,812	78,113,072

		EXPORTS.		
Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	20,863,571	8,349,764	6,569,070	35,782,405
1886	20,117,327	7,334,268	7,448,203	34,899,798
1887	23,791,830	7,867,772	8,359,267	40,018,869
1888	24,877,775	6,713,332	7,792,027	39,383,134
1889	30,420,508	8,584,344	7,919,651	46,924,503
1890	33,196,676	10,160,950	7,769,712	51,127,338
1891	41,483,825	9,295,879	8,020,040	58,799,744
1892	39,960,831	11,436,490	10,874,603	62,271,924
1893	48,213,182	12,309,952	8,454,642	68,977,776
1894	53,558,074	11,396,297	7,072,805	72,027,176

The total customs revenue in 1894 was Rs. 4,931,967, being 6 per cent. of the imports.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1850.

Executive Council.

His Excellency Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Governor.
His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.
His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., Commanding the Forces.
C. P. Layard, Attorney-General.
W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Treasurer.
, Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Governor.
His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.
His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., Commanding the Forces.
C. P. Layard, Attorney-General.
W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Treasurer.
A. R. Dawson, Government Agent, Western Province.
A. Bailey, Government Agent, Central Province.
L. F. Lee, Principal Collector of Customs.
R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
P. Coomara Swamy, G. F. Walker.
W. W. Mitchell, C.M.G. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
A. de Alwis Seneviratna, H. L. Wendt.
Sir J. J. Grintinton, Kt.
Clerk, H. L. Crawford.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. J. Marken.
Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, His Excellency Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, H. L. Crawford, Rs. 7,200.
Cadets, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum:—
G. W. Woodhouse, A. Beven, W. H. Carbery, and R. W. Byrde.
Maha Madaligar, Solomon Dias Bandaranayaka, Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 3,000.
Second Assistant ditto, H. G. Skeen, Rs. 2,500.
Third Assistant, H. M. Richards, Rs. 2,200.
Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 4,500.
Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. R. Dawson, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Negombo, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. A. King, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Kurunegala, G. Cookson, Rs. 4,000.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, S. Haughton, Rs. 9,000.
Ditto, ditto, Chilaw, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 7,200.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. Elliott, Rs. 14,400. *
Office Assistant, Galle, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, C. A. Murray, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Matara, C. T. D. Vigers, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, H. Nevill, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, B. Hill, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 7,200.
Assistant Government Agent, Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaaitivu, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, Anuradhapura, R. B. Hellings, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. Bailey, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Matale, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 7,200.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, C. A. Murray, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, W. L. Kindersley, Rs. 4,000.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Government Agent, H. Wace, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, H. O. Fox, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalle, F. H. Price, Rs. 7,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt., Rs. 25,000.
Private Secretary, A. M. White, Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, W. de Livera, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, G. H. Withers, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, E. H. Prius, Rs. 1,800.
Attorney-General, C. P. Layard, Rs. 18,000.
Solicitor-General, P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000.
Crown Counsel:—
 J. H. Templer, Rs. 8,000.
 E. C. Dumbleton, Rs. 6,000.
 Felix R. Dias, Rs. 5,000.
Office Assistant, N. E. Cooke, Rs. 4,500.
Registrar of Supreme Court, G. Grenier, Rs. 6,000.
Deputy ditto, ditto, E. Swan, Rs. 3,500.
2nd Deputy ditto, W. J. Stork, Rs. 3,000.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, Dodwell F. Browne, Rs. 14,400.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 14,400.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Police Magistrate, Colombo, J. D. Macon, Rs. 9,600.
Kahutara, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 9,600.
Negombo, G. C. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 9,600.
Kurunigala, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 9,600.
Badulla, Rs. 7,200.
Ratnapura, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 7,200.
Kegalla, H. White, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, P. Arunachalam, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
Kandy, L. W. Booth, Rs. 7,200.
Gampola, W. R. B. Sanders, Rs. 4,500.
Matale, J. O'K. Murby, Rs. 4,000.
Hatton, J. Northmore (acting), Rs. 4,500.
Haldumulla, D. M. Steen, Rs. 4,500.
Galgagedera, T. B. Panabokke, Rs. 4,000.
Pandurē, K. W. B. Macleod, Rs. 4,500.
Kalutara, W. H. Moor, Rs. 4,500.
Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler.
Panwila, B. Constantine, Rs. 4,000.
Arisaivela, Philip de Saram, Rs. 4,500.
Itinerant Police Magistrate, Province of Sabaragamuwa, J. C. Molamure.
Ditto, Western Province, Peter de Saram.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, Rs. 14,400.
Tangalla, S. M. Burrows, Rs. 7,200.
Matara, E. M. D. C. Short, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
Galle, C. Eardley-Wilmot, Rs. 7,200.
Hambantota, C. A. Murray.
Balapitimōdara, C. R. Cumberland, Rs. 4,000.
Matara, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 4,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anuradhapura, H. H. Cameron.
Batticaloa, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 9,600.
Chilaw, E. T. Noyes.
Trincomalee, H. Nevill.
Mannar, W. H. Jackson.
Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaaitivu, E. F. Hopkins.
Puttalam, S. Haughton.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
Jaffna, B. Horsburgh, Rs. 4,500.
Point Pedro and Chivakachcheri, F. Bowes, Rs. 4,000.
Kayts, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.
Chilaw, W. E. Thorpe, Rs. 4,000.
Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, R. B. Hellings.
Fiscal, Western Province, The Government Agent, Western Province.
Deputy Fiscal, J. S. Driberg, Rs. 4,500.
Ditto, Central Province, W. E. Davidson, Rs. 4,500.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, L. F. Lec, Rs. 14,400.
Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.
Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.*Collector, The Government Agent.**Assistant Collector, , Rs. 4,500.***NORTHERN PROVINCE.***Collector, R. W. Ievers, (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,500.***EASTERN PROVINCE.***Collector, F. C. Fisher (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan, Rs. 4,000.***Harbour Department.***Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 9,000.**Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.**Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan.**Jaffna, R. W. Ievers.**Batticaloa, F. C. Fisher.**Hambantota, C. A. Murray.***Public Works Department.***Director of Public Works, R. K. MacBride, M.I.C.E., C.M.G., Rs. 15,000.**Financial and Office Assistant, H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 7,500.**Second Financial and Office Assistant, F. J. Pigott, Rs. 4,000.**Provl. Engineer, Central Province, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Provl. Engineer, Western Province, T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Provl. Engineer, Southern Province, A. Murray, Rs. 8,000.**Provl. Engineer, Uva, L. Creasy, Rs. 8,000.**Provl. Engineer, Eastern Province, Rs. 8,000.**Provl. Engineer, North-Western Provinces, H. B. Christie, Rs. 6,000.**Provl. Assistant, Northern Province, H. A. Grant, Rs. 6,000.**Provl. Engineer, North Central Provinces, H. E. H. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.**Provl. Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuma, H. Ewart, Rs. 6,000.**Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 6,000.***District Engineers:—***1st Grade.—E. J. H. Christie, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Hawkes, R. Macpherson, Rs. 6,000; A. E. Williams, L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., F. W. Johnson, A.M.I.C.E., J. MacDonnell, H. F. Tomalin, C. A. Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E., P. M. Bingham, A. W. Taffs, Rs. 5,000; T. R. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., W. W. Pole Fletcher, A. Stanley Colls, W. C. Price, G. Waddell, T. H. Chapman, C. V. Bellamy, C. F. Emerson, E. Caldecott, H. Bucknell, Rs. 4,000.**2nd Grade.—W. B. Gregson, R. W. J. Crabbe, O. de Kretser, A. E. Mayes, S.I.C.E., A. D. Renganathan, R. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., R. A. Powell, A. R. Tooke, Rs. 3,000; J. G. Driehberg, Rs. 3,000.**3rd Grade.—C. Sabapathy, Rs. 3,000, G. S. Goodman, S.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. G. Carbe, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. F. Court, Rs. 3,000, W. C. Simmons, Rs. 2,500, N. M. Walker, Rs. 2,000, E. S. W. Silver, Rs. 2,500, M. Summukam, Rs. 2,500, A. H. Amvardt, Rs. 2,000, F. Andovici, Rs. 2,000.***Irrigation Officers:—***H. Parker, Rs. 7,000; J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,500.***Central Irrigation Board.***President, His Excellency the Governor**Members, Government Agent, Western Province.**Surveyor General.**Director of Public Works.**Sir J. J. Grinlinton.***Secretary,****Survey Department.***Surveyor-General, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 12,000.**Trigonometrical Assistant, A. E. Wackrill, Rs. 5,000.**1st Chief Surveyor, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 8,000.**2nd Ditto, H. L. Ward, Rs. 6,500.**3rd Ditto, S. J. C. More, Rs. 6,500.**4th Ditto, P. D. Warren, Rs. 6,500.**5th Ditto, C. H. Allen, Rs. 5,500.**6th Ditto, C. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 5,000.***District Surveyors:—***E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 5,000; J. L. Hampton, S.**Snowden, Rs. 4,500; R. B. Campbell, Rs.**4,500; J. W. Viner, Rs. 4,500; F. W. B.**Campbell, Rs. 4,000; H. P. Lovering, Rs.**4,000; H. Erskine, Rs. 4,000; A. E. Maddock,**Rs. 4,000; G. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 4,000;**H. C. Berwick, Rs. 3,500; J. B. M. Ridout,**Rs. 3,500; R. S. Templeton, Rs. 3,500;**J. W. Davidson, Rs. 3,250; H. O. Barnard,**Rs. 3,250.***Registrar-General's Department.***Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 9,600.**Assistant Registrar, R. G. Anthonisz, Rs. 2,500.***Post-Office.***Postmaster-General and Director-General of Tele-**graphs, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 18,000.**Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane,**Rs. 6,000.**Additional Assistant, W. C. Macready, Rs. 3,000.***Telegraphs.***Superintendent Post Office Telegraphs, E. O. Walker,**C.I.E., Rs. 6,000.**Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, H. Trimen,**M.B., F.R.S., Rs. 8,000.**Superintendent of the Hakgala Botanic Gardens, W.**Nock, Rs. 4,500.**Director of the Colombo Museum, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.**Librarian of the Colombo Museum, G. A. Joseph,**Rs. 2,000.**Conservator of Forests, A. F. Broun, Rs. 12,000; 10**Assistant Conservators, and 5 Foresters.***Department of Public Instruction.***Director, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 10,000.**Inspector of Schools, A. Walker, Rs. 6,000.**Ditto, A. van Cuylenburg, Rs. 5,000.**Ditto, R. H. Leembenggen, Rs. 4,000.**Inspector of Schools, E. A. Seneviratne, Rs. 2,500**Principal of the Royal College, J. Harvard, Rs.**9,600.**1st Principal Assistant, Cyril B. Nicholas, B.A.,**Rs. 4,000.**Mathematical and Science Master, L. Walker,**Rs. 4,000.**Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, C.**Driehberg, Rs. 3,000.**Superintendent of the Technical Institute, E. Human,**Rs. 5,000.*

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. E. Kynsey, C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, J. D. Macdonald, Rs. 5,500.

Colonial Surgeons:—

W. Dias, M.D., M.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

J. Attygalle, M.D. Aberd., M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 6,500.

J. L. Vanderstraeten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond., Rs. 10,500.

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, J. B. Spence, M.B., Rs. 7,500.

Physician in charge of the General Hospital, and Superintendent of Medical Stores:—

T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M., Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 5,000; E. Gratiaen, Rs. 5,000;

J. Carbery, M.D. Rs. 5,000; W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 5,000; W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M.,

Rs. 5,000; P. F. Solomons, Rs. 4,500; G. P. Schokman, Rs. 4,500;

E. de Livera, Rs. 4,500; H. A. Moraes, Rs. 4,500;

W. H. Swan, Rs. 4,000; S. Fernando, Rs. 4,000;

F. Oorloff, Rs. 4,000; J. H. Ebell, Rs. 4,000;

W. E. Rudd, Rs. 4,000; F. G. Spittel, Rs. 3,500;

H. A. Keegel, Rs. 3,500; H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Rs. 3,500;

N. Eliyatamly, Rs. 3,000; W. H. Meier, Rs. 3,000;

E. Modder, Rs. 3,000; O. Johnson, Rs. 3,000;

S. Hallock, Rs. 1,500; W. E. Leembruggan, Rs. 1,500.

Estates Medical Staff:—H. Thornhill and C. F. Griffin, Rs. 6,000 each; J. Craib, Rs. 5,500.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Superintendents, W. S. Murray, E. Creasy, L. Holland, and J. Rudd.

Assistant Superintendents, J. S. de Saram, H. B. Lowndes, G. A. Vanhouten, W. Gordon Cumming, C. L. Tranchell, J. P. Armstrong.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 10,000.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, R. E. Firminger, Rs. 6,500.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, W. J. Gorman, Rs. 12,000.

Railway Storekeeper, D. S. Power, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant ditto, T. Twynam, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England:—

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and an allowance of Rs. 3,580 to meet incidental expenses, including travelling, &c.

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

Chaplains:—

Ven. C. Boyd, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. C. Koch, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. J. Watt, Kandy, Rs. 4,500.

Rev. S. Lindsay, Wolfendahl Church, Colombo, Rs. 4,500.

Roman Catholic Church:—The Most Rev. T. A. Mellizan, O.M.I.

Archdiocese of Colombo, Archbishop of Colombo; Very Rev. C. Collin, Vicar-General.

Kandy Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Pagnani, O.S.B., Bishop of Kandy; Very Rev. C. J. B. Fernando, O.S.B., Vicar-General.

Jaffna Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Joulain, Bishop of Jaffna, Very Rev. L. Mauriot, Vicar-General.

Independent Catholic Mission of Ceylon, Superintending Authority:—

Very Rev. A. F. X. Alvaris.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 12,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 7,200.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 7,200.

Locomotive Engineer, A. E. Brown, Rs. 7,200.

Accountant, T. Wylie, Rs. 5,000.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. L. Moley, Vice-Consul in Ceylon; H. F. Blyth, Consular Agent, Galle; W. N. S. Twynam, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—A. T. Schulze, Consul, Colombo; T. S. Clark, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—P. R. Schnell, Consul, Colombo; A. T. Schulze, Consular Agent, Colombo.

Denmark—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

France—C. Ruinat, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

German Empire.—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Italy—R. Remmers, Consul in Ceylon.

Netherlands—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo, H. F. Blyth, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Portugal—A. Forsyth, Consul, Colombo.

Spain—A. Forsyth, Vice-Consul at Colombo and Galle.

Turkey—Hussan Lebba Marikar, Abdul Medjid Effendi, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia—E. de Frisch, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

Persia—Mohammed Ismail Mohanmed Ali.

Military and Naval Officers.

Brigadier - General, Major-Gen. Clive Justice, C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Clive Justice.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. R. B. Williams.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blake, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Beresford.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Lieut.-Col. R. B. McComb.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Capt. G. Hearn.

District Paymaster, Major H. F. Webster.

Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Maturin.

Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Trincomalee, E. A. de Ridder.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles (equal to Gloucestershire). Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

South Georgia, a group of islands 54½° S., and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Rocne in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited, and almost perpetually icebound. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883. The total area of the colony is about 7,500 square miles (equal to Wales).

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France, and Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis on E. Falkland. Bougainville was bought out by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1764. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of W. Falkland, and left a small garrison, which was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. It was restored next year, but abandoned in 1774, and no further formal occupation made till in 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

General Description.

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 694. There is a small hamlet at Darwin. Stanley is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1893, 6 vessels, of a total tonnage of 249 tons. It has a fine inner and an outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going round Cape Horn. There are 2 Government schools there, with 151 pupils, 1 school of the Falkland Islands Company, at Darwin, with 24 pupils, and a Roman Catholic school, at Stanley, with 56 pupils, and 2 private schools for infants with an attendance

of 71. The attendance is about two-thirds of the numbers on the rolls.

The climate is healthy, though severe. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The average annual rainfall is 28.80 inches. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

In the main the Islands are a wild stretch of moorland, but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussac grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat. On all the small islands along the coast this grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos.

The main industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to Chili and Patagonia. Meat has lately been exported to England in refrigerators. There were, in 1894—3,294 horses, 8,192 horned cattle, 763,244 sheep.

The chief export is wool. The other exports consist of frozen mutton, sheep skins, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow. The imports consist of textiles, alcohol, hardware, general supplies, and ship's stores.

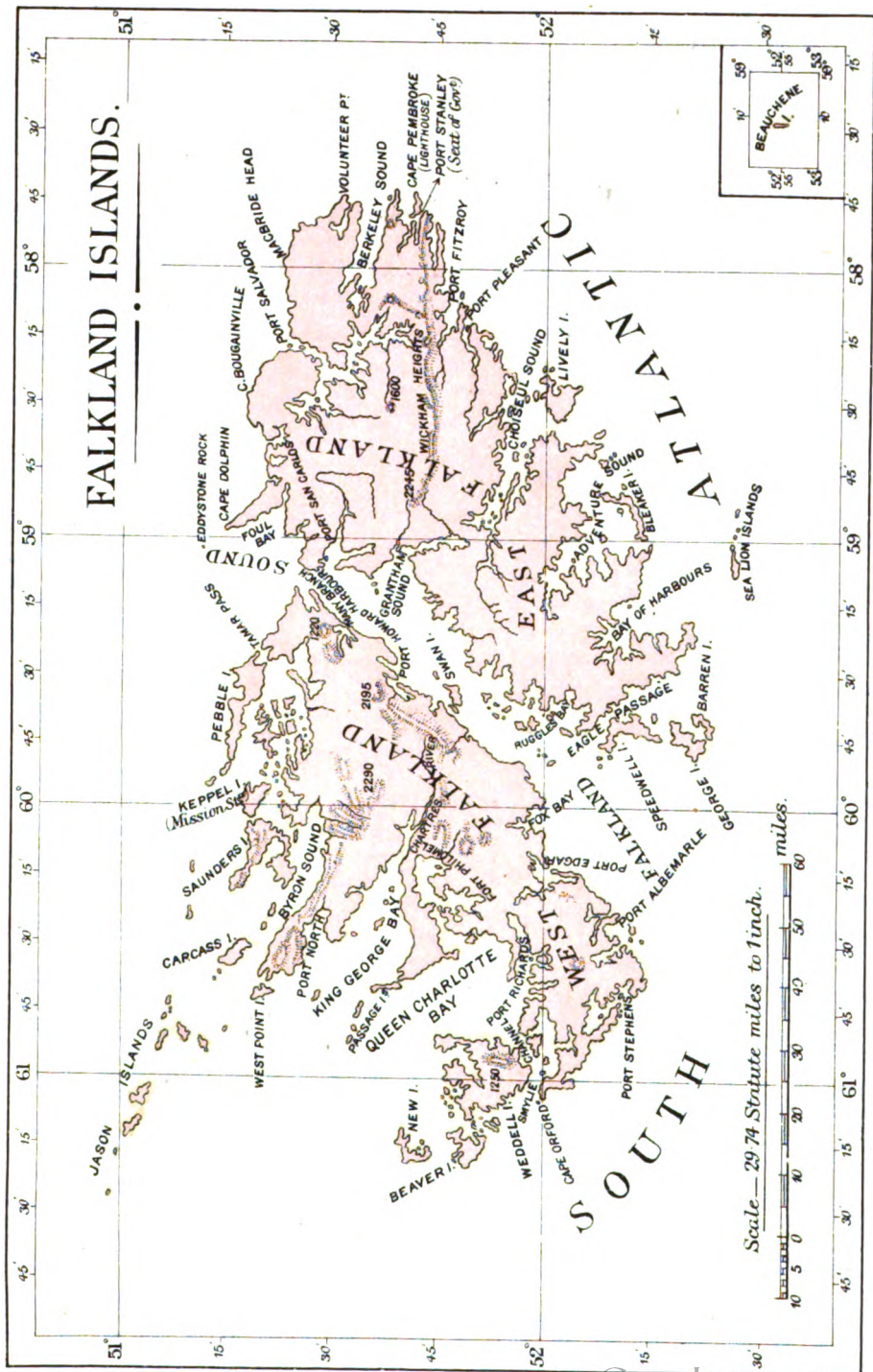
Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government savings bank of the usual type was established, in which on 30th September, 1894, the deposits were 32,733*l.*, belonging to 250 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 108,684 acres purchased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years past paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Its capital is 100,000*l.*, all paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in the islands by A. E. Baillon, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.



MARRISON & SONS LTD, ST MARTINS LANE WC.

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Means of Communication.

There is mail communication with England every 21 days. The German "Kosmos" Steamship Company steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao nine times a year, and nine times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies four weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, whence they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage. Postage to the United Kingdom 2½d. per ½ oz.; to the rest of Europe 4d. per ½ oz.; there is an internal post 1d. the ½ oz. Parcel Postage to London, 9d. per lb. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video. There is a lighthouse at Cape Pembroke maintained by the Board of Trade at an annual cost of 600l.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Population.

(Nearly all of whom are of European extraction.)

	Males,	Females,	Total,
1885	710	340	1,050
1886	1,080	720	1,800
1887	1,128	715	1,843
1889	approximately		1,926
1890			
1891 census	1,086	703	1,789
1892	1,097	711	1,808
1893	1,116	728	1,844
1894	1,146	756	1,902

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Colonel Moody, 1842.

W. H. Rennie, 1848.

Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.

Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.

W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.

Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.

T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., 1876.

Thomas Kerr, 1880.

A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.

E. Pakenham Brooks, 1889 (Administrator).

Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1889.

Fred Shadden Sanginetti, 1891 (Administrator).

Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1891 (Governor.)

George Melville, C.M.G., 1893 (Administrator)

Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1893 (Governor).

Thos. A. Thompson, 1894 (Administrator).

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	10,438	7,598	14,105	23,105
1886	9,295	7,951	17,866	26,044
1887	8,963	9,128	36,322	87,367
1888	8,951	8,818	8,802	54,960
1889	8,628	9,720	8,849	81,637
1890	9,492	9,389	9,142	32,128
1891	11,551	13,302	18,643	86,209
1892	11,485	10,947	22,810	89,072
1893	11,450	11,388	14,718	59,754
1894	11,958	12,395	21,661	71,013

There is no public debt.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	39,887	—	8,427	48,314
1886	66,626	—	8,906	75,532
1887	58,407	—	8,378	66,785
1888	48,865	—	5,143	54,008
1889	49,789	—	5,927	55,716
1890	61,842	—	5,340	67,182
1891	63,128	—	4,639	67,767
1892	62,555	—	7,583	70,138
1893	64,571	—	6,555	71,126
1894	54,500	—	7,770	62,270

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	95,768	—	2,078	97,846
1886	97,964	—	10,982	108,946
1887	104,128	—	3,867	107,995
1888	87,227	—	1,516	88,743
1889	112,342	—	3,760	116,102
1890	114,592	—	1,273	115,865
1891	128,859	—	1,893	130,752
1892	121,305	—	5,007	126,312
1893	130,319	—	4,553	134,872
1894	130,071	—	1,730	131,801

The total customs revenue in 1894 was 3,135l.

Executive Council.

Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*
F. Craigie Halkett, *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.*
Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon.*
C. W. Hill, *Clerk of Council.*

Legislative Council.

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*
T. A. Thompson, *Judge.*
F. Craigie Halkett, *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.*
S. Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon.*
J. J. Felton } *unofficial.*
A. E. Baillon }
C. W. Hill, *Clerk of Council.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1,200l.
Judge and Police Magistrate T. A. Thompson, 500l., and 20l. as auditor.

*Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, &c., Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, F. Craigie Halkett, 450*l.* and quarters.*

*Government Clerk, Shipping Master, and Clerk to Councils, C. W. Hill, 250*l.*, and fees.*

*Treasury Clerk, W. Coulson, 125*l.**

*Colonial Surgeon, Public Vaccinator, and President Board of Health, Samuel Hamilton, 300*l.*, and fees.*

*Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Dr. M. Keay, 200*l.*, and fees.*

*Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150*l.* (paid by Board of Trade).*

*Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170*l.*, and fees.*

*Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l.* (paid by the South American Missionary Society).*

*Colonial Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A., 800*l.**

*Assistant Minister, Rev. Canon E. C. Aspinall, 100*l.**

*Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, 50*l.**

*Chief Constable, Inspector of Nuisances, Storekeeper, and Sheriff, George Hurst, 200*l.**

*Messenger, H. Coulson, 30*l.**

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, J. H. Miller.

Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, A. E. Baillon.

Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, A. E. Baillon.

Vice-Consul for the United States, J. Smith.

FIJI.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotumah consists of all islands, rocks, reefs, between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,432 square miles, Tavuni, 217 square miles, Kadavu, 124 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,435 square miles (about equal to Wales).

Physical Features.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old

volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of *Casuarina* and *Pandanus*.

Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, but is not worked. There are also traces of gold, silver (chloride), antimony, manganese, and other metals.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Kewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Sigatoka, the Nadi, and Ba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "dalo" (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

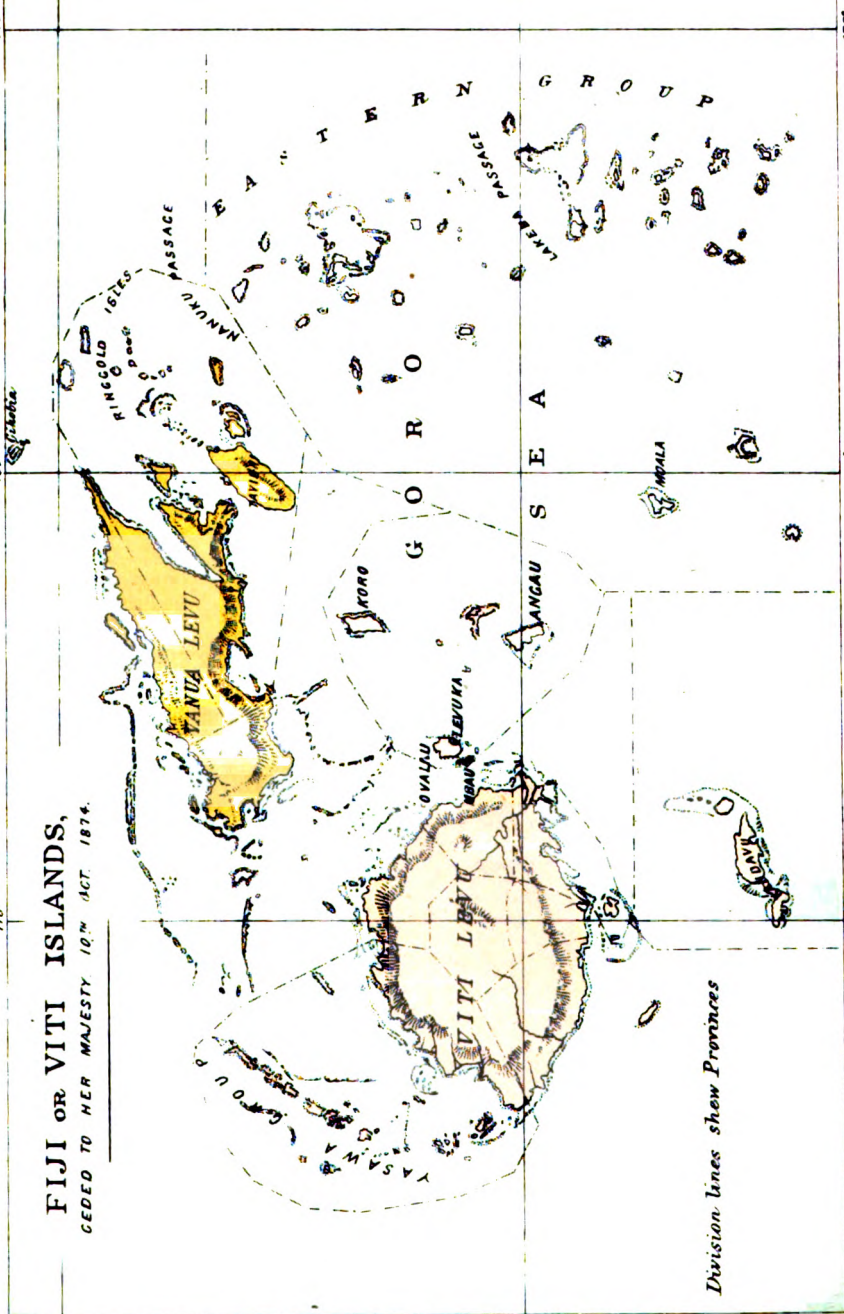
Rotumah.

The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12° 30' S. lat., 177° 10' E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hofua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1891 to number 2,219, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which about 300 tons is shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from the seat of government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European commissioner resides on the island, and is, under the governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The commissioner's court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the supreme court of Fiji. There are three native stipendiary magistrates who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the governor,

FIJI OR VITI ISLANDS,

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10th OCT. 1874.



Division lines show Provinces

rules. The framing of new laws is entrusted to the Executive Council, which is composed of the President, the Ministers, and the members of the Executive Council. Their enactments are subject to the approval of the legislative council.

Population

The population of the country is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile.

Class of population.	Census of 1901.			Census of 1901.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Population	1,000	700	1,700	1,000	700	1,700	000	000
Half-Caste	100	100	200	100	100	200	000	000
Indian	100	100	200	100	100	200	000	000
European	100	100	200	100	100	200	000	000
Other	100	100	200	100	100	200	000	000
Total	10,000	6,000	16,000	10,000	6,000	16,000	000	000
Not shown during the census								
Estimated at Dec. 1901								

The population of the country is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile.

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Population	1,000
Half-Caste	1,000
Indian	1,000
European	1,000
Other	1,000
Total	5,000

The population of the country is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile.

The population of the country is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile. The population is estimated to be 10,000,000. The density of the population is estimated to be 100 per square mile.

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1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable. Paludal fevers have never been met with.

The highest shade temperature at Suva in 1894 was 98° in the months of February and March, and the lowest 59° in July. The total rainfall during the year was, at Suva, 111.80 inches. There is great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but April to October is the driest period. Between December and April is the hurricane season.

Constitution.

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd Jan., 1875. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and four official members, and when sitting for the re-hearing of claims of land, under Ordinance No. 25 of 1879, consists of the ordinary members, with the Chief Justice, the Commissioner for Lands, and Mr. W. S. Carew.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and six official and six non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 450 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the Island of Viti Levu, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and suburbs numbered 834 at the census of 1891. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1893, 6 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 180 tons. During the year 1894 seagoing certificates were issued by the Marine Board to 196 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,793; of these 55 were owned by Europeans (tonnage 749), and 141 by natives (tonnage 1,046).

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce. The produce contributed consists of sugar-cane, copra, tobacco, yamona (*Macropiper methysticum*), cotton, maize, béche-de-mer, and occasionally green fruit and yams.

Sugar-cane is disposed of to the sugar mills under contracts which are generally entered into for a term of years. Copra (the principal item in which native taxes are paid) and cotton are sold by public tender annually, the contractor agreeing to give a fixed price per ton for all that is received.

Tobacco, maize, and other products are sold by tender or by public auction as the quantity from time to time contributed, and the state of the market will allow or renders expedient.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money. The amount thus returned in 1894 was 11,915*l.* 10*s.*

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

Local Government.

A municipality was established in 1887 in Levuka, and in 1882 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of ratable property; but special rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1894 were: Suva town board, 1,491*l.* and 1,479*l.*; ditto school board, 679*l.* and 814*l.*; Levuka town board, 961*l.* and 977*l.*; ditto school board, 518*l.* and 519*l.*

Total receipts of local authorities, 3,650*l.*; total expenditure, 3,789*l.*, in addition to the revenue and expenditure of the native local districts above referred to.

Education.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of separate school boards within the constituted districts (at present only Suva and Levuka are so constituted). The expenses of the boards are to be paid out of the "School Fund" of each district, consisting (1) Of an annual grant on the average attendance on a scale fixed by the Governor in Council, and (2) Of a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant.

Education is free to children within the school districts between six and fourteen years of age. A fee is charged to children not residing within the school district, or who are under or above the school age. The ordinary subjects of an English education are taught, and fees are charged for tuition in special subjects.

There are two common schools under these school boards, one in Suva with 99 scholars, and one in Levuka with 106 scholars on the roll.

There is also a Roman Catholic school for Europeans in Levuka, and one in Suva, with an attendance of 112.

There is a Government technical school on the island of Vitilevu, within ten miles of Suva, where 78 native youths are instructed in primary education, planting, boat building, and other industrial pursuits. The school is partly self-supporting.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions provide entirely for the education of the natives throughout the group. The former have 1,942 schools, with 2,382 native teachers, and 86,158 scholars.

The latter have 143 schools, with 2,010 scholars.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The Bank of New Zealand has two branches in Fiji—at Suva and Levuka.

Provision is made by Ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank, which will shortly be opened. There is no Government note issue.

Industries.

The trade and commerce of the Colony depends for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bananas and pineapples.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported. Since that date the cultivation of kidney cotton has revived, and now gives indications of expansion. In the meantime, the fruit trade with the neighbouring Australasian colonies had arisen, after the establishment, through Government subsidy, of regular steam communication with Sydney. This trade increased year by year, until it ranked as the export second only in importance to that of sugar.

The quantity of fruit exported during the year 1892 was 788,100 bunches of bananas, 5,555 cases, and 3 packages (pineapples for the most part), and 65 cwts. of dried fruit, which, valued at 1s. 6d. per bunch and 12s. per package on an average, amounts to 62,564*l.*, but owing to the competition of Queensland and the maintenance of high rates of freight from Fiji the export fell, in 1893, to 348,599 bunches, and 17,421 cases of fruit, valued at 36,597*l.* In 1894 a slight increase was experienced, the export having amounted to 390,746 bunches and 33,014 cases of fruit, valued at 49,114*l.* Freights have been reduced to a lower scale than has previously prevailed. The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas and pineapples, but there is a small export of oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, grenadillas, and perhaps mangoes and guavas, which might well be extended.

The following table will illustrate the expansion of the trade in the three staple exports of the Colony:—

Year.	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	COPRA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons	£	£	tons	£
1875	96	3,417	97	3,871	40,058
1880	593	20,920	5,216	7,339	109,752
1890	15,291	244,655	57,563	4,657	42,901
1891	20,470	327,526	61,573	6,669	63,039
1892	18,883	302,133	62,564	6,067	50,812
1893	15,389	246,231	36,598	4,790	42,235
1894	27,265	436,245	49,115	5,833	57,261

The other principal exports in 1894 consisted of:—Peanuts, 130 tons, valued at 2,435*l.*; desiccated cocoanut, 14 tons 5 cwt., valued at 801*l.*; cotton, kidney, 19 tons 6 cwt., valued at 741*l.*; colonial distilled spirit, 138,971 gallons, valued at 16,746*l.*; cocoanuts, 2,496*l.*; wool, 1,161*l.* Minor exports consist of arrowroot, bark, ginger, tortoise shell, gum, angora hair, hides, mats, pearl shell, plants and seeds, sandalwood, tea, tobacco, turtles, yams, cocoanuts, wool, and bêche-de-mer.

The cultivation of a superior class of tobacco, specially adapted for use as cigar wrappers, is being entered on by Europeans. The growth of rice has also been commenced, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the markets the cultivation of sugar cane is being extended.

About 90 per cent. of the trade of the Colony is with the Australian colonies and New Zealand. There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, and all trade between Fiji and Great Britain consequently passes through those colonies.

Means of Communication.

There is regular steam communication with the following places outside the colony: Sydney, (5 to 8 days), three or four times a month; Melbourne (10 days), monthly; Auckland (4 days), fortnightly, in connection with the San Francisco Mail Service. Many extra steamers run during the sugar season. Since the end of 1893, Suva has been a port of call of the Canadian-Australian line of steamers running between Sydney and Vancouver. The Colony joins the other Australian Colonies in subsidising the mail service by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient lines of mail steamers.

Postage to the United Kingdom, *via* Vancouver or *via* Brindisi, 2*d.* per ½ oz., *via* San Francisco, 5*d.*; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 2*d.* per ½ oz. Internal postal rates: town 1*d.*, country 2*d.* per ½ oz.; newspapers 1*d.* A Parcels Post with the United Kingdom was established in June, 1890. The rate of postage is two shillings for the first 2 lbs., and one shilling per lb. thereafter.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on 1st September, 1891.

Letters from England sent *via* Sydney reach Fiji in about fifty days, letters *via* San Francisco in about forty-three days, and letters *via* Vancouver in about 35 days.

The number of letters, newspapers, and book packets received and despatched by the Post Office during the year 1894 is given in the following statement:—

The municipal debt on 31st December, 1894, was 286,190 rupees. Of this amount 218,704 rupees is the balance unpaid out of a loan of 250,000 rupees for the construction of water works at Kandy, and 67,418 rupees balance of a loan obtained by the municipality of Galle in 1890 for the construction of water works.

The value of coffee exported in 1894 was 2,817,488 rupees; the greater part of it, to the value of 1,808,138 rupees, being shipped to the United Kingdom. Cinchona, rated at 202,341 rupees, and tea 46,103,214 rupees, respectively, were exported. The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,892,968 lbs.; 1886, 7,849,888 lbs.; 1888, 23,820,471 lbs.; 1890, 45,799,518 lbs.; 1892, 72,282,525 lbs.; 1893, 82,269,353 lbs.; and 1894, 85,376,322 lbs. The other exports are coconut oil, kernels, coir, copra, and desiccated coconut, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, citronella oil, plumbago, and tobacco.

The exports are mainly to the United Kingdom, some going however to India, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and Australia. The imports are mainly rice from India, and textiles and coal from the United Kingdom.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the law of Criminal and Civil procedure respectively have been completed.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the *Gansabawas*, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1894 was 44,366, in schools aided by Government 86,968, and in unaided schools 32,576 making altogether a total of 163,910.

The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was 597,388, as compared with 1868, when the number of scholars was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for

vernacular education, small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, as, owing to retrenchment, the Department has been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools. One Government scholarship of 150*l.* for 4 years, to be spent at an English University, is awarded annually.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo which was opened at the beginning of 1884, and there are 10 branch institutions officered by young men trained in the Colombo School of Agriculture. Six of these men are paid by Government.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are ten. A central Technical Institute was founded in Colombo in 1893.

There is a Medical College, with a full staff of professors. The lectures are recognised by the examining bodies in Great Britain. There are two departments in the College, the Senior and the Junior. The former consists of students whose course of study extends over five years. A licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery is granted to each member of the Senior department who passes the prescribed examinations in the College. The members of the Junior department, after a training of three years, and after passing the prescribed examinations, are qualified to serve as medical practitioners, hospital assistants, dispensers and vaccinators. Female students were admitted from 1st May, 1892. There were 106 students attending during the session 1893-94, of whom 64 (57 males and 7 females) belonged to the Senior, and 42 (39 males and 3 females) to the Junior, department.

The Government maintains 45 hospitals exclusive of those for infectious diseases and sick prisoners, two asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers, and 162 dispensaries, of which 42 are attached to hospitals, and 120 independent institutions. Besides these, there are 13 hospitals with dispensaries attached, and 31 independent dispensaries in the planting districts, to afford medical aid to 1,555 estates, scheduled to 31 districts, and 26 sub-districts. There is a government medical staff consisting of one principal civil medical officer and inspector-general of hospitals, 64 officers having British qualifications, of whom one is a lady, 52 having licences of the Ceylon Medical College, 75 medical assistants of local training, 104 dispensers and hospital assistants, 9 inspectors of vaccination, and 99 vaccinators, of whom 2 are females, distributed throughout the island. The cost of working the department amounted in 1894 to rs. 1,266,712-75, the sum of rs. 332,436-58 being on account of estate medical aid. The receipts, which include cost of maintenance of paying patients in hospitals, sale of medicines, voluntary collections at dispensaries and medical college fees, &c., amounted to rs. 176,790-19. The export duty levied for the partial upkeep of the Estate Branch of the Department yielded rs. 82,857-26

Currency and Banking.

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in

circulation is exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount on the 31st December, 1894, was Rs. 8,915,000. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India, Limited. None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had Rs. 4,355,600, the Madras Bank Rs. 6,882,828, and the National Bank Rs. 1,187,916 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1890. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had 5½ lacs in deposit on 31st December, 1893.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, was established in 1832, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and the two together had on 31st December, 1894, Rs. 3,828,377 deposited.

Public Works.

The Colombo South-West Breakwater was commenced in 1875, and was completed in 1885. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve.

In 1893 a Northern Arm, a North-West Breakwater, and the reclamation of 26 acres on the east side of the harbour were sanctioned, and work in connection with these commenced in May, 1894.

The Northern Arm to be a rubble embankment, 1,000 feet long, in a westerly direction, with an entrance 700 feet wide between it and the North-West Breakwater.

The North-West breakwater to be similar in construction to the South-West breakwater, 2,670 feet long, in a south-westerly direction, with an entrance 800 feet wide between the breakwaters.

The total expenditure on the Harbour from 1875 to August 31st, 1894, is Rs. 10,637,076.

Works have been constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo. The water is stored in a great reservoir at Labugama 25 miles distant from Colombo, and conveyed by piping to the service reservoir at Maligakanda, whence it is distributed through the town. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,330,000.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—918 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 19½ miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government.

The lines of railway are distributed thus:—Colombo to Kandy (74½ miles), Kandy and Matale (17½ miles), Peradeniya Junction and Nawalapitiya (16½ miles), Nawalapitiya and Nanu-Oya (41½ miles), Nanu-Oya and Haputale (25½ miles), Haputale and Bunderawela (7½ miles), Maradana Junction and Kalutara South (27½ miles), Matara Quarry and Matara Points (1½ miles), Fort Junction and Wharf (1½ miles), Kalutara South and Alutgama (10½ miles), Alutgama and Galle (33½ miles), Polgahawelle and Kurunegala (18½ miles). The total

cost of construction up to 31st December, 1894, charged in accounts, was Rs. 49,394,346*. The receipts during 1894, rs. 5,555,058, and the expenditure Rs. 4,145,547. Of metalled roads there are 2,122.06 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 744.03 and 641.82 miles; of canals, 165.25 miles. The maintenance of 3,407.91 miles of road cost, in 1894, rs. 1,128,493.44, or an average rate of rs. 331.14 per mile. This is exclusive of roads within municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days' labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1894 a revenue of 965,537 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The amount expended in 1894 was Rs. 943,498. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended on irrigation in 1894 was Rs. 251,356.51.

Means of Communication.

1. A fortnightly mail service by P. and O. steamers between the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Straits and China, and Australia. 2. A fortnightly service between Marseilles, Ceylon, Straits and China, and India, by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. 3. A fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, calling at Colombo, Ceylon, by steamers of the Orient Navigation Company. 4. A fortnightly service by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company between Europe and Ceylon. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia and China by these steamers. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 15 to 18 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, and 14 days respectively. There is also a monthly mail service between Ceylon and Mauritius, which is carried on by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Letters, &c., from England reach Colombo in about 17 days (14½ minimum, 18½ maximum).

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Clan Line, the City Line, &c. The steamers of the first leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Rates of Postage.

On correspondence from Ceylon to all Postal Union and Non-Union Countries are as follows:—

For letters, per ½ oz.	15 cents.
For postcards, each	5 "
For reply postcards, each	10 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, per 2 oz.	3 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, every additional 2 oz.	2 "
For commercial papers, per 10 oz.	15 "
For commercial papers, every additional 2 oz.	3 "

* Galle, Bunderawela, and Kurunegala lines construction accounts not yet closed.

For patterns or samples, per 4 oz. . . . 5 cents.
 For patterns or samples, every additional
 2 oz. 8 "
 Fee for registration of any of the above-
 named articles 10 "
 Fee for an acknowledgment of the
 delivery of a registered article . . . 10 "

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talaimannar, and crosses the Paumben Channel.

List of Governors.*

1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
 1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1871 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
 1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
 1890 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
 1896 Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1885	12,650,863	12,611,207	2,955,159	3,561,192
1886	12,682,548	13,013,067	3,197,673	3,293,481
1887	13,441,688	13,313,038	3,371,087	4,142,357
1888	15,468,812	14,630,125	3,707,206	4,453,418
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281	4,100,241	4,831,965
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224	4,323,150	5,117,902
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079	4,869,472	5,696,940
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465	4,495,963	5,790,706
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108	4,853,097	6,152,393
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899	5,075,351	6,365,853

Public Debt, December, 1894, £3,563,976, and Rs. 3,312,923.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	11,242,289	32,603,257	1,286,792	45,132,338
1886	12,132,391	33,318,688	2,404,708	47,855,787
1887	12,803,906	35,045,103	2,463,127	50,312,136
1888	16,518,568	38,668,681	3,337,741	58,524,990
1889	18,088,808	38,197,953	4,408,373	60,695,135
1890	18,507,229	40,930,551	3,654,158	63,091,938
1891	19,340,560	44,733,809	2,561,013	66,635,382
1892	17,903,181	49,050,509	3,733,806	70,687,496
1893	18,051,950	49,761,738	3,714,922	72,340,662
1894	19,166,089	53,406,170	5,540,812	78,113,072

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	20,863,571	8,349,764	6,569,070	35,782,405
1886	20,117,327	7,334,268	7,448,203	34,899,798
1887	23,791,830	7,867,772	8,351,267	40,018,869
1888	24,877,775	6,713,332	7,792,027	39,383,134
1889	30,420,508	8,584,344	7,919,651	46,924,505
1890	33,196,676	10,160,950	7,769,712	51,127,338
1891	41,483,825	9,295,879	8,020,400	58,799,744
1892	39,960,831	11,436,490	10,874,603	62,271,924
1893	48,213,182	12,309,952	8,454,642	68,977,776
1894	53,558,074	11,396,297	7,272,805	72,027,176

The total customs revenue in 1894 was Rs. 4,931,967, being 6 per cent. of the imports.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1869.

Executive Council.

His Excellency Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Governor*.
 His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary*.
 His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., *Commanding the Forces*.
 C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General*.
 W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.
 F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., *Treasurer*.
Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Governor*.
 His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., *Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary*.
 His Excellency Major - General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., *Commanding the Forces*.
 C. P. Layard, *Attorney-General*.
 W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., *Auditor-General*.
 F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., *Treasurer*.
 A. R. Dawson, *Government Agent, Western Province*.
 A. Bailey, *Government Agent, Central Province*.
 L. F. Lee, *Principal Collector of Customs*.
 R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., *Director of Public Works*.
 P. Coomara Swamy, G. F. Walker.
 W. W. Mitchell, C.M.G. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
 A. de Alwis Seneviratna. H. L. Wendt.
 Sir J. J. Griminton, Kt.
Clerk, H. L. Crawford.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Rs. 80,000.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. J. Marken.
Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, His Excellency Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
Principal Assistant, Rs. 12,000.
Second ditto, H. L. Crawford, Rs. 7,200.
Cadets, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum:—
 G. W. Woodhouse, A. Beven, W. H. Carbery, and R. W. Byrde.
Maha Mudaliyar, Solomon Dias Bandaranayaka, Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 6,000.
Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 3,000.
Second Assistant ditto, H. G. Skeen, Rs. 2,500.
Third Assistant, H. M. Richards, Rs. 2,200.
Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 4,500.
Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. R. Dawson, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Negombo, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Kahutara, H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. A. King, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Kurunegala, G. Cookson, Rs. 4,000.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, S. Houghton, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Chilaw, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 7,200.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. Elliott, Rs. 14,400. *
Office Assistant, Galle, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, C. A. Murray, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Mátara, C. T. D. Vigers, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, H. Nevill, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, B. Hill, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 7,200.
Assistant Government Agent, Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaítiru, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, Anurádhapura, R. B. Hellings, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. Bailey, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mátala, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 7,200.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, C. A. Murray, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, W. L. Kindersley, Rs. 4,000.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Government Agent, H. Wace, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, H. O. Fox, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalle, F. H. Price, Rs. 7,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt., Rs. 25,000.
Private Secretary, A. M. White, Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, W. de Livera, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, G. H. Withers, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, E. H. Prius, Rs. 1,800.
Attorney-General, C. P. Layard, Rs. 18,000.
Solicitor-General, P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000.
Crown Counsel:—
 J. H. Templer, Rs. 8,000.
 E. C. Dumbleton, Rs. 6,000.
 Felix R. Dias, Rs. 5,000.
Office Assistant, N. E. Cooko, Rs. 4,500.
Registrar of Supreme Court, G. Grenier, Rs. 6,000.
Deputy ditto, ditto, E. Swan, Rs. 3,500.
2nd Deputy ditto, W. J. Stork, Rs. 3,000.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, Dodwell F. Browne, Rs. 14,400.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 14,400.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Police Magistrate, Colombo, J. D. Mason, Rs. 9,600.
 Kalutara, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 9,600.
 Negombo, G. C. Roosmalecoq, Rs. 9,600.
 Kurunégala, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 9,600.
 Badulla, Rs. 7,200.
 Ratnapura, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 7,200.
 Kegalla, H. White, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, P. Arunachalam, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Kandy, L. W. Booth, Rs. 7,200.
 Gampola, W. R. B. Sanders, Rs. 4,500.
 Matale, J. O'K. Murby, Rs. 4,000.
 Hattton, J. Northmore (acting), Rs. 4,500.
 Haldumulla, D. M. Steen, Rs. 4,500.
 Galagedera, T. B. Panabokke, Rs. 4,000.
 Pandurú, K. W. B. Macleod, Rs. 4,500.
 Kalutara, W. H. Moor, Rs. 4,500.
 Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler.
 Panwila, B. Constantine, Rs. 4,000.
 Ariawela, Philip de Saram, Rs. 4,500.

Itinerant Police Magistrate, Province of Sabaragamuwa, J. C. Molamuro.

Ditto, Western Province, Peter de Saram.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, Rs. 14,400.
 Tangulla, S. M. Burrows, Rs. 7,200.
 Mátara, E. M. D. C. Short, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
 Galle, C. Eardley-Wilmot, Rs. 7,200.
 Hambantota, C. A. Murray.
 Balapititnadara, C. R. Cumberland, Rs. 4,000.
 Mátara, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 4,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anurádhapura, H. H. Cameron.
 Batticaloa, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 9,600.
 Chilaw, E. T. Noyes.
 Trincomalee, H. Nevill.
 Mannar, W. H. Jackson.
 Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaítiru, E. F. Hopkins.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Jaffna, B. Horsburgh, Rs. 4,500.
 Point Pedro and Chávakachcheri, F. Bowes, Rs. 4,000.
 Kays, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.
 Chilaw, W. E. Thorpe, Rs. 4,000.
Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anurádhapura, R. B. Hellings.
Fiscal, Western Province, The Government Agent, Western Province.
Deputy Fiscal, J. S. Driberg, Rs. 4,500.
Ditto, Central Province, W. E. Davidson, Rs. 4,500.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, L. F. Lec, Rs. 14,400.
Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.
Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.*Collector, The Government Agent.**Assistant Collector, , Rs. 4,500.***NORTHERN PROVINCE.***Collector, R. W. Ievers, (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,500.***EASTERN PROVINCE.***Collector, F. C. Fisher (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan, Rs. 4,000.***Harbour Department.***Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 9,000.**Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.**Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan.**Jaffna, R. W. Ievers.**Batticaloa, F. C. Fisher.**Hambantota, C. A. Murray.***Public Works Department.***Director of Public Works, R. K. MacBride, M.I.C.E., C.M.G., Rs. 15,000.**Financial and Office Assistant, H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 7,500.**Second Financial and Office Assistant, F. J. Pigott, Rs. 4,000.**Prov. Engineer, Central Province, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Prov. Engineer, Western Province, T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Prov. Engineer, Southern Province, A. Murray, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, Uva, L. Creasy, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, Eastern Province, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, North-Western Provinces, H. B. Christie, Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Assistant, Northern Province, H. A. Grant, Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Engineer, North Central Provinces, H. E. H. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuma, H. Ewart, Rs. 6,000.**Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 6,000.***District Engineers:—***1st Grade.—E. J. H. Christie, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Hawkes, R. Macpherson, Rs. 6,000; A. E. Williams, L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., F. W. Johnson, A.M.I.C.E., J. MacDonnell, H. F. Tomalin, C. A. Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E., P. M. Bingham, A. W. Taffs, Rs. 5,000; T. R. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., W. W. Pole Fletcher, A. Stanley Colls, W. C. Price, G. Waddell, T. H. Chapman, C. V. Bellamy, C. F. Emerson, E. Caldecott, H. Bucknell, Rs. 4,000.**2nd Grade.—W. B. Gregson, R. W. J. Crabbe, O. de Kretser, A. E. Mayes, S.I.C.E., A. D. Rengannathan, R. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., R. A. Powell, A. R. Tocke, Rs. 3,000; J. G. Driberg, Rs. 3,000.**3rd Grade.—C. Sabapathy, Rs. 3,000, G. S. Goodman, S.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, K. G. Carbe, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. F. Court, Rs. 3,000, W. C. Simmons, Rs. 2,500, N. M. Walker, Rs. 2,000, E. S. W. Silver, Rs. 2,500, M. Summukam, Rs. 2,500, A. H. Amvardt, Rs. 2,000, F. Andovici, Rs. 2,000.***Irrigation Officers:—***H. Parker, Rs. 7,000; J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,500.***Central Irrigation Board.***President, His Excellency the Governor**Members, Government Agent, Western Province.**Surveyor General.**Director of Public Works.**Sir J. J. Grinlinton.***Secretary,****Survey Department.***Surveyor-General, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 12,000.**Trigonometrical Assistant, A. E. Wackrill, Rs. 5,000.**1st Chief Surveyor, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 8,000.**2nd Ditto, H. L. Ward, Rs. 6,500.**3rd Ditto, S. J. C. More, Rs. 6,500.**4th Ditto, P. D. Warren, Rs. 6,500.**5th Ditto, C. H. Allen, Rs. 5,500.**6th Ditto, C. C. M. Fyers, Rs. 5,000.***District Surveyors:—***E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 5,000; J. L. Hampton, S.**Snowden, Rs. 4,500; R. B. Campbell, Rs.**4,500; J. W. Viner, Rs. 4,500; F. W. B.**Campbell, Rs. 4,000; H. P. Lovering, Rs.**4,000; H. Erskine, Rs. 4,000; A. E. Maddock,**Rs. 4,000; G. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 4,000;**H. C. Berwick, Rs. 3,500; J. B. M. Ridout,**Rs. 3,500; R. S. Templeton, Rs. 3,500;**J. W. Davidson, Rs. 3,250; H. O. Barnard,**Rs. 3,250.***Registrar-General's Department.***Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 9,600.**Assistant Registrar, R. G. Anthonisz, Rs. 2,500.***Post-Office.***Postmaster-General and Director-General of Tele-**graphs, T. F. B. Skinner, Rs. 18,000.**Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 6,000.**Additional Assistant, W. C. Macready, Rs. 3,000.***Telegraphs.***Superintendent Post Office Telegraphs, E. O. Walker, C.I.E., Rs. 6,000.**Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, H. Trimen, M.B., F.R.S., Rs. 8,000.**Superintendent of the Hakgala Botanic Gardens, W. Nock, Rs. 4,500.**Director of the Colombo Museum, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.**Librarian of the Colombo Museum, G. A. Joseph, Rs. 2,000.**Conservator of Forests, A. F. Broun, Rs. 12,000; 10 Assistant Conservators, and 5 Foresters.***Department of Public Instruction.***Director, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 10,000.**Inspector of Schools, A. Walker, Rs. 6,000.**Ditto, A. van Cuylenburg, Rs. 5,000.**Ditto, R. H. Leembenggen, Rs. 4,000.**Inspector of Schools, E. A. Seneviratne, Rs. 2,500**Principal of the Royal College, J. Harward, Rs. 9,600.**1st Principal Assistant, Cyril B. Nicholas, B.A., Rs. 4,000.**Mathematical and Science Master, L. Walker, Rs. 4,000.**Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, O. Driberg, Rs. 3,000.**Superintendent of the Technical Institute, E. Human, Rs. 5,000.*

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, J. D. Macdonald, Rs. 5,500.

Colonial Surgeons:—

W. Dias, M.D., M.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

J. Attygalle, M.D. Aberd., M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 6,500.

J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.O.P., Lond., Rs. 10,590.

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, J. B. Spence, M.B., Rs. 7,500.

Physician in charge of the General Hospital, and Superintendent of Medical Stores:—

T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M., Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 5,000; E. Gratiaen, Rs. 5,000; J. Carbery, M.D. Rs. 5,000; W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 5,000; W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 5,000; P. F. Solomons, Rs. 4,500; G. P. Schokman, Rs. 4,500; E. de Livera, Rs. 4,500; H. A. Moraes, Rs. 4,500; W. H. Swan, Rs. 4,000; S. Fernando, Rs. 4,000; F. Oorloff, Rs. 4,000; J. H. Ebell, Rs. 4,000; W. E. Rudd, Rs. 4,000; F. G. Spittol, Rs. 3,500; H. A. Keegel, Rs. 3,500; H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Rs. 3,500; N. Eliyatamly, Rs. 3,000; W. H. Meier, Rs. 3,000; E. Modder, Rs. 3,000; O. Johnson, Rs. 3,000; S. Hallock, Rs. 1,500; W. E. Leembruggan, Rs. 1,500.

*Estates Medical Staff:—*H. Thornhill and C. F. Griffin, Rs. 6,000 each; J. Craib, Rs. 5,500.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Superintendents, W. S. Murray, E. Creasy, L. Holland, and J. Rudd.

Assistant Superintendents, J. S. de Saram, H. B. Lowndes, G. A. Vanhouten, W. Gordon Cumming, C. L. Tranchell, J. P. Armstrong.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 10,000.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, R. E. Firminger, Rs. 6,500.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, W. J. Gorman, Rs. 12,000.

Railway Storekeeper, D. S. Power, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant ditto, T. Twynam, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England:—

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and an allowance of Rs. 3,580 to meet incidental expenses, including travelling, &c.

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

Chaplains:—

Ven. C. Boyd, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. C. Koch, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. J. Watt, Kandy, Rs. 4,500.

Rev. S. Lindsay, Wolfendahl Church, Colombo, Rs. 4,500.

*Roman Catholic Church:—*The Most Rev. T. A. Mellizan, O.M.I.

Archdiocese of Colombo, Archbishop of Colombo; Very Rev. C. Collin, Vicar-General.

Kandy Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Pagnani, O.S.B., Bishop of Kandy; Very Rev. C. J. B. Fernando, O.S.B., Vicar-General.

Jaffna Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Joulain, Bishop of Jaffna, Very Rev. L. Mauriot, Vicar-General.

Independent Catholic Mission of Ceylon, Superintending Authority:—

Very Rev. A. F. X. Alvaris.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 12,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 7,200.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 7,200.

Locomotive Engineer, A. E. Brown, Rs. 7,200.

Accountant, T. Wylie, Rs. 5,000.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. L. Moley, Vice-Consul in Ceylon; H. F. Blyth, Consular Agent, Galle; W. N. S. Twynam, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—A. T. Schulze, Consul, Colombo; T. S. Clark, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—P. R. Schnell, Consul, Colombo; A. T. Schulze, Consular Agent, Colombo.

Denmark—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

France—C. Ruinat, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

German Empire.—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Italy—R. Remmers, Consul in Ceylon.

Netherlands—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo,

H. F. Blyth, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Portugal—A. Forsyth, Consul, Colombo.

Spain—A. Forsyth, Vice-Consul at Colombo and Galle.

Turkey—Hussan Lebbe Marikar, Abdul Medjid Effendi, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia—E. de Frisch, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

Persia—Mohammed Ismail Mohammed Ali.

Military and Naval Officers.

Brigadier-General, Major-Gen. Clive Justice, C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp, Liout. Clive Justice.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. R. B. Williams.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blake, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Beresford. *Officer Commanding Army Service Corps*, Lieut.-Col. R. B. McComb.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Capt. G. Hearn.

District Paymaster, Major H. F. Webster.

Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Maturin.

Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Trincomalee, E. A. de Ridder.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles (equal to Gloucestershire). Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

South Georgia, a group of islands 54½° S., and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Rocne in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited, and almost perpetually icebound. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883. The total area of the colony is about 7,500 square miles (equal to Wales).

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by Franco, and Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis on E. Falkland. Bougainville was bought out by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1764. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of W. Falkland, and left a small garrison, which was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. It was restored next year, but abandoned in 1774, and no further formal occupation made till in 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

General Description.

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 694. There is a small hamlet at Darwin. Stanley is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1893, 6 vessels, of a total tonnage of 249 tons. It has a fine inner and an outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going round Cape Horn. There are 2 Government schools there, with 151 pupils, 1 school of the Falkland Islands Company, at Darwin, with 24 pupils, and a Roman Catholic school at Stanley, with 56 pupils, and 2 private schools for infants with an attendance

of 71. The attendance is about two-thirds of the numbers on the rolls.

The climate is healthy, though severe. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 60° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The average annual rainfall is 28.80 inches. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

In the main the Islands are a wild stretch of moorland, but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussac grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat. On all the small islands along the coast this grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos.

The main industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to Chili and Patagonia. Meat has lately been exported to England in refrigerators. There were, in 1894—3,294 horses, 8,192 horned cattle, 763,244 sheep.

The chief export is wool. The other exports consist of frozen mutton, sheep skins, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow. The imports consist of textiles, alcohol, hardware, general supplies, and ship's stores.

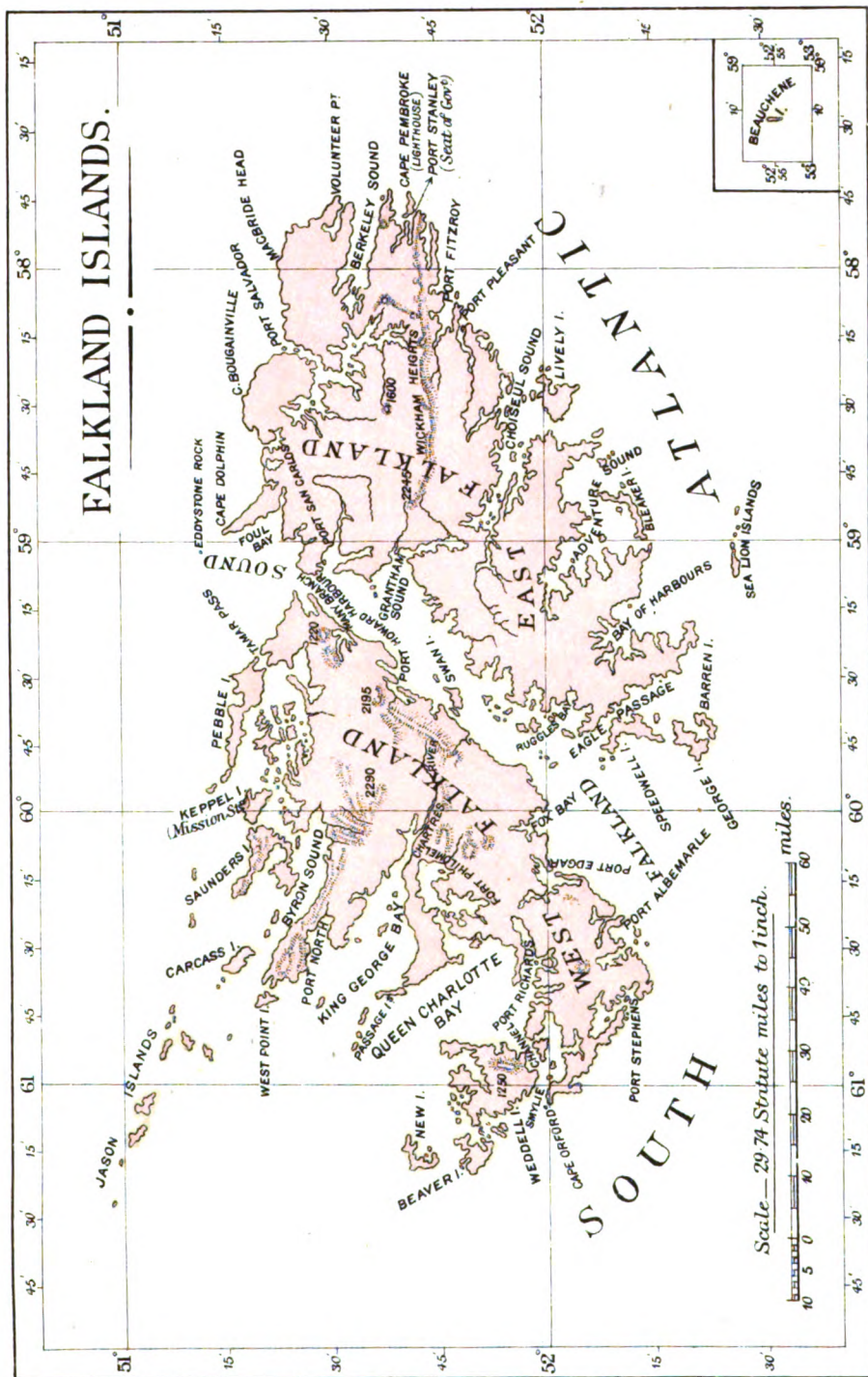
Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government savings bank of the usual type was established, in which on 30th September, 1894, the deposits were 32,733½, belonging to 250 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 108,684 acres purchased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years past paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Its capital is 100,000*l.*, all paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in the islands by A. E. Bailion, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.



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Means of Communication.

There is mail communication with England every 21 days. The German "Kosmos" Steamship Company steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao nine times a year, and nine times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies four weeks. Mails to the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, whence they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the homeward voyage. Postage to the United Kingdom is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; to the rest of Europe $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; there is an internal post 1d. the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Parcel postage to London, 9d. per lb. The nearest station in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video. There is a lighthouse at Cape Horn maintained by the Board of Trade at an annual cost of 600*l*.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Population.

(Nearly all of whom are of European extraction.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1885	710	340	1,050
1886	1,080	720	1,800
1887	1,128	716	1,843
1889	approximately		1,926
1890			
1891 census	1,086	703	1,789
1892	1,097	711	1,808
1893	1,116	728	1,844
1894	1,146	766	1,902

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.
Colonel Moody, 1842.
W. H. Rennie, 1848.
Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.
Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.
W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.
Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.
T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G., 1876.
Thomas Kerr, 1880.
A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).
Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.
E. Pakenham Brooks, 1889 (Administrator).
Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1889.
Fred Shedden Sanginetti, 1891 (Administrator).
Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1891 (Governor).
George Melville, C.M.G., 1893 (Administrator).
Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1893 (Governor).
Thos. A. Thompson, 1894 (Administrator).

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	10,438	7,598	14,105	23,105
1886	9,295	7,951	17,866	26,044
1887	8,963	9,128	86,322	87,367
1888	8,951	8,818	9,802	54,960
1889	8,628	9,720	8,849	31,637
1890	9,492	9,389	9,142	82,128
1891	11,551	13,302	18,643	86,209
1892	11,485	10,947	22,810	89,072
1893	11,450	11,388	14,718	59,754
1894	11,958	12,395	21,661	71,013

There is no public debt.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	89,887	—	8,427	48,314
1886	66,626	—	8,906	78,602
1887	58,407	—	8,378	66,785
1888	48,865	—	5,143	54,008
1889	49,789	—	5,927	55,716
1890	61,842	—	5,340	67,182
1891	63,128	—	4,699	67,827
1892	62,555	—	7,583	70,138
1893	64,571	—	6,555	71,126
1894	54,500	—	7,770	62,270

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	95,768	—	2,078	97,846
1886	97,964	—	10,982	108,946
1887	104,128	—	3,867	107,995
1888	87,227	—	1,516	88,743
1889	112,342	—	3,760	116,102
1890	114,592	—	1,273	115,865
1891	128,859	—	1,893	130,752
1892	121,305	—	5,007	126,312
1893	130,319	—	4,553	134,872
1894	130,071	—	1,730	131,801

The total customs revenue in 1894 was 3,185*l*.

Executive Council.

Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Governor.
F. Craigie Halkett, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
Samuel Hamilton, Colonial Surgeon.
C. W. Hill, Clerk of Council.

Legislative Council.

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., Governor.
T. A. Thompson, Judge.
F. Craigie Halkett, Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.
S. Hamilton, Colonial Surgeon.
J. J. Felton } unofficial.
A. E. Baillon }
C. W. Hill, Clerk of Council.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1,200*l*.
Judge and Police Magistrate T. A. Thompson, 500*l*, and 20*l*. as auditor.

Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, &c., Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, F. Craigie Halkett, 450l. and quarters.

Government Clerk, Shipping Master, and Clerk to Councils, C. W. Hill, 250l., and fees.

Treasury Clerk, W. Coulson, 125l.

Colonial Surgeon, Public Vaccinator, and President Board of Health, Samuel Hamilton, 800l., and fees.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Dr. M. Keay, 200l., and fees.

Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150l. (paid by Board of Trade).

Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170l., and fees.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600l. (paid by the South American Missionary Society).

Colonial Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A., 800l.

Assistant Minister, Rev. Canon E. C. Aspinall, 100l.

Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, 50l.

Chief Constable, Inspector of Nuisances, Storekeeper, and Sheriff, George Hurst, 200l.

Messenger, H. Coulson, 30l.

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, J. H. Miller.

Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, A. E. Baillon.

Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, A. E. Baillon.

Vice-Consul for the United States, J. Smith.

FIJI.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotumah consists of all islands, rocks, reefs, between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,432 square miles, Taviani, 217 square miles, Kadavu, 124 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,435 square miles (about equal to Wales).

Physical Features.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old

volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of *Casuarina* and *Pandanus*.

Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, but is not worked. There are also traces of gold, silver (chloride), antimony, manganese, and other metals.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Sigatoka, the Nadi, and Barivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "dalo" (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

Rotumah.

The Island of Rotumah, situated in $12^{\circ}30'$ S. lat., $177^{\circ}10'$ E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hofua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1891 to number 2,219, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which about 300 tons is shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from the seat of government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European commissioner resides on the island, and is, under the governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The commissioner's court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the supreme court of Fiji. There are three native stipendiary magistrates who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the governor,

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also. The framing of local laws is entrusted to the Rotumah Regulation Board (consisting of the resident commissioner, the chiefs, and magistrates). Their enactments are subject to the approval of the legislative council of Fiji.

Population

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; in 1868 at 150,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic diseases which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. The population of the colony, as ascertained at the census of 1881 and 1891 respectively, was found to be as follows:—

Class of population.	Census of 1881.			Census of 1891.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Europeans	1,879	792	2,671	1,273	768	2,036	—	635
Half-Castes	387	384	771	529	549	1,076	—	305
Indians	200	200	400	4,998	2,470	7,468	6,860	—
Polynesians	5,629	471	6,100	1,923	314	2,267	8,803	—
Fijians	60,819	53,849	114,748	56,445	49,363	105,800	8,948	—
Rotumans	1,126	1,326	2,452	1,068	1,163	2,219	233	—
Others	93	63	156	143	171	314	158	—
Total	70,401	57,085	127,486	66,367	54,818	121,180	7,318	18,640
Not decrease during the decade	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	6,806
Estimate 31st Dec., 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

The enumeration of the Fijian population in 1881 was somewhat incorrect, inasmuch as there was then a tendency on the part of the natives to exaggerate the strength and importance of their various divisions. By the time that the census of 1891 came to be made, that tendency had taken a turn in the opposite direction, under the impression that the assessment of taxes would follow the result of the enumeration. The birth and death returns furnished during the ten years, and believed to be fairly accurate, indicate a decrease of about 20% in the native Fijian population. The births among the native population in 1884 were 4,620, and the deaths 4,620. The birth rate was 47.7, and the death rate 44.53 per mill. The death rate among native children is excessive.

Indian immigration has almost taken the place of Polynesian immigration, hence the respective increase and decrease in the population of Indians and Polynesians.

It has been found that Indian labourers are both cheaper and more suitable than Polynesians for work on sugar plantations. The Indian immigrant population now exceeds 100,000 souls.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions give the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1891:—

Wesleyan	98,257
Roman Catholic Mission	4,864
Total	103,121

History

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Captain Cook in 1770. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the island of the "Bounty," seized part of the crew in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries arrived in Fiji in 1855, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1874, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long fell into mutual hostility, and the Ministry finally governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1860 on many grounds, and in August, 1874, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commissioner Gordon, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maun, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October

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1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable. Paludal fevers have never been met with.

The highest shade temperature at Suva in 1894 was 98° in the months of February and March, and the lowest 59° in July. The total rainfall during the year was, at Suva, 111.80 inches. There is great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but April to October is the driest period. Between December and April is the hurricane season.

Constitution.

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd Jan., 1875. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and four official members, and when sitting for the re-hearing of claims of land, under Ordinance No. 25 of 1879, consists of the ordinary members, with the Chief Justice, the Commissioner for Lands, and Mr. W. S. Carew.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and six official and six non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 450 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the Island of Viti Levu, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and suburbs numbered 834 at the census of 1891. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1893, 6 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 180 tons. During the year 1894 seagoing certificates were issued by the Marine Board to 196 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,793; of these 55 were owned by Europeans (tonnage 749), and 141 by natives (tonnage 1,046).

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce. The produce contributed consists of sugar-cane, copra, tobacco, yagona (*Macropiper methysticum*), cotton, maize, beche-de-mer, and occasionally green fruit and yams.

Sugar-cane is disposed of to the sugar mills under contracts which are generally entered into for a term of years. Copra (the principal item in which native taxes are paid) and cotton are sold by public tender annually, the contractor agreeing to give a fixed price per ton for all that is received.

Tobacco, maize, and other products are sold by tender or by public auction as the quantity from time to time contributed, and the state of the market will allow or renders expedient.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money. The amount thus returned in 1894 was 11,915*l.* 10*s.*

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

Local Government.

A municipality was established in 1887 in Levuka, and in 1882 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of ratable property; but special rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1894 were: Suva town board, 1,491*l.* and 1,479*l.*; ditto school board, 679*l.* and 814*l.*; Levuka town board, 961*l.* and 977*l.*; ditto school board, 518*l.* and 519*l.*

Total receipts of local authorities, 3,650*l.*; total expenditure, 3,789*l.*, in addition to the revenue and expenditure of the native local districts above referred to.

Education.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of separate school boards within the constituted districts (at present only Suva and Levuka are so constituted). The expenses of the boards are to be paid out of the "School Fund" of each district, consisting (1) Of an annual grant on the average attendance on a scale fixed by the Governor in Council, and (2) Of a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant.

Education is free to children within the school districts between six and fourteen years of age. A fee is charged to children not residing within the school district, or who are under or above the school age. The ordinary subjects of an English education are taught, and fees are charged for tuition in special subjects.

There are two common schools under these school boards, one in Suva with 99 scholars, and one in Levuka with 106 scholars on the roll.

There is also a Roman Catholic school for Europeans in Levuka, and one in Suva, with an attendance of 112.

There is a Government technical school on the island of Vitilevu, within ten miles of Suva, where 78 native youths are instructed in primary education, planting, boat building, and other industrial pursuits. The school is partly self-supporting.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions provide entirely for the education of the natives throughout the group. The former have 1,942 schools, with 2,382 native teachers, and 86,158 scholars.

The latter have 143 schools, with 2,010 scholars.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The Bank of New Zealand has two branches in Fiji—at Suva and Levuka.

Provision is made by Ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank, which will shortly be opened. There is no Government note issue.

Industries.

The trade and commerce of the Colony depends for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bananas and pineapples.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only 3½ tons were exported. Since that date the cultivation of kidney cotton has revived, and now gives indications of expansion. In the meantime, the fruit trade with the neighbouring Australasian colonies had arisen, after the establishment, through Government subsidy, of regular steam communication with Sydney. This trade increased year by year, until it ranked as the export second only in importance to that of sugar.

The quantity of fruit exported during the year 1892 was 788,100 bunches of bananas, 5,555 cases, and 3 packages (pineapples for the most part), and 65 cwts. of dried fruit, which, valued at 1s. 6d. per bunch and 12s. per package on an average, amounts to 62,564*l.*, but owing to the competition of Queensland and the maintenance of high rates of freight from Fiji the export fell, in 1893, to 348,599 bunches, and 17,421 cases of fruit, valued at 36,597*l.* In 1894 a slight increase was experienced, the export having amounted to 390,746 bunches and 33,014 cases of fruit, valued at 49,114*l.* Freights have been reduced to a lower scale than has previously prevailed. The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas and pineapples, but there is a small export of oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, grenadillas, and perhaps mangoes and guavas, which might well be extended.

The following table will illustrate the expansion of the trade in the three staple exports of the Colony:—

(c)

Year.	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	COPRA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons	£	£	tons	£
1875	96	3,417	97	3,871	40,058
1880	593	20,920	5,216	7,339	109,752
1890	15,291	244,655	57,563	4,657	42,901
1891	20,470	327,526	61,573	6,669	63,039
1892	18,883	302,133	62,564	6,067	50,812
1893	15,389	246,231	36,598	4,790	42,235
1894	27,265	436,245	49,115	5,833	57,261

The other principal exports in 1894 consisted of:—Peanuts, 130 tons, valued at 2,435*l.*; desiccated cocoanut, 14 tons 5 cwt., valued at 80*l.*; cotton, kidney, 19 tons 6 cwt., valued at 741*l.*; colonial distilled spirit, 133,971 gallons, valued at 16,746*l.*; cocoanuts, 2,496*l.*; wool, 1,161*l.* Minor exports consist of arrowroot, bark, ginger, tortoise shell, gum, angora hair, hides, mats, pearl shell, plants and seeds, sandalwood, tea, tobacco, turtles, yams, cocoanuts, wool, and bêche-de-mer.

The cultivation of a superior class of tobacco, specially adapted for use as cigar wrappers, is being entered on by Europeans. The growth of rice has also been commenced, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the markets the cultivation of sugar cane is being extended.

About 90 per cent. of the trade of the Colony is with the Australian colonies and New Zealand. There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, and all trade between Fiji and Great Britain consequently passes through those colonies.

Means of Communication.

There is regular steam communication with the following places outside the colony: Sydney, (5 to 8 days), three or four times a month; Melbourne (10 days), monthly; Auckland (4 days), fortnightly, in connection with the San Francisco Mail Service. Many extra steamers run during the sugar season. Since the end of 1893, Suva has been a port of call of the Canadian-Australian line of steamers running between Sydney and Vancouver. The Colony joins the other Australian Colonies in subsidising the mail service by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient lines of mail steamers.

Postage to the United Kingdom, *via* Vancouver or *via* Brindisi, 2½*d.* per ½ oz., *via* San Francisco, 5*d.*; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 2*d.* per ½ oz. Internal postal rates: town 1*d.*, country 2*d.* per ½ oz.; newspapers 1*d.* A Parcels Post with the United Kingdom was established in June, 1890. The rate of postage is two shillings for the first 2 lbs., and one shilling per lb. thereafter.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on 1st September, 1891.

Letters from England sent *via* Sydney reach Fiji in about fifty days, letters *via* San Francisco in about forty-three days, and letters *via* Vancouver in about 35 days.

The number of letters, newspapers, and book packets received and despatched by the Post Office during the year 1894 is given in the following statement:—

exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Defence.

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,582 men. The Colonial contribution for 1894 was rs. 1,394,559. Trincomalee is a fortified Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1894, consisted of 1,283 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14·67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,008,466, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military, shipping, and estates):—

Western Province ...	763,187
Central ditto ...	474,487
Northern ditto ...	319,193
Southern ditto ...	489,761
Eastern ditto ...	148,727
North-Western Province ...	320,032
North-Central ditto ...	75,319
Province of Uva ...	159,155
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	258,605

Total 3,008,466

Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000 Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population: there are about 600,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092; Badulla, 5,548; Kurunegala, 4,676; Anurādhapura, 2,497.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

	Acres.
Rice ...	564,844
Other Grain ...	122,329
Coffee ...	20,931
Tea ...	531,466
Cinchona ...	2,062
Coconuts ...	854,221
Cinnamon ...	39,816
Tobacco ...	10,114
Cocoa ...	26,708

There are 525 plumbago mines in the island, giving an aggregate yield of over 23,000 tons of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,353,000. There are 171 gem and a few iron quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on on the banks which fringe the east coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The revenue derived from this source fluctuates considerably, as appears from the following statements:—

1860, rs. 375,120; 1874, rs. 101,587; 1879, rs. 84,567; 1880, rs. 200,152; 1881, rs. 599,533; 1884, rs. 33,658; 1887, rs. 400,766; 1888, rs. 804,312; 1889, rs. 499,201; 1890, rs. 315,452.

The highest price realised by the sale of the pearl oysters was in 1860, the average being rs. 129 per thousand. There was a very successful fishery in 1891, which realised rs. 961,542, the largest revenue since 1814.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, and Ratnapura, amounted in 1893 to 1,916,453 rupees, and their expenditure in the same year to 1,898,124 rupees.

DIVISION OF TARKA.

C.C. and R.M., J. Ford, 500*l.*
Clerks, W. F. Rose, 220*l.*; W. C. F. 'Zimmerman',
 120*l.*

DIVISION OF TULBACH.

C.C. and R.M., E. J. Philpott, 500*l.*
Clerk, R. J. van der Rut, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF UITENHAGE.

C.C. and R.M., A. H. Garcia, 650*l.*
Clerks, W. B. Magennis, 190*l.*; W. L. Bovell, 270*l.*;
 E. L. Becker, 90*l.*; F. J. van Aardt, 90*l.*

DIVISION OF UNIONDALE.

C.C. and R.M., C. J. Roux, 500*l.*, allee. 80*l.*
Clerk, P. Wither, 175*l.*

DIVISION OF VAN RHYNSDORP.

C.C. and R.M., T. E. W. Wright, 500*l.*
Clerk, V. E. Bradshaw, 175*l.*; allee. 15*l.*

VENTERSTADT.

Assistant R.M., J. W. Kuys, 325*l.*, allee. 50*l.*

DIVISION OF VICTORIA EAST.

C.C. and R.M., A. W. Baker, 500*l.*
Clerk, R. G. Crozier, 270*l.*

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

C.C. and R.M., Holt Oles, 600*l.*
Clerks, J. H. Veale, 260*l.*, allee. 15*l.*; W. J. Watney,
 155*l.*, allee. 15*l.*

WELLINGTON.

Asst. R.M., W. le Sueur, 875*l.*

DIVISION OF WILLOWMORE.

C.C. and R.M., F. E. Allman, 500*l.*
Clerk, J. F. Herbst, 165*l.*

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

C.C. and R.M., F. G. C. Graham, 550*l.*
Clerks, F. J. Jansen, 210*l.*; J. G. van Alphen, 90*l.*

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

C.C. and R.M., I. N. P. de Villiers, 600*l.*, and qrs.
Clerks, J. A. Smellekamp, 250*l.*; H. F. J. Borcherds, 175*l.*

DISTRICT OF WYNBERG.

R.M., D. G. H. Cloete, 520*l.*, and 20*l.* allee.
Clerks, R. H. Myburgh, 250*l.*; D. G. Tennant, 120*l.*
Relieving Clerks, W. M. Eustace, 235*l.*, and 60*l.*
 allee., and H. E. Gadd, 250*l.*, and 60*l.* allee.
Divisional Inspector, W. B. G. Blenkins, 600*l.*

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

District No. 2. M. B. Robinson, Kimberley
 (paid as Chief of Detective
 Dept.).

TREASURY.

Treasurer, Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*
Private Secretary, W. A. Collard,
Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General, Receiver-
General, and Paymaster-General of the Colony,
 H. M. H. Orpen, 900*l.*
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer,
 J. H. Collard, 750*l.*
Chief Accountant, A. Pollock, 400*l.*
Principal Clerk, W. A. Collard, 400*l.*
Examiner of Accounts, P. Ratuier, 200*l.*

Correspondence and Record Branch.

Clerks, A. H. Day, 230*l.*; H. T. Piers, 200*l.*, H.
 M. Cameron, 120*l.*; and S. E. Horwood, 120*l.*

Receiver-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, H. M. Tritton, 850*l.*
Clerk, J. G. Rose-Innes, 145*l.*

Paymaster-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, A. H. Stubbs, 800*l.*
Clerks, G. J. Beyers, 175*l.*; and V. Faure, 90*l.*

Accounting and Pension Fund's Branch.

Accountant, B. E. Shepperson, 250*l.*
Clerks, P. G. van Breda, 200*l.*; G. C. Haussmann,
 200*l.*; W. A. Krige, 120*l.*; and W. H. L. Fried-
 dricks, 110*l.*

Inspector of Chests and Accounts' Branch.

Inspector of Chests and Accounts, T. F. W. de
 Villiers, 600*l.*
Assistants, F. S. Stapleton, 330*l.*; and P. Davidson,
 200*l.*

Agent-General's Department in London.

(1 and 2, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Agent-General, Hon. Sir D. Tennant, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 750*l.*;
Accountant, W. H. Wilson, 500*l.*
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Tricker, 180*l.*
Inspector of Stamps, T. A. Gates, 175*l.*
Principal Clerk, W. B. Heagerty, 460*l.*
Shorthand Writer, J. Stephens, 260*l.*
Clerks, W. L. Hooper, 165*l.*; T. S. Gee, 165*l.*; H.
 Erskine, 120*l.*; W. D. Tidd, 200*l.*; M. Taylor,
 114*l.*; E. F. G. Challenger, 120*l.*
Emigration Agent, W. C. Burnett, 250*l.* (and 150*l.*
 pension).

Stamp Branch.

Distributor, G. W. A. Cloete, 525*l.*
Clerk, A. E. du Toit, 175*l.*

Excise, Licenses, and Stamps Branch.

Controller, T. Crowe, 750*l.*
Assistant Controller, W. Ledlie, 450*l.*
Departmental Auditor, L. B. Smuts, 250*l.*
Clerks, H. H. Short, 185*l.*; F. J. G. Brand, 185*l.*;
 and D. G. E. Bergh, 180*l.*
Inspectors, H. L. Creed, 385*l.*; E. A. Thomas, 310*l.*;
 H. M. Orpen, 245*l.*; D. F. Martin, 205*l.*; and
 P. M. T. Arnold, 200*l.*

Customs.

General Management Department.

Collector and Principal Controller of Customs and
Navigation Laws, and Principal Registrar of
Shipping, F. W. Burrows, 900*l.*

Assistant to ditto, and Chief Clerk, J. D. Overbeek, 650l.
Principal Clerk, J. W. Honey, 400l.
Accountant, Departmental Auditor, R. W. C. T. Wehr, 500l.
Statistical Clerks, J. de V. Heckroodt, 410l.; W. W. Speid, 300l.; P. H. Berrangé, 300l.; J. M. Shea, 250l.; H. C. Kolbe, 200l.; P. A. Myburgh, 160l.; A. E. Louw, 130l.; W. J. C. De Smidt, 120l.
Examiner of Ships' Papers, W. Thompson, 250l.

PORT OF CAPE TOWN.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, J. O. Hoets, 475l.
Clerks, F. Nicholson, 260l.; R. M. Brien, 200l.; R. S. Brownlee, 180l.; T. A. Gately, 140l.
Surveyor of Customs and Measuring Surveyor, H. Le Sueur, 600l.
Examining Officers, F. G. Gattey, 340l.; I. A. Sampson, 300l.; P. G. M. Borchersds, 380l.; A. J. S. Lewis, 210l.; E. C. Orpen, 240l.; C. H. McLeod, 170l.
Assistant Examining Officer, A. H. Smyth, 140l.

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Warehousekeeper, C. A. Horne (also R.M.), 200l.
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. De Smidt, 30l. (also Clerk to R.M.).

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, C. W. Pearson, 550l.

PORT OF KNYSNA.

Officer of Customs, M. J. Jackson, 50l. (also R.M.).
Indoor Clerk, H. Jackson, 170l.

PLETTENBERG BAY.

Officer of Customs, J. F. Sewell, 100l.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Orpen, 850l.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 500l.
Clerks, A. P. Murray, 850l.; J. H. G. V. Hoets, 200l.; H. de R. Magennis, 180l.; A. Butler, 160l.; R. J. Thatcher, 150l.; L. L. Bayne, W. T. Anthony, D. J. Daly and H. C. Bauermeister, 120l. each.
Assistant Surveyor, G. C. Chase, 500l.
Examining Officers, P. Hertslet, 400l.; R. J. de Korte, 320l.; F. W. Watermeyer, 260l.; O. C. H. Strong, 250l.; H. R. Eaton, 200l.; G. O. Smith, 180l.; and B. V. O'Riley, 170l.
Assistant Examining Officer, F. E. L. Harries, 140l.

PORT OF KIMBERLEY (INLAND STATION).

Principal Officer of Customs, C. D. E. Bell, 500l. (acting).
Locker, T. L. Kenna, 144l. (also Acting Clerk); 60l. allowance.

PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, T. E. Minto, 200l. (also R.M.).
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. J. Warneford, 48l. (also Clerk to R.M.).

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Innes, 700l.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilsheer, 450l.
Clerks, W. F. Wright, 300l.; G. W. Young, 160l.; T. C. Bam, 120l., and T. Reimer, 120l.
Assistant Surveyor, G. Hawkins, 500l.
Examining Officers, F. C. Chase, 360l.; T. D. Acheson, 340l.; T. G. H. Orpen, 210l.; W. G. Griffith, 170l.; and A. W. Gately, 160l.

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector of Customs and Examining Officer, T. S. Nightingale, 250l. (also R.M.) (acting).

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs (acting), M. B. Shaw, 50l. allowance (also R.M.).

PORT OF UMZIMKULU.

Principal Officer of Customs, E. J. Whindus (acting), 100l. (also R.M.).

KOKSTAD.

Officer in Charge, J. Fleming, 300l., and allowance, 50l.

WEBSTER'S DRIFT.

Principal Officer of Customs, H. E. Marshall, 350l.

PORTS AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT.

Port Captain, Table Bay, Capt. H. M. Penfold, R.N.R., 500l., and quarters; also 100l. as Dock Superintendent, and 200l. as Nautical Adviser.
Shipping Master, ditto, A. T. V. Bridge, 300l.
Clerk to ditto, R. C. Nisbet, 100l.
*Port Officer, Port Nolloth (acting), T. S. Nightingale, 50l.**
Ditto, Simon's Bay, T. Bynon, 250l., and allowances, 50l.
Harbour Master, Mossel Bay, C. W. Pearson, 75l.†
Port Officer, Knysna, M. J. Jackson, 50l.‡
Pilot, Knysna, J. Benn, 150l.; D. Ben, 60l.
Port Officer, Plettenberg Bay, J. F. Sewell, 50l.§
Shipping Master, Port Elizabeth, W. L. Dymott, 200l.
Harbour and Shipping Master, Port Alfred, J. L. Dryden, 275l., and quarters.
Harbour and Shipping Master, East London, Capt. L. A. Munn, 450l., and free quarters, 25l. as Shipping Master.
Port Officer, P. St. John's, M. B. Shaw.¶

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, Hon. C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 1,000l.
Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 800l.

- * Also acting Sub-Coll. Customs, and Res. Mag.
- † Also Sub-Coll. Customs.
- ‡ Also Res. Mag. Civil Com., and Customs Officer.
- § Also Officer of Customs.
- ¶ Also Res. Mag., and Officer of Customs.

Public Works Branch.

Secretary for Public Works, Noel Janisch, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, O. W. L. Mansergh, 450*l*.
1st Class Clerk, C. G. Reynolds, 300*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, A. Gracie, 245*l*.; T. J. Risler, 260*l*.; W. R. R. Zeederberg, 200*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, J. W. Duminy, 175*l*.; J. S. F. Botha, 150*l*.; J. G. Marais, 120*l*.
Clerk on Probation, R. J. Macleod, 120*l*.
Shorthand Writer, A. C. Tottle, 250*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Noel Janisch.*
Accountant and Bookkeeper, K. N. de Kock, 215*l*.
Clerk and Examiner of Accounts, F. C. Freislich, 120*l*.

RAILWAYS.**Chief Offices, Cape Town.**

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G., LL.B., 1,300*l*.
Chief Traffic Manager, T. R. Price, 1,000*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, John Brown, 1,000*l*.
Chief Resident Engineer, R. E. Brounger, 800*l*. and quarters, or 100*l*. in lieu thereof.
Chief Locomotive Superintendent, M. Stephens, 1,000*l*.
Financial Secretary, James Easton, 800*l*.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, W. Sinclair, 700*l*.

United Western, Midland, Northern, and Eastern Systems.

Offices, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg, East London.

Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt River, H. M. Beatty, 650*l*.

Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uitenhage, J. M. Thornton, 700*l*. and quarters

Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern System, East London, J. D. Tilney, 750*l*. and quarters.

Traffic Manager, Midland System, Port Elizabeth, G. O. S. Clark, 650*l*. and 50*l*. (temporary) house allowance.

Traffic Manager, Western System, Cape Town, T. J. More, 650*l*.

Traffic Manager, Eastern System, J. O. Paterson, 650*l*. and quarters.

Resident Engineer, Midland System, T. S. McEwen, 675*l*. and 100*l*. house allowance.

Cape Government Railway Agent, Johannesburg, A. Difford, 950*l*. and 215*l*. allowance.

Sleeper Factory, Knysna.

Superintendent, F. Dunn, 400*l*.

Foreman, S. Kelly, 240*l*.

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, Joseph Newey, M.I.C.E., 1,000*l*. and 200*l*.†

Architect, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 700*l*.

Engineer, W. Westhofen, 700*l*.

Assistant Engineers, W. F. Waldron, 400*l*. 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. house allowance; Wm. Craig, 300*l*.

Chief Clerk, A. H. English, 500*l*.

Second Class Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 336*l*.

Third Class Clerks, J. H. Straith, 200*l*.; A. Weisbocker, 150*l*.; G. H. Horman, 120*l*. and J. Pickard, 120*l*.

Temporary Clerk, G. H. Treadwell, 120*l*.

* In addition to the Office of Secretary for Public Works.
 † In addition for services in connection with Hydraulic Works.

Shorthand Writer and Typewriter, H. E. Hommens, 180*l*.

Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 500*l*.

Assistant Accountant, P. Jänisch, 375*l*.

Bookkeeper and Paymaster, W. A. Russel, 355*l*. allowance of 24*l*. as Paymaster "Newlands" Estate.

Estimate and Stores Clerk, J. O'Connor, 812*l*.

Examiner of Accounts, A. I. Smuts, 212*l*.

Clerks, T. de Jongh, 200*l*.; J. B. Morgenrood, 120*l*.

Draughtsmen, A. G. Howard, 425*l*.; A. J. Foster, 250*l*.; L. F. Y. Forrie, 225*l*.; S. J. Oliphant, 160*l*.; F. Quay, 200*l*.; C. F. Hougham, 175*l*.; R. Glenday, 150*l*.; W. B. Champion, 144*l*.; W. J. Jeffries, 150*l*.; E. Burrows, 150*l*.; G. A. Monkhouse, 120*l*.

Draughtsman and Technical Clerk, G. F. T. Jackson, 15*s*. per diem.

Clerk of Works, W. Cairncross, 350*l*. 78*l*. house allowance.

Assistant Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, F. S. Greaves, 220*l*.

Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 400*l*. and 75*l*. allowance.

Clerk, J. Bonchet, 220*l*. and 15*l*. allowance.

Inspectors of Roads, G. E. Jarvis, 550*l*. and quarters; R. E. Wright, 475*l*. and 110*l*. house allowance, &c.; R. Bromley, 500*l*. and ditto., 90*l*.

Acting Inspectors of Roads, L. H. Grier, 350*l*. and 50*l*. house allowance; W. L. Trollip, 400*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Inspector of Roads, W. von Meyer, 300*l*. and allowances (50*l*.)

Clerks of Works, F. C. Mills, 420*l*.; J. Chadwick, 375*l*. and 50*l*. house allowance; G. Arnold, 300*l*. and allowances (100*l*.)

Field Assistant, W. McConomy, 200*l*. and 50*l*. local allowance.

Ministerial Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure, 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary, Charles Currey, 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. Hammond Tooke, 550*l*.

Principal Clerk, Sydney Cowper, 500*l*.

1st Class Clerks, W. W. Thompson, 370*l*.; H. M. Oakley, 365*l*.; and B. McMillan, 340*l*.

2nd Class Clerks, J. C. Berrange, 300*l*.

3rd Class Clerks, P. J. du Toit, 190*l*.; R. C. Burton, 160*l*. and O. K. A. von Oppell, 145*l*.; A. A. Persse, 145*l*.; G. N. Williams, 145*l*.; R. P. G. Batho, 130*l*.; F. van Blommestein, 135*l*.; G. H. Hull, 120*l*.

Clerk on Probation, A. G. Slater, 90*l*.

Shorthand Writer and Type Writer, C. L. Lloyd, 225*l*.

Accountant, and Accounting Officer for Revenue, A. Norman, 500*l*.

Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, and Departmental Auditor of Revenue, T. Jones, 310*l*.

Examiners of Accounts, F. J. du Plessis, 300*l*.; W. Jänisch, 200*l*.; and W. A. Rennie, 160*l*.

Clerks, F. H. Easton, 160*l*.; P. E. Kuys, 140*l*.

Office Keeper, W. Smith, 160*l*.

Senior Analyst, C. F. Juritz, 300*l*.

Analyst, J. C. Watermeyer, 250*l*.

Assistant Analyst, S. B. Morgenrood, B.A., 200*l*.

Clerk, F. Green, 90*l*.

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, D. Hutcheon, 800*l*.

Assistants ditto, J. D. Borthwick; J. F. Soga and O. Henning, 400*l*. each.; R. W. Dixon, H. A. Pattison, J. W. Crowhurst, M. A. Hutchence, 300*l*. each.

Chief Inspector of Sheep, A. G. Davison, 500*l*.
Superintendent of Scab Inspectors, Transkian Territories, J. B. Kettles, 300*l*.
Inspectors under Scab Act, at salaries from 75*l*. to 200*l*., and forage allowance from 25*l*. to 50*l*.
Clerks to Chief Inspector of Sheep, J. P. Louw, 120*l*.; and W. H. Fitchet, 90*l*.
Registrar of Brands (vacant).
Director Bacteriological Institute, A. Edington, 1000*l*.
Assistant, W. Pye, 300*l*.
Assistant Medical Officer Bacteriological Institute, R. S. Black, 350*l*.
Clerk, F. Guthrie, 200*l*.
Government Botanist, P. MacOwan, F.L.S., 500*l*.
Government Entomologist, C. P. Lounsbury, 600*l*.
Manager of the Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia, J. P. de Waal, 250*l*.
8 Temporary Phylloxera Inspectors, at 10*l*. per mensem, and 8*l*. forage allowance per mensem.
Principal of Agricultural School, Stellenbosch, F. Biersch, 850*l*.
Assistant, J. Krige, 160*l*.
Tutor in Science, R. Marloth, 120*l*.
Principal of Agricultural School, Somerset East, J. H. Overman, 300*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance.
Assistant, H. L. Weich, 200*l*.
Agricultural Assistants, A. C. MacDonald, 850*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance, and 91*l*. horse allowance; C. E. Pillans, 400*l*.; C. Mayer, 350*l*., and 25*l*. horse allowance; J. W. Kiddall, 250*l*.
Editor of the Agricultural Journal J. B. Hellier, 275*l*. and 25*l*. allowance; Assistant Editor and Librarian, W. Tyson, 225*l*.
Conservator of Forests, Western Division, and Consulting Officer at Headquarters, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l*., 80*l*. house allowance.
Clerk to ditto, P. J. Dormehl, 145*l*.
Acting Conservator of Forests, Knysna, A. W. Heywood, 300*l*.
Assistant Conservator, C. B. McNaughton, 225*l*., 50*l*. forage and 36*l*. in lieu of quarters.
Conservator, King William's Town, J. S. Lister, 500*l*., and forage allowance 75*l*., and quarters.
Conservator, Umtata, C. C. Henkel, 255*l*., 75*l*. forage allowance, and 48*l*. for quarters.

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Thomas Quentrall, 880*l*., and allowances, 240*l*.
Registrar of Mines, Kimberley,* 1 clerk at 183*l*.
Vooruitzicht Estate, Manager.
Clerks, 1 at 240*l*.; 1 at 183*l*.
Inspector of Claims, Barkly West Division, W. Franklin, 600*l*., and 100*l*. forage allowance.
Acting Inspector, Atherton and Fabers Put Diggings, H. Rees, 265*l*., 60*l*. forage, 50*l*. local allowance.

Irrigation.

Inspector of Water Drills, H. Saunders, 270*l*.
Butliff, Van Wyk's Vlei Estate, C. C. McMillan, 200*l*., 30*l*., forage, and quarters.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 900*l*.
Assistant Surveyor-General, S. Melvill, 600*l*.
Second Assistant Surveyor-General, C. L. H. M. Jurisch, 575*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 530*l*.

* Duties performed by Civil Commissioner, Kimberley.

Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 400*l*.; E. Stapleton, 375*l*.; A. S. Harker, 350*l*.; W. F. Gregory, 240*l*.; A. J. Begg, 240*l*.; J. H. R. de Smidt, 160*l*.; D. E. Buyskes, 140*l*.; W. P. Pritchard, 140*l*.; F. L. Scholtz, 140*l*.; C. F. Prince, 120*l*.; B. H. Keattie, 120*l*.
Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 525*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 420*l*.
Assistant Draughtsmen, M. J. Brink, 365*l*.; H. R. V. L. Kuys, 265*l*.; *J. C. H. Griffin, 200*l*.
Examiner of Diagrams, J. J. Bosman, 450*l*.
Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 240*l*.
Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynanuw, 345*l*.
Lithographer, R. Nowbery, 285*l*.
Assistant Lithographer, A. J. Bailey, 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l*.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. J. G. Holmes.
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. T. F. Lightfoot, 200*l*.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l*.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400*l*.
Archdeacon, B. Kafraria, Ven. J. Espin.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Key, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Cape Town, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard; do. *Assistant*, Right Rev. Dr. Rooney.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. P. Strobino.
Vicar Apostolic, Kimberley, Rt. Rev. Antony Gaughran.
Moderator of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. A. Murray.
President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference, The Rev. E. Nuttall.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, south 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m 54.74s. east of Greenwich
H.M. Astronomer, David Gill, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S., Ed.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
2nd Class Assistants, Robert T. Pett, F.R.A.S., and W. H. Cox, Esqrs.
Junior Assistant, John Power, Esq.
Photographic Assistant, C. Ray Woods, Esq.

Foreign Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, Cape Town, L. Wiener, Consul.
Port Elizabeth, J. A. Chabaud; Kimberley, I. J. Pam.
BELGIUM, Cape Town, D. Tiffert,* Consul-General, and C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill; Kimberley, Consul, H. Robinow; *E. London*, Consul, J. Georgeson.†
BRAZIL, Cape Town, Vice-Consul, C. F. Poppe.
CHILI, Port Elizabeth, D. F. Stewart.

* Resides at Durban, Natal. Is Consul-General for British Possessions in South Africa.

† Jurisdiction of Consuls and Vice-Consuls for Belgium, Messrs. Knight, Georgeson, and Kingsmill, extended in 1888.

DENMARK, *Cape Town*, R. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Anderson; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.

FRANCE, *Cape Town*, Consul, M. Raffray, *Simon's Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. Chabaud.

GERMANY, *Cape Town*, Baron von Nordenflicht, Consul-General; *Kimberley*, H. Webner, H. Malcomess; *East London*, J. Dircks, Vice-Consul; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, Vice-Consul, L. Hess; *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Daldorf; *Simon's Town*, Vice-Consul (vacant); *Walfish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.

GREECE, Vice-Consul, *Cape Town*, J. Jeppe.

ITALY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consul (provisionally); *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. T. Keith; *Kimberley*, Dr. J. Mackenzie, Vice-Consul.

NETHERLANDS, *Cape Town*, B. H. de Waal, Consul-General, T. W. Eerkes, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, W. T. Kingsmill (provisional); *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, F. H. S. Hugo; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. H. Gordon (honorary).

PERU, *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.

PORTUGAL, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consular Officer in Charge, temp.; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Ford; *Mossel Bay* Vice-Consul, F. A. Prince; *Kimberley*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

RUSSIA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (*ad honores*).

SPAIN, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (unpaid), Vice-Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, *Cape Town*, Consul-General A. Ohlsson, Vice-Consul, F. Eckermann; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. Mudie; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. A. Chaband.

TURKEY, *Cape Town*, H. C. Myburgh, Consul-General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Benedict, Vice-Consul, C. H. Knight; *East London*, Consular Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown* and *Port Alfred*, Consular Agent, J. G. Wood; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. A. Chaband; *Kimberley*, Consular Agent, G. Williams; *Simon's Town*, Consular Agent, J. R. Black.

URUGUAY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemsley.

VENEZUELA, *Cape Town*, K. Lithman.

Principal Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Forces in South Africa, Lieut.-General W. H. Goodenough, C.B.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major A. M. Murray.

Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Col. M. S. Crofton, D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. W. White, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. W. Nixon, R.E.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Major C. G. Jeans.

Chief Paymaster, Col. G. H. Anson.

Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Colonel J. B. Hamilton.

Principal Naval Officers and Heads of Departments.

Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Station, Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B.

Flag Captain (H.M.S. "St. George"), George Le C. Egerton.

Secretary, William H. Rowe.

Flag Lieutenant, W. N. England.

* J. Dircks has general appointment to represent H. Malcomess whenever latter is away, or unable to act.

Commander of Steam Reserve, Wm. M. Maturin.
Staff Commander of Naval Yard, Frederick Hire.
Naval Chaplain, Rev. George M. Sutton.
Fleet Surgeon, Isaac H. Anderson.
Chief Engineer, S. J. Robins.
Civil Engineer, F. W. Kite.
Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, Thomas S. Veale.

CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustán, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,365 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Máldive Archipelago, 500 miles west of Ceylon, made up of 17 groups of islets, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probable Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coco-nut palms and yield millet, fruit, and coco-nut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population is roughly estimated at about 80,000, the people being well governed, and energetic traders and seamen. Malé, the largest island, is 7 miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Government of the Straits Settlements in 1886.

Climate.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustán. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November.

History.

The great Indian epic, the Rámáyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date this faith has been preserved in comparative purity,

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exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Defence.

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,582 men. The Colonial contribution for 1894 was rs. 1,394,559. Trincomalee is a fortified Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1894, consisted of 1,283 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,008,466, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military, shipping, and estates):—

Western Province ...	763,187
Central ditto ...	474,487
Northern ditto ...	319,193
Southern ditto ...	489,761
Eastern ditto ...	148,727
North-Western Province ...	320,032
North-Central ditto ...	75,319
Province of Uva ...	159,155
Province of Sabaragamuna	258,605

Total 3,008,466

Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000 Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population: there are about 600,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092; Badulla, 5,548; Kurunegala, 4,676; Anurādhapura, 2,497.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

	Acres.
Rice ...	564,844
Other Grain ...	122,329
Coffee ...	20,331
Tea ...	331,466
Cinchona ...	2,062
Coconuts ...	854,221
Cinnamon ...	39,816
Tobacco ...	10,114
Cocoa ...	26,708

There are 525 plumbago mines in the island, giving an aggregate yield of over 23,000 tons of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,353,000. There are 171 gem and a few iron quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on on the banks which fringe the east coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The revenue derived from this source fluctuates considerably, as appears from the following statements:—

1860, rs. 375,120; 1874, rs. 101,587; 1879, rs. 84,567; 1880, rs. 200,152; 1881, rs. 599,533; 1884, rs. 33,658; 1887, rs. 400,766; 1888, rs. 804,312; 1889, rs. 499,201; 1890, rs. 315,452.

The highest price realised by the sale of the pearl oysters was in 1860, the average being rs. 129 per thousand. There was a very successful fishery in 1891, which realised rs. 961,542, the largest revenue since 1814.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matala, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, and Ratnapura, amounted in 1893 to 1,916,453 rupees, and their expenditure in the same year to 1,898,124 rupees.

General and Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, W. E. Gurney, 550*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 390*l*.; J. S. Stephenson, 390*l*.; J. P. Hopkins, 255*l*.; P. E. F. Broers, 255*l*.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, R. Lloyd, 210*l*.; P. J. F. Truter, 210*l*.; J. D. J. C. Bam, 165*l*.; G. F. W. Batha, 145*l*.; W. J. L. McDonald, 145*l*.; W. H. Calderwood, 145*l*.; C. F. Schmidt, 145*l*.; J. G. Hubball, 90*l*.; F. W. Meterlekamp, 90*l*.
Record Clerk, C. C. Long, 185*l*.

Expenditure Branch.

Inspector, F. J. Hohne, 450*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, C. B. Fair, 420*l*.; W. E. Goodman, 420*l*.; E. F. Collard, 325*l*.; J. F. Marshall, 325*l*.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, J. C. Spyker, 300*l*.; R. A. Trevor, 250*l*.; J. B. S. Long, 240*l*.; G. O. F. Schmidt, 145*l*.; A. D. Kuys, 120*l*.; G. W. Shaw, 120*l*.; H. F. Brink, 90*l*.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, S. R. French, 900*l*.
Secretary, B. Duff, 800*l*.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. T. Hoal, 575*l*.
Controller Savings Bank, J. Searle, 570*l*.
Chief Engineer and Electrician, J. P. Edwards, 525*l*.
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor of Private Wires, W. Standford, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. H. Fyfe, 450*l*.
Principal Clerk, General Correspondence, W. H. Tiffany, 400*l*.
Ditto *Appointments*, J. Inch, 385*l*.
Acting ditto, Telegraph Messages, D. Stephen, 295*l*.
Principal Clerk, Foreign Mails Branch, J. Wilson, 340*l*.
Ditto *Money Orders*, G. McMillan, 275*l*.
Ditto *Inland Mails Branch*, J. Powell, 340*l*.

Assistant Accountant, C. A. Bond, 365*l*.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, H. Knight, 280*l*.
Cashier, W. A. Moorby, 315*l*.
Returned Letter Branch, J. F. Claridge, 240*l*.
Clerk in charge of Records, R. G. Dexter, 295*l*.
Clerk of Stores, R. M. Whyte, 230*l*.
Surveyor and Dist. Engineer (Mid. District), G. J. Kirby, 575*l*.
Assistant Surveyor (Mid. District), F. S. Aspinall, 310*l*.
Surveyor and District Engineer (W. District), B. Bayly, 500*l*.
Assistant Surveyor (W. District), D. Mackintosh, 355*l*.
Surveyor (E. District), R. Henderson, 350*l*.
Surveyor and District Engineer (Transkei District), J. F. Smith, 450*l*.
Surveyor (N. District), J. M. Forbes, 395*l*.
Circulation Branch—
Controller, J. C. Carstens, 500*l*.; allowance 50*l*.
Asst. Controller, W. E. Thomas, 385*l*.; allowance 40*l*.
Suptd. Letter Branch, W. P. Herring, 360*l*.; allowance 40*l*.
Central Telegraph Office—
Controller, J. Tasker, 460*l*.

Provincial—

Postmaster, Aliwal North, J. Webster, 350*l*.
Ditto *Beaconsfield*, J. W. Bradley, 365*l*.
Ditto *Beaufort West*, A. W. Delahunt, 380*l*.
Ditto *Burgersdorp*, T. Greenway, 320*l*.
Ditto *Colesberg*, H. Girling, 350*l*.

Postmaster, Cradock, E. Eltringham, 350*l*.
Ditto *East London*, J. H. Waller, 350*l*.
Ditto *George*, D. McIntyre, 335*l*.
Ditto *Graaff Reinet*, W. B. Humphris, 335*l*.
Ditto *Grahams Town*, A. E. Biden, 500*l*.; allowance 25*l*.
Ditto *Kimberley*, J. Henry, 450*l*.; allowance 50*l*.
Ditto *King William's Town*, J. Hallock, 415*l*.
Ditto *Knysna*, E. B. Kekewich, 320*l*.
Ditto *Kokstad*, W. Wedderburn, 335*l*.
Ditto *Middelburg*, J. Montgomery, 340*l*.
Ditto *Paarl*, E. Collins, 350*l*.
Ditto *Port Elizabeth*, G. J. Kirby (also *Surveyor*).
Ditto *Queenstown*, T. Henshall, 350*l*.
Ditto *Simonstown*, R. H. Wood, 320*l*.
Ditto *Somerset E.*, M. MacIntyre, 320*l*.
Ditto *Swellendam*, J. Garlake, 320*l*.
Ditto *Uitenhage*, E. Jones, 350*l*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.*Attorney-General's Office.*

Attorney-General, The Hon. Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Secretary to the Law Department, J. J. Graham, 900*l*.
Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, R. W. S. Giddy, LL.M., 700*l*.
Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, H. R. Dale, 400*l*.
Clerks, E. H. Bissot, 300*l*.; F. J. van der Riet, 290*l*.; H. M. G. Roberts, 160*l*.; L. W. J. Gill, 120*l*.; P. J. Kotzé, 120*l*.
Judicial Branch—
Chief Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 450*l*.
Principal Clerk, M. Garrett, 365*l*.
Clerks, N. H. M. Cole, 230*l*.; C. W. H. Lansdown, 155*l*.; A. L. W. Hofmeyr, 150*l*.; T. B. Miles, 120*l*.; E. W. Bowan, 90*l*.; E. S. le Roux, 90*l*.
Accounting Branch—
Accountant, F. Joubert, 475*l*.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, D. C. Giddy, 200*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, A. C. van Renen, 180*l*.; E. H. van Noorden, 180*l*.; C. E. Kidger, 120*l*.
Clerk and Computer, E. C. Middlewick, 90*l*.
Clerk, C. T. Knoblauch, 180*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, A. F. S. Maasdorp, 900*l*.
Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, G. H. B. Shaw, 325*l*.
Clerk, C. P. Immelman, 145*l*, 25*l* allowance.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Acting Crown Prosecutor, J. H. Lange, 800*l*.; and 100*l* allowance.
Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, F. W. Roberts, 300*l*.; and 100*l* local allowance.

Detective Department (Kimberley).

Chief of Department, M. R. Robinson, 800*l*.; and 200*l* local allowance.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Harker, 600*l*.; local allowance, 50*l*.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,250*l*.; and 500*l* as President of the Legislative Council.

Puisne Judge, E. J. Buchanan, 1,750l.
 " C. G. Maasdorp, 1,750l.
Registrar, H. Tennant, 800l.
Assistant Registrar, C. Kenealy, 350l.
Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 550l.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, Joseph Foster
 (is also Sheriff), 800l.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Reynolds, 700l.
Clerks, D. Boonzaaier, 190l.; T. B. Herold, 800l.;
 B. R. H. Daneel, 210l.; W. A. B. Rowan, 175l.;
 J. J. Jordaan, 160l.; A. J. Gordon, 90l.
Bookkeeper, J. Heyneman, 375l.
Assistant do., M. Neethling, 285l.
Clerks, A. J. Muller, 165l.; J. A. Rees, 120l.; D. A.
 Grundlingh, 120l.

Insolvent Branch.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Gately, 325l.
Clerks, C. J. Muller, 270l.; R. J. Stewart, 120l.;
 C. M. van Coller, 120l.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry, 1,750l.
Puisne Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,500l.; one vacant,
 1,500l.
Acting Registrar and Master, C. F. Silberbauer,
 450l.
Assistant Registrar, G. C. Selby, 240l.
Interpreter, A. E. Leary, 400l.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, P. M. Laurence, 1,750l., a local
 allowance, 250l.
Puisne Judges, W. H. Solomon, 1,500l.; W. M.
 Hopley, 1,500l., and 250l. personal allowance
 each.
Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford, 600l.
Prov. Assistant Registrar, C. Foster, 200l., and 80l.
 allowance, as Clerk, Special Court.
Accountant, F. J. Lawrence, 275l., and 100l. local
 allowance.

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, B. H. Holland, 800l.
Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 700l.
Clerks, W. de N. Lucas, 400l.; W. J. Roux, 210l.;
 C. G. Smuts, 300l.; C. G. van Renen, 220l.; F.
 Kuyse, 195l.; J. Commaile, 210l.; R. L. Black,
 160l.; H. W. Drew, C. A. Stumke, 145l. each;
 L. P. Borchers, and W. Carmichael, 120l.
Surveyor, F. Molteno, 550l.

Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).

Members, Judges of High Court.
 E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley.
 G. C. Bayne, R.M., Kimberley.
Clerk, C. Foster, 80l.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, J. Foster, 100l.
Chief Clerk, W. F. Lefflor, 300l.
Clerk, H. E. Corser, 175l.; W. T. Laing, 90l.

(c)

Convict and Prisons Branch.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Roper, 800l.
Examiner of Requisitions, &c., J. E. P. Close, 325l.
Clerks, H. Jones, 245l.; G. J. A. Reid, 195l.;
 E. F. B. Schierhout, 170l.; A. L. Shaw, 145l.;
 S. O. Sinclair, 120l.; F. H. le Suour, 160l.;
 W. S. Bateman, 120l.

Tokai Convict Station.

Supt., H. M. F. Orpen, 450l., quarters, and 60l.
 forage allowance.
Vis. Magistrate, D. G. Cloete, 50l.
Vis. Medical Officer, H. C. Wright, 140l.
Vis. Chaplain, Rev. J. Roos, 50l.
 " A. De Croes, 15l.

Convict Stations, Breakwater.

Superintendent, G. C. S. Foster, 600l., quarters
 and rations.
Accountant, T. T. C. Purland, 300l., and 72l. allow-
 ances.
Visiting Medical Officer, Dr. C. C. Elliott, 200l.
 " *Chaplain, English*, T. Browning, 125l.
 " R. C. M. Colgan, 80l.
 " " D. R. F. F. Dreyer, 125l.
Kafir Religious Instructor, F. Makubalo, 25l.
Clerks, A. E. Catherine, 180l. and 40l.; R. S. Gor-
 don, 155l.
Visiting Magistrate, W. G. Blenkins, 75l.

Sharks' River.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 400l., and 144l.
 allowances and rations.
Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 50l.
Visiting Surgeon, T. G. Uppley, 150l.
Visiting Chaplain, P. R. Mollett, 50l.

Kluitje's Kraal.

Superintendent, H. M. Clark, 75l., and allowances
Visiting Magistrate, E. Philpot, 25s. per visit.
Visiting Surgeon, H. T. Payne, 50l.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. Jeffreys, 86l.

East London.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 400l., and quarters.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. J. Longden, 220l.
Visiting Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 25l.
Resident Surgeon, Jas. H. Paley, 100l.
Ditto Chaplain, Rev. J. Aldred, 50l.
Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. James Kelly,
 20l.
Native Teacher, Jas. Malgas, 40l., and allowance.

Fort Cunyngname.

Visiting Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 80l.
Overseer in Charge, W. Gray, 112l.
Visiting Magistrate, L. Harrison, 80l.
Visiting Surgeon, J. Cumming, 100l.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Brereton, 50l.
Native Orderly and Evangelist, P. McColl, 8s. 6d.
 per diem and allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
 PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1,500l.
Private Secretary, C. W. L. Marsberg.*
Financial Secretary, James Easton,† 50l. allowance.

* Receives salary as Chief Clerk, Public Works Branch
 † Receives salary as Financial Secretary for Railways.

Constituency.	Members.
Somerset East . . .	George Morrison Palmer. L. Abrahamson.
Stellenbosch . . .	G. J. Krige. P. de Waal.
Swellendam . . .	G. S. Wolfaardt. Jan Gysbert Steyn.
Tembuland . . .	J. C. Molteno.
Uitenhage . . .	George F. Rautenbach. Dr. A. B. Vanes.
Victoria East . . .	Herbert Travers Tamplin. William Hay.
Victoria West . . .	Abraham Stephanus Roex. D. W. Immelman.
Wodehouse . . .	Joseph M. Orpen. Dr. T. W. Smartt.
Worcester . . .	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. J. D. Logan.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.

Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner, Capt. Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N., 950*l.* and naval half-pay.

Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson, 360*l.*, and quarters.

Military Secretary, Capt. C. T. Dawkins, 460*l.*

Aide-de-Camp, Lt. S. E. Schilling, 220*l.*

Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 550*l.*

Chief Clerk to High Commissioner,

Assistant Accountant to High Commissioner, A. Browne 390*l.* (and 50*l.* as *Auditor of Basutoland Accounts*).

Clerks, 160*l.*, J. D. Cormack, 210*l.*, C. le Camp, 230*l.*, and

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Premier, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.

Secretary, W. H. Milton, 600*l.*

Clerks, P. J. Jourdan, 200*l.*, A. H. Holland, 160*l.*

Messenger, G. Osborne, 140*l.*, and 30*l.* allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

Minister, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.

Under Secretary, J. Rose Innes, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. M. Theal, LL.D., 550*l.*

First Clerk, B. K. Turner, 475*l.*

Second Class ditto, H. Hyde Hewett, 250*l.*

Third ditto ditto, P. S. Laney, 120*l.*

Accountant, C. E. Stephens, 500*l.*

Assistant Accountant, L. Dillon, 390*l.*

Clerk, S. J. Hofmeyr, 250*l.*

Chief Inspector of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 500*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, forage allowance, 25*l.*

Inspector of Native Locations, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Alexandria.

Inspector of Native Locations, E. C. Allman, 250*l.*

Division of Barkly West.

Inspectors of Native Locations, W. H. Hall, 250*l.*, allowance 75*l.*, quarters; J. J. Roux, 250*l.*

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin, 250*l.*

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, R. D. Henry, 235*l.*; forage allowance 25*l.*

Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l.*

Division of Hay.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. A. Louw, 50*l.*

Division of Herbert.

Inspector of Native Locations, C. E. H. Orpen, 250*l.*

Division of Kimberley.

Registrar of Servants, C. M. Bult, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Assistant ditto, F. G. Cheetham, 250*l.*

Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 275*l.*

Protector of Natives, G. W. Barnes, 275*l.*, allowance 60*l.*

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha.—*Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives*, R. J. Dick, 500*l.*, allowance 100*l.*

Clerk, W. N. Seti, 155*l.*

Ditto, T. E. C. Moriarty, 120*l.*

Division of Komgha.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. W. Cowie, 250*l.*

Division of Peddie.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 275*l.* Jesse Hill, 256*l.*; and W. T. Dell, 275*l.*

Division of Glen Grey.

Superintendent of Natives, and Labour Agent, Glen Grey, B. d'U. Musgrave, 250*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and house free.

Division of Queenstown.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., and Inspector of Native Locations, Whittlesea, F. J. Evens, 300*l.*

Assistant Superintendent, W. H. Read, 175*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Herschel.

Superintendent of Natives, Telle, C. J. Dovey, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*, and house.

Division of Somerset East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. F. Bowker, 125*l.*

Division of Victoria East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liefeldt, 275*l.*, allowance, 30*l.*

Uitenhage.

Inspector of Native Locations, L. Chabaud, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and H. T. W. Fynn, 225*l.*

Division of Stutterheim.

Inspector of Native Locations, H. R. Boothroyd, 150*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Trompsburg

Chief Magistrate, Mayor E. A. Elliot, 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., Ngwenyane, J. T. 1894, 500, and house.
 Clerk, T. W. C. N. 1894, 500, and house.
 R.M., Tsomo, S. C. Thompson, 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, I. V. M. W. 1894, 500.
 District Surgeon, F. J. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., Kenna, F. E. 1894, 500, and house.
 District Surgeon, J. S. 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, F. W. G. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., W. 1894, 500, and house.
 Clerk, E. 1894, 500.
 R.M., B. 1894, 500, and house.
 Clerk, C. C. G. 1894, allowance 500.
 A. E. G. 1894.
 Labour Agent, L. G. E. 1894, allowance 500.
 Assistant Clerk and Treasurer, A. E. 1894.
 District Surgeon, J. E. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., J. 1894, 500, and house.
 Clerk, J. E. 1894, 500, and house.
 District Surgeon, C. A. 1894, 500, and house allowance.

Grahamstown East.

Chief Magistrate, W. E. M. 1894, allowance 500, and house.
 Accountant, A. S. 1894, allowance 500.
 Chief Clerk, W. G. 1894, 500.
 Clerk, J. C. 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, A. C. 1894, 500, and house.
 ditto, J. J. 1894, 500, and house.
 District Surgeon, F. 1894, allowance 500.
 Matron, W. 1894, 500, and house allowance.
 Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., F. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, S. J. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., U. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, W. I. S. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, D. H. M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, C. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, W. J. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Dist. Surgeon, F. S. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, J. H. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, A. A. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., Q. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, R. P. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, H. P. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. W. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., T. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, E. W. H. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, A. W. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, R. L. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, T. A. 1894, 500, allowance 500.

Trompsburg West

Chief Magistrate, Trompsburg, Mayor E. G. Elliot, 1894, allowance 500.
 Accountant, W. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Assistant Clerk, J. F. C. 1894, 500.
 Chief Clerk, W. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, C. M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. S. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, F. W. G. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., W. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., B. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, C. C. G. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 A. E. G. 1894.
 Labour Agent, L. G. E. 1894, allowance 500.
 Assistant Clerk and Treasurer, A. E. 1894.
 District Surgeon, J. E. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., J. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, J. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, C. A. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Matron, W. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., F. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, S. J. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., U. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, W. I. S. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, D. H. M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, C. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, W. J. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Dist. Surgeon, F. S. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, J. H. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, A. A. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., Q. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, R. P. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., M. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, H. P. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. W. 1894, 500, allowance 500.

Port St. John's

R.M., M. B. Shaw, 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, G. E. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 District Surgeon, J. 1894, allowance 500.

Walvis Bay.

R.M., Walvis Bay, J. J. Cleverly, 1894, allowance 1000, and house.

Pondoland West.

R.M., Ngqobu, J. G. Leary, 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, A. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 R.M., L. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, W. T. 1894, allowance 500.

Pondoland East.

R.M., Umakala, W. P. Leary, 1894, allowance 500.
 Clerk, H. D. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., T. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, R. 1894, allowance 500.
 R.M., B. 1894, 500, allowance 500.
 Clerk, E. J. 1894, allowance 500.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. N. G. Te Water, 1894.
 Under Colonial Secretary, Acta, Officer, and Controller of Printing, Henry de Smidt, 1894.
 Chief Clerk Administrative Branch and Chief Accountant, E. M. Jackson, 1894.

Harbours.

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being constructed at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, under the direction of local boards, composed of elective and nominee members.

The expenditure upon construction of works at Table Bay to the 30th June, 1895, has been 2,117,492*l.*, and on maintenance and interest on loans 885,857*l.* and 744,121*l.* respectively.

The breakwater is now carried out to a length of 3,640 feet. The graving dock was opened for use in 1882. Its length is 539 feet, and it is capable of taking vessels of the largest class likely to visit these waters. It is constructed throughout of colonial granite.

Extensive additions to the shipping accommodation have been authorised, and are in course of construction, comprising an outer harbour, formed in part by the breakwater, and a south arm running parallel with it, which will enclose an area of 64 acres, in addition to the inner docks, or a total area, when the works are completed, of about 75 acres, with a depth ranging from 24 to 36 feet at low water.

The works constructed at Port Elizabeth were two iron pile jetties, 1,152 and 840 feet long respectively, which have much facilitated the landing and shipping of passengers and goods; an iron bridge over the Baakens River, and two retaining banks, and the removal of the old wooden jetties, and the old breakwater and shield. The net expenditure from 1st Jan., 1878 to the 30th June, 1893 was 320,625*l.** The work of extending the north jetty, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, is completed.

The administration of the harbour is in the hands of a board of seven members, three elected by residents paying 10*l.* a year wharfage, one nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, two by the Government, and the Mayor being a member *ex officio*.

At East London and at Port Alfred, at the mouths of the Buffalo and Kowie Rivers, the attempt made to overcome the obstructions of the sand-bars which close the entrances, by the construction of training-walls intended to have the effect of removing the bar by the natural scouring of the stream, has resulted in regard to the former in increased depth of water and general improvement. Two steam pump hopper dredgers are now employed at East London, with highly satisfactory results in opening the entrance channel. To the 31st July, 1895, there had been expended at East London for works and interest on loans, 965,620*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, and at Port Alfred 741,363*l.*

Diamonds.

The diamond fields of South Africa are situated in the territory known as Griqualand West, which became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October, 1880, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony.

The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown on its origin,

* The actual expenditure on works, construction and maintenance of Port Elizabeth Harbour, from 1st Jan., 1878, to 30th June, 1893 (not including interest on loans and not giving credit for the revenue received), was 635,901*l.*

nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of the 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and another of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery was made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the Mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon almost deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were found in unexampled profusion.

The River Diggings, which still support a population of between 3,000 and 4,000, extend along the Vaal River, principally on the right bank from above Hebron to its junction with the Hart at Delpots Hope. The Dry Mines at present worked are at Kimberley, De Beers, Du Toits Pan, and Bultfontein. St. Augustine's Mine also figures to a small extent in the production returns.

The following tables give the total quantity and value of the production and export of Diamonds during the past five years:—

Production.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Carats. 2,443,777	Carats. 2,890,308	Carats. 2,968,375	Carats. 2,899,474	Carats. 2,809,078
£ 3,838,176	£ 3,556,608	£ 3,799,026	£ 4,041,255	£ 3,510,182

Exports.

Carats.	Carats.	Carats.	Carats.
2,504,728	3,255,545	3,039,062	2,758,827
£ 4,162,010	£ 4,174,208	£ 3,906,992	£ 3,621,443
			£ 3,013,578

Minerals, &c.

Cape coal from various mines situated in the Stormberg region is now extensively used upon the Eastern system of railways, with good results both as regards the working of the line, and the development of an industry likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the Colony. The use of the coal is at present confined to the Eastern system, but a junction line joining the Midland system at Middelburg Road has been constructed from a point a few miles south of Burgersdorp, with the object of providing ready access to the coal for the other systems when circumstances render possible its more extended employment. A good class of coal is procured from the Indwe mine situated in the district of Wodehouse, and small supplies have been drawn from this source at various times. The cost of transport, however, by wagon in the absence of railway connection has rendered its adoption un-

a large scale impossible up to the present time. By Act of Parliament certain persons who have devoted considerable attention to the development of this mine, are authorised under specified conditions to construct the required line, receiving in exchange grants of land and money, and the survey is now being proceeded with. The coal from both the Stormberg and the Indwe mines is used locally for domestic purposes and for mill furnaces, &c. The output from the mines during 1894 is returned at 69,690 tons.

In the neighbourhood of the Indwe, trending in a north-east direction, are considerable tracts of Crown land as yet untested, but reported by mining and geological experts to be in all probability the seat of valuable deposits of coal. It has been suggested that these beds may be connected with those found on the north-west border of Natal.

Mining operations on a large scale are carried on in the division of Namaqualand, where extensive copper deposits exist.

The output from the mines during 1894 was 34,281 tons of ore, the quantity exported being 27,077 tons, valued at 284,800*l*.

Guano is found in large quantities on the various inlets along the coast; the industry is under government control.

Industries.

The chief industries are the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of the Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked. Those reserved to the Crown cover an estimated area of about 250,000 acres. They are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, at an annual charge of some 22,000*l*. The attention of the Government has been given to the economical and systematic working of the Crown Forests with anticipated satisfactory results. The chief exports are diamonds, wool, copper ore, ostrich feathers, gold, mohair, hides and skins. The chief imports are textiles, leather, sugar, coffee, hardware, explosives, and machinery.

The wine exported in 1894 amounted to 85,132 gallons, valued at 18,908*l*.

Ostrich breeding is not now carried on so largely as heretofore. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in many districts.

In 1860, the export of ostrich feathers was 2,287 lbs.; ten years later it was 28,768 lbs., while in 1894 it amounted to 350,404 lbs.

The exports of mohair at corresponding dates were respectively:—385 lbs., 403,153 lbs., and 10,003,173 lbs. The export of wool had risen from 23,172,785 lbs. in 1860, to 48,822,562 lbs. in 1871, and stood at 54,540,787 lbs. in 1894.

The Agricultural Department, which was established in 1887, has, by the consent of Parliament, been placed under a separate Minister. Amongst the more important works of the past few years have been the reconstitution of the phylloxerised vineyards by means of the French American resistant stocks, the improvement in the Hackney breed of horses, the establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory for investigating diseases of animals, and for ensuring the supply of calf lymph for purposes of vaccination, the cultivation of tobacco, and the preparation of raisins and fresh and dried fruits for export purposer. A general Scab Act, passed during the session 1894, came into force in November, 1895,

and repealed the existing permissive Acts. The Game Laws are also administered by the department, and an attempt to acclimatise trout is meeting with considerable success. Oysters have lately been laid down in the Zwartkops River, near Port Elizabeth. There are Agricultural schools in connection with the Department at Stellenbosch and Somerset East.

Capetown, East London, and Port Elizabeth are ports of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 29 vessels registered, of together 3,431 tons.

The following return supplied by establishments producing manufactures of the value of 190*l*. or upwards per annum, showed the value and importance of the various industries of the colony in 1890:—

Class of Industry.	Value of Articles produced.	Number of Workmen.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings, Machinery, Land, &c.
Food, drinks, and stimulants ...	2,148,961	3,931	1,588,001	914,248
Animal matter ...	948,249	1,342	728,421	210,379
Vehicles and harness... ..	635,023	3,006	336,276	253,079
Dress	464,304	2,925	271,064	294,624
Buildings... ..	306,505	1,134	164,761	68,398
Mines (not diamond) ...	279,023	1,723	71,060	241,894
Printing, books and stationery... ..	266,155	1,109	71,998	246,549
Vegetable matter	225,241	568	152,464	111,090
Machines, tools, &c.	86,570	486	36,289	83,309
Stone, clay, &c.	82,264	943	27,493	58,934
Chemicals	71,134	988	30,722	105,801
Lighting	41,533	126	25,080	153,469
Furniture... ..	38,080	238	15,217	40,583
Fibrous materials	15,210	35	10,693	12,622
Ships and boats ...	11,945	94	5,982	68,067
Jewellery... ..	8,230	61	3,725	33,015
Arms and Ammunition	6,700	33	4,050	8,400
Textile fabrics	4,900	33	2,300	11,465
Total	5,639,027	18,785	3,535,076	2,912,846
Diamonds... ..	3,599,843	13,950	576,836	10,089,014
Grand total	9,238,870	32,735	4,111,912	13,001,860

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, and this is also the money of account.

Since the beginning of 1892, the banks having their head offices outside the colony are only allowed to issue notes supplied to them by the government, which holds securities deposited by the institutions for the total supply of such notes given to the banks. The notes are legal tender and guaranteed by the government, the banks having to redeem the notes in gold on demand at their chief places of business.

Banks having their head office in the colony, and having been registered on the 1st January, 1891, can continue to issue their own notes, which are neither guaranteed nor legal tender.

There are 5 banks with 81 branches.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (56 branches), the Bank of Africa, Limited (11 branches), the African Banking Corporation, Limited (14 branches), the Stellenbosch District Bank, Limited, and the National Bank, S.A. Rep.

The total amount of notes in circulation on the 30th of June, 1895, was 563,477*l*.

Post Office savings banks were established in 1884; on 30th June, 1895, there was 1,441,065*l.* deposited, to the credit of 41,450 depositors. The interest allowed is 3 per cent. on certificates and 8½ per cent. on deposits.

Number of branches 238.

The weights and measures in use are British; besides which there are the Morgen=2½ acres, the Cape Foot=1·03 feet, and the Cape ton =2,000 lbs.

Education.

Under the Education Act, No. 13 of 1865, and the Higher Education Act, No. 24 of 1874, the department administers, parliamentary grants to colleges, and to the following classes of schools, viz.:—undenominational public, district boarding, evening, private farm, poor, mission, aborigines', aborigines' institutions, and special institutions, such as art schools and a normal college, for the following purposes, viz.: Part payment of salaries, purchase of buildings, furniture, apparatus, and books; training of teachers; support of indigent boarders.

Schools are managed and teachers appointed, subject to the control of the department, by local committees or managers nominated by the voluntary promoters and supporters of the schools, or by divisional or municipal councils acting as such managers.

The Government grants are, generally speaking, given to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. There is no school tax, the necessary grants being provided from the general revenue. The department further undertakes the periodical inspection of schools, collects and publishes educational statistics, and issues certificates of professional competency to teachers.

The Government expenditure on schools in 1893-94 was 175,890*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* On the 30th of June, 1895, there were in operation five colleges with 378 students and 2,195 schools of various classes, with an enrolment of 107,818, and an average attendance of 79,441.

The University.

Under Act No. 16 of 1873 was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, whose power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D. has been recognised by Her Majesty under Letters Patent dated 8th August, 1877.

The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is supplemented by endowment, &c. The Council consists of 20 members.

In 1891 the number of students who matriculated was 142, 35 passed the intermediate examination, and 16 took direct degrees. In 1892 the numbers were 207, 40, and 19; in 1893, 214, 40, and 24; in 1894, 214, 37, and 28; in 1895, 242, 43, and 25 respectively.

In connection with the University, school examinations are held annually. 12,331 candidates have passed the elementary, and 2,888 the higher examinations during the years 1875-1895.

Sea and Land Communications.

The Colony is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Capetown, by the Western cable, and *via* Natal, by the Zanzibar and Aden cable. The telegraph system is well developed, there

being now 14,881 miles of telegraph wire, and 386 miles of telephone wire open, erected by the Government at a cost of 458,000*l.*: the gross earnings in 1894 being 159,388*l.*, and the expenditure 82,910*l.*

The packets of the Union Steam Ship Company and the Castle Mail Packets Company, under contracts with the Colonial Government, leave England weekly on Saturdays, and the Cape (Table Bay) on Wednesdays, the passage to be effected in 19 days, and in 19½ days when the steamer is required to touch at St. Helena. The average passage is under 18 days. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. Up to the 20th June, 1891, the mail packets called at Lisbon on outward voyages to take up the supplementary English and the Continental mails; but after that date it was arranged that they should call at Madeira only on the direct outward voyage, the Lisbon service as well as the St. Helena-Ascension service being performed by the intermediate steamers of the two companies. The mail packets call at Madeira on the homeward voyages.

Steamers leave Table Bay weekly for Natal calling at Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, and East London, to land and embark passengers; and usually leave about 48 hours after the arrival of the English mail.

A "limited mail train" is despatched from Cape Town conveying mails to all parts of the Colony, about five or six hours after the arrival of the English mail steamer, the mails for the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Rhodesia, Mashonaland, etc., being despatched only at 9 p.m. daily by train, and the Natal mails are sent overland by this train or the limited mail trains to connect with a steamer at East London.

The passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, and to Natal four to five.

A "Castle" Company's steamer leaves Natal once a fortnight for Delagoa Bay, and every four weeks for Mauritius and Madagascar. The "Union" Company extend their Natal service to Delagoa Bay once every fortnight. Monthly communication is maintained with East Coast ports north of Delagoa Bay by means of the German East Africa Company's steamers sailing from Natal, and there is a fortnightly service between Cape Town and the Australasian Colonies performed by the steamers of the Shaw, Saville and Albion, and the New Zealand Shipping Company.

Communication is effected between Cape Town and the chief inland towns daily; with Natal daily, *via* the South African Republic; with the Orange Free State daily, with Rhodesia (Mashonaland, etc.) twice a week *via* Mafeking, and with the Transvaal daily by rail through the Orange Free State. The latter is the direct route to the Transvaal, and the journey from Cape Town is performed in little more than two days.

Transit between England and Johannesburg and Pretoria by this route is, therefore, about 20 days.

Overland communication is effected by rail through Cape Town and Delagoa Bay daily, through the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. The journey is performed in four days.

The number of Colonial post offices is 797, and of money order offices 227. The expenditure on the postal service amounted to 197,206*l.* in 1893; the revenue was 197,947*l.*, and the commission on money orders 11,603*l.*

Population and Chief Towns.

At the census of 1891 the total population of the Colony was found to be 1,527,224, comprising 767,327 males, and 759,897 females. The population according to race was: Europeans, 376,987; Malays, 13,907; Hottentots, 50,388; Fingoes, 229,680; Kaffirs, 608,456; and other coloured persons, 247,806.

Cape Town, which had in 1875 a population of 83,239, had at the census a population of 51,251, and with its suburbs, connected by rail and tramway, 83,898, as compared with 50,259 in 1875. The Cape division, which includes Cape Town, had in 1865, a population of 50,064; in 1875, 57,319; and in 1891, 97,283, of which 48,544 were European and white.

The population of the other principal towns was: Kimberley, 28,718; Port Elizabeth, 23,266; Beaufort, 10,498; Grahamstown, 10,498; Paarl, 7,668; King Williams Town, 7,226; East London, 6,924; Graaff Reinet, 5,946; Worcester, 5,404; Uitenhage, 5,331; Cradock, 4,389; Oudtshoorn, 4,386; Queenstown, 4,094; Stellenbosch, 3,462; and Somerset East, 2,894.

The following is a brief abstract of the 1891 census returns:—

The number of persons of European descent has been estimated as follows:—Dutch and French origin, 230,000; English, Scotch, Irish, &c., 180,000; other Europeans, 16,000.

The European, or white, then, represents one-quarter, and the coloured races three quarters of the total population of the whole colony, whereof one-fifth is urban. The proportion of females is now 99·03 to every 100 males of the total population, and the average number of persons to the square mile was 6·90. The number of inhabited dwellings was 276,607, of which 522 were not intended for dwelling houses, though used as such.

Birthplaces.—1,472,996 persons had Africa for a birthplace, 49,849 Europe, 2,344 Asia, 988 America, 890 Australasia, 155 were born at sea, and the birthplaces of 502 were unknown or unspecified. About 98·12 per cent. of the population are British subjects.

Religions.—Protestants numbered 732,047; Catholics, 17,275; Jews, 3,009; Mohammedans, 15,099; other sects, 1,394; no denomination, 638; no religion, 753,824; unspecified, 3,277; and 661 persons objected to state their religion. Protestants may be divided as follows:—Dutch Reformed Church, 297,983; Gereformeerde Kerk, 8,337; English Church, 139,058; Presbyterians, 37,102; Independents, 69,692; Methodists, 111,522; other Protestants include, *inter alia*, 51,557 German Lutherans.

Ages.

659,087 persons were between 0 to 14 years.
595,675 " " " 15 to 39 "
163,581 " " " 40 to 54 "
78,872 " " " 55 to 69 "
28,995 " " " 70 years and over.
1,014 " " " unspecified.

Education.—The degrees of education possessed were as follows:—

Read and Write.

Total . . 840,033—170,702 males; 169,331 females.
European 256,213—132,390 " 123,823 "

Read only.

Total . . 46,376—22,848 males; 23,528 females.
European 13,072—6,773 " 6,299 "

(c)

Neither Read nor Write.

Total 1,189,149—572,715 males; 566,434 females.
European 107,206—56,486 " 50,720 "

Unspecified.

Total . 1,666—1,062 males; 604 females.
European 496—307 " 189 "

The percentage of Europeans of 5 years of age and over, according to the different degrees of education, were as under:—

Read and Write—80·78. Read only—3·94.
Neither Read or Write—15·12. Unspecified—0·16.

For Europeans, the proportion per 100 living at the age of 5—14 (inclusive) was:—

Read and Write . . . 48·67 boys; 53·38 girls.
Neither Read nor Write . 41·98 " 37·67 "
Read only . . . 9·06 " 8·78 "
Unspecified . . . 0·29 " 0·17 "

Conjugal Condition.—A brief abstract of the return follows:—

	Total		European	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married . .	218,148	245,678	59,723	57,625
Widowed . .	13,184	51,577	3,601	8,748
Single . . .	534,110	461,273	132,410	114,601
Unspecified .	1,885	1,369	216	53

Occupations.

Class.	Total all Races.		European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Professional	12,769	5,018	10,085	4,168
Domestic	15,942	187,196	2,248	74,870
Commercial	24,512	1,604	16,519	1,403
Agricultural	383,612	288,846	59,509	14,586
Industrial .	70,779	7,127	26,747	4,430
Indefinite .	3,481	7,901	1,786	3,111
Dependant .	252,535	258,214	77,895	77,438
Unspecified.	3,697	3,991	1,167	1,025

Sickness and Infirmities.—11,294 persons (6,193 males and 5,101 females) were returned as disabled by sickness or accident, and 10,555 (6,332 males and 4,223 females) as afflicted by infirmities, 2,331 being blind, 802 deaf and dumb, 813 idiotic, 1,108 lunatic, 531 epileptic, 849 paralytic, 625 leprous, 3,496 maimed, lamed, and deformed.

Constitution.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact

Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Responsible Government, that is the conduct of the Executive Government by the advice of Ministers responsible to the Local Parliament, was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872.

There is a Legislative Council of 22 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 76 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony, including the Transkeian territories. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Secretary for Agriculture, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President. The session lasts usually from May to August.

Act No. 18 of 1874 provided for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. Under the Griqualand West Annexation Act 39 of 1877, a Member is added to the Council for that province. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.* or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers), and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified (see Ballot and Franchise Act of 1892) by possession of property worth 75*l.* or receipt of salary or wages of not less than 50*l.* per annum; but no one can be newly registered as a voter unless he can sign his name and write his address and occupation. The number of registered electors in 1893-4 was 91,875. The Registration Act No. 41 of 1887 makes a better provision for the machinery of registration and for the exclusion of unqualified persons, especially those whose only qualification is a share in tribal occupancy.

Elections are now conducted under the Ballot Act.

Members of either house are paid one guinea per day, with 15*s.* per day extra for not more than 90 days if residing over 15 miles from Capetown. Speeches may be made either in English or in Dutch (Law No. 1 of 1882).

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The supreme court, as consolidated by Act No. 40, of 1882, consists of one Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges; three of whom are assigned to the Court of the Eastern Districts, and three to the High Court of Griqualand. Within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Eastern Districts fall the territories known as Transkei, Griqualand, and Tembuland.

The Judges of the "Supreme Court" hold Sessions in Cape Town, and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, the Judges of "The Eastern Districts Court," hold Sessions in Grahamstown, and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts, and Transkei, and the Judges of the High Court holds session at Kimberley.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation. A "Native

Territories Penal Code" came into operation for the Transkei, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Port St. John's on 1st January, 1887.

By Act No. 3 of 1890, the Supreme Court has been constituted a Court of Appeal under the Africa Order in Council of 1889.

Local Government.

Divisional Councils were first established in the year 1855; they then exercised authority over branch roads only, and performed certain functions in connection with district schools, pounds and crown lands. They have now been relieved of all duties in regard to schools and lands, but with these exceptions their powers and functions have been gradually increased and amplified. The councils are elected triennially, and consist of eight elective members exclusive of the Civil Commissioner who is usually also Resident Magistrate as chairman, excepting in the Cape Division, which returns ten members. The electors are the registered parliamentary voters, and the qualifications of members are registration as voters and registered ownership of immovable property in the division valued at not less than 500*l.* The maintenance of all roads now rests with the councils, and they have also important duties to discharge in regard to disputed land boundaries and beacons; can nominate Field Cornets; may borrow money on the security of rates for the prosecution of local public works; may promote the establishment of a Divisional Police Force, on payment to Government of one-third of the cost of such force; and return three members annually to the District Licensing Court. The revenue of these councils is derived from toll fees, pound sales, and road rates. They were 72 in number in 1893, and their receipts during the year 1894 amounted to 179,611*l.*, of which 10,973*l.* was money borrowed for public works. Payments for the same period amounted to 174,254*l.* The accounts are subject to audit by two auditors elected triennially by the registered voters of the division, and also to a final audit by the Controller and Auditor-General of the Colony.

Municipalities were first established by an ordinance in 1836. In 1882 an Act was passed consolidating and amending all laws then existing in regard to these boards. Every municipality is governed by a council, composed of a mayor or chairman, and councillors, numbering not less than 6 nor more than 24, a certain number of which are elected annually by the ratepayers. Town councils or municipalities have power to levy annually a landlord's or owner's rate, assessed upon the value of rateable property, and a tenant's rate assessed upon the annual value of such property; no rate to exceed 2*d.* in the *£.* on the value, or 8*d.* in the *£.* on the annual value, excepting in Capetown, where a landlord's rate of 3*d.* may be levied.

All mayors or chairmen are members of District Licensing Courts. There were 86 municipalities in the Colony, whose receipts from all sources during the year 1894 amounted to 799,358*l.*, which includes 427,801*l.* loans raised and repaid. Payments during the same period amounted to 548,302*l.* The Controller and Auditor-General has no control over municipal accounts.

Village management boards, of which there are 75 in the Colony, exist chiefly in hamlets which are not entrusted with full municipal privileges. The Act of 1881, under which these boards were established, may be proclaimed to be in force upon petition of the inhabitants. There are 3 members elected annually by the voters registered for

Parliamentary purposes, resident within the area defined by proclamation. These boards have no power to levy rates; this is done for them by the divisional council at their request, to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £ within the limits of the village boards' jurisdiction. The powers and duties of these boards are of the same nature as, although in most respects more restricted than, those of municipalities. Their revenues amounted in 1898-94 to 5,734*l*.

Defence.

There is an extensive Admiralty establishment and several forts at Simon's Bay, and to defend this Naval station an Imperial garrison is stationed at Cape Town and Wynberg. The defence of the Colony from native attacks, however, devolves since 1871 upon the Colonial forces. These now consist of the Cape Mounted Rifles (838 strong) and the Cape Police (1,169 strong), liable in an emergency, which are permanently embodied and paid. There are also 45 Volunteer Corps, of all arms, numbering 5,971 men (with 12 guns), maintained by a capitation grant. Table Bay has been strongly fortified at the joint expense of the War Office and the Colonial Government.

Dependent Territories.

BASUTOLAND, which formed a portion of the Cape Colony from August, 1871, down to 1884, is now an independent territory, administered by a Resident Commissioner under the instructions of Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, who also holds the office of Governor of the Cape Colony. Accounts of Basutoland, as well as of British Bechuanaland, which is in nearly the same political position, will be found under those headings.

THE NORTHERN BORDER.—Early in 1878, while the war with the Amazosa was being carried on, a number of Koranas, Griquas, Kaffirs, and others living along the Orange River, took up arms against the Colony, their object being simply plunder. It was difficult to move a military force to such a remote quarter, and it was more than a year before the insurrection could be suppressed. A magistrate, with a body of police, was then stationed at Upington, on the northern bank of the Orange. Since this date there have been no further disturbances. The northern border establishment was broken up, and the special Commissioner recalled, on 30th June, 1888. The territory now forms the "Gordonia" district of British Bechuanaland.

FINGOLAND, IDUTYWA RESERVE, AND NOMAN'S LAND, as explained in Par. 1 of this Article, were annexed to the Cape in October, 1879.

In 1877 **THE GCALEKAS**, a tribe residing beyond the Kei, under Krelli, one of the leaders of the great Kaffir war of 1850-53, defied the authority of the British Government, and invaded what is now British territory. They were, however, defeated by the Colonial forces under the immediate leadership of Colonel C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., then Commandant of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police. Their territory was overrun, and Krelli deposed, and his country taken as British in October, 1877.

In 1875-76 **THE TEMBUS, OF TEMBULAND** proper, gave themselves over to the Government, and in 1878 the Bomvanas did the same.

While giving effect to the desire of these tribes to come under the Cape Government, it was also

arranged to include in the same scheme of incorporation Gcalekaland and a settlement of native British subjects called the Emigrant Tembus.

They are governed by officials paid by the Cape Government, and under its supervision.

The above-named territories, viz., Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Bomvanaland, and Gcalekaland, were formally proclaimed British territory in November, 1881, and in 1885 they were annexed to the Cape Colony.

In 1885 the Chief **KRELI** requested to be placed on the same footing as the others, and was located in Bomvanaland, on a tract of land purchased from the Chief of the Bomvanas. Pali, chief of the Amatehezi, who had previously been living in practical independence in Lower Tembuland, formally tendered his submission to Colonial rule in 1886, and he and his people were registered in the same manner as the Tembus.

The **PONDOMISI** tribe, under the chiefs Um-ditshwa and Umhlonbo, and some of the most powerful clans, allied with the Tembu tribe, took up arms against the Colony at the outbreak of the Basuto rebellion. The Tembus proper aided the Colony. The insurrection was suppressed, and a re-settlement of the lands previously occupied by the insurgents effected, by which greater security in the future is promised.

The Cape Colony customs dues are levied at St. John's River mouth, under a Proclamation dated 2nd August, 1881. The port was annexed to the Colony in 1884.

Under a Proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, dated the 4th September, 1878, **UMQIKELA**, for breach of treaty arrangements, ceased to be recognized as paramount chief of the Pondos, and the sovereignty of the port and estuary of St. John's River was vested in Her Majesty's Government. A Resident was appointed to represent the Government with Umqikela, who remained Chief of East Pondoland. Umqikela died in October, 1887, and in February, 1888, his son Sigcau was elected to succeed him. A Resident Commissioner in Pondoland was appointed on 6th July, 1888.

In March, 1894, in consequence of the failure of Sigcau and Nquilloso to put a stop to the cruelties and misrule prevailing in Pondoland, they were required to submit to Colonial rule, and Magistrates were placed in the country. By Act of the Cape Parliament, No. 5, of 1894, the whole country was annexed to the Colony.

WEST PONDOLAND was, until the date of annexation, under the Chief Nquilloso. A small strip of his territory at the mouth of the St. John's River was acquired by the Cape Government for 1,000*l*.

The district of Mount Ayliff, or the Xesibe country, after having long been administered as a dependency of Griqualand East, was formally annexed to the Colony in October, 1886, and the Rode Valley in October, 1887.

The whole of these territories are now subject to Colonial rule, and had a revenue of 81,830*l* in 1892-93, and an expenditure of 98,646*l* in 1892-93; all of this is included in the ordinary Colonial revenue.

They are now re-grouped, under two Chief Magistrates, with several subordinate magistrates, in the following manner, viz.:—

Griqualand East, including East Pondoland, under one Chief Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Stanford, C.M.G., and twelve subordinate magistrates. It had (excluding East Pondoland) a population of 4,150 Europeans and 148,468 natives in 1891, at census date.

Tembuland, comprising Tembuland proper, Bomvanaland, Emigrant Tembuland, and West Pondoland, all under one Chief Magistrate, Major Elliot, C.M.G., and nine subordinate magistrates. It had (excluding West Pondoland) a population of 5,179 Europeans and 175,236 natives, including Port St. John's in 1891.

Transkei, comprising Fingoland, the Idutywa Reserve, Gcalekaland, all under the Chief Magistrate of Tembuland, and six subordinate magistrates. It had a population of 1,019 Europeans and 152,544 natives in 1891.

Statistics and Trade.

Year ended 30th June.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING Entered and Cleared Year ended 31st Dec.	
	Revenue, Actual.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	3,317,311	4,096,012	5,105,034	5,412,855
1886	3,039,280	3,788,691	5,278,819	5,447,217
1887	3,159,614	3,332,907	5,204,046	5,431,702
1888	3,426,362	3,260,759	5,829,836	6,083,423
1889	3,836,114	3,621,019	7,218,066	7,568,200
1890	4,430,050	3,878,925	7,645,149	8,019,915
1891	4,148,876	4,163,749	7,631,017	7,952,954
1892	4,495,344	4,284,464	8,040,279	8,383,729
1893	4,971,214	4,667,676	8,475,072	8,792,439
1894	5,321,352	4,977,484	8,838,985	9,227,988

Unaudited Revenue.

1894-95 £5,407,501.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	3,759,387	578,810	434,707	4,772,904
1886	3,089,737	344,146	365,378	3,799,261
1887	4,277,309	815,966	442,860	5,036,135
1888	4,780,798	410,948	536,591	5,678,337
1889	7,098,463	442,659	904,943	8,446,065
1890	7,825,266	636,430	904,750	9,366,446
1891	7,020,493	641,589	910,674	8,572,766
1892	7,691,195	683,277	1,112,769	9,487,241
1893	9,203,317	667,475	1,494,044	11,364,836
1894	8,877,632	605,674	1,815,339	11,298,645

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Else- where.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	5,451,255	81,664	278,525	5,811,444
1886	6,694,735	91,426	339,195	7,125,356
1887	7,460,106	81,811	817,057	7,858,974
1888	8,409,006	109,443	358,208	8,876,657
1889	9,165,589	86,891	334,369	9,891,319
1890	9,707,416	82,667	362,896	10,152,979
1891	10,676,017	113,620	326,594	11,116,231
1892	11,474,561	89,510	413,996	11,978,067
1893	12,401,227	62,865	492,462	12,956,554
1894	13,852,658	56,110	287,770	13,696,538

Public Debt, 31st December, 1894.

	£
Debt of General Government. . . .	24,999,761
Debt of Corporate Bodies (under guarantee). . . .	2,675,417

The revenue from customs duties in 1894 was 1,475,120*l*.

List of Governors.*

- 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1870 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
 1880 Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1880 Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G. (Administrator).
 1881 Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1882 Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Administrator).
 1883 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1886 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1887 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1889 Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Smyth (Administrator).
 1889 Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.R., G.C.M.G.
 1891 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1891 Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1892 Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Administrator).
 1892 Sir H. B. Loch, G.O.B., G.C.M.G.
 1894 General, Sir W. G. Cameron, K.C.B. (Administrator).
 1894 Sir H. B. Loch, G.O.B., G.C.M.G.
 1895 Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Goodenough, C.B. (Administrator).
 1895 The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.O.M.G.

Ministries since 1872.

Name of Premier.	Date.
Sir J. C. Molteno, K.C.M.G. ...	1st December, 1872
J. Gordon Sprigg ...	6th February, 1878
Sir Thomas Scanlen, K.C.M.G. ...	9th May, 1881
Thomas Uppington ...	10th May, 1884
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.	25th November, 1886
C. J. Rhodes... ..	17th July, 1890
C. J. Rhodes... ..	4th May, 1893
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.	January, 1896.

Executive Council.

- Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G.
 T. N. G. TeWater, 1896, *Colonial Secretary*.
 Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G., 1881, *Treasurer and Premier*.
 Sir T. Uppington, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1878, *Attorney-General*.
 Sir J. Siwewright, K.C.M.G., 1893, *Commissioner of Public Works*.
 P. H. Faure, 1890, *Secretary for Agriculture*.

Members who are not in the Cabinet.

- Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G., 1852.
 Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1854.
 Francis Bertrand Pinney, 1865.

* For Governors previous to 1850. see Edition for 1889.

William Downes Griffith, 1866.
 Sir J. H. de Villiers, Kt., K.C.M.G., 1872, *Chief Justice*.
 Charles Abercrombie Smith, 1872, *Controller and Auditor-General*.
 John Xavier Merriman, 1875.
 Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B., 1878.
 H. W. Pearson, 1878.
 John Laing, 1878.
 James Weston Leonard, Q.C., 1881.
 Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, K.C.M.G., 1881.
 Charles William Hutton, 1881.
 John Hendrik Hofmeyr, 1881.
 Jacobus Wilhelmus Sauer.
 The Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1884.
 F. Schermbrucker, 1884.
 Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, K.C.M.G., 1884.
 John Tudhope, 1885.
 James Rose Innes, Q.C., 1890.
 H. H. Juta, Q.C., 1893.
 John Frost, C.M.G.
 W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G., Q.C.
Clerk to the Executive Council, Charles H. Pennell.

Legislative Council.

President, Chief Justice The Honourable Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 500l.
Clerk to Council, Taxing Officer and Officer in charge of Books, J. A. Fairbairn, 800l.
Usher of the Black Rod, M. J. Blake, 400l.
Assistant Clerk, Clerk of the Papers, and Shorthand Writer, S. le Sueur, 500l.
Messenger, J. McIntyre, 150l.

Members.

Western Province:—

The Hon. David Pieter de Villiers Graaff.
 The Hon. Marthinus Laurentius Neethling.
 The Hon. Johannes Albertus Faure.

North-Western Province:—

The Hon. Thomas Tennant Heatlie.
 The Hon. Petrus Benjamin van Rhyn.
 The Hon. Johannes Daniel Hugo.

South-Western Province:—

The Hon. Hendrik Johannes Mulder.
 The Hon. Bernardus Johannes Keyter.
 The Hon. Frederick Jacobus van Eeden.

Midland Province:—

The Hon. Rudolph Philippus Botha.
 The Hon. Albertus Johannes Herholdt.
 The Hon. Willem Petrus de Villiers.

South-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Philipus Salomon Bellingan.
 The Hon. Alexander Wilmot.
 The Hon. John Frederick Dolley.

North-Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström, Baronet.
 The Hon. Daniel Petrus van den Hoever.
 The Hon. Frederick Fuldner Wienand.

Eastern Province:—

The Hon. Thomas Bailey.
 The Hon. John Linden Bradford.
 The Hon. John Michael Peacock.

Griqualand West:—

The Hon. William Ross.

House of Assembly.

Hon. 1,200l.
 T. P. Theron, *Chairman of Committees*, 200l.
 J. Noble, C.M.G., *Clerk to the House*, 800l.
Speaker,

E. F. Kilpin, *Clerk-Assistant*, 500l.
 M. Bergh, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, 400l.
 J. de V. Roos, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk*, 360l.
 H. J. Zoer, *Translator and Clerk*, 375l.
 J. D. Ensor, *Assistant Shorthand Writer and Clerk of Papers*, 300l.
 D. Brink, *Assistant Clerk of Papers*, 120l.

Constituency.

Members.

Albany J. Ogilvie Norton.
 R. Crosbie.
 Albert Jotham Joubert.
 Andries S. du Plessis.
 Aliwal North . . . Hon. Jacobus W. Sauer.
 D. N. de Wet.
 Barkly West . . . Rt. Hon. Cecil John Rhodes.
 Hon. W. P. Schreiner,
 C.M.G., Q.C.
 Beaufort West. . . Peter J. Weeber.
 J. des Vages.
 Caledon Herman Johan Dompers.
 W. H. F. Kleyn.
 Cape Division . . . Hon. J. Rose Innes, Q.C.
 Dr. Cornelis Pieter Smuts.
 Cape Town . . . Thomas Ekins Fuller.
 Ludwig Wiener.
 J. L. M. Brown
 H. Beard.
 Clanwilliam . . . P. G. Wege.
 D. J. A. van Zyl.
 Colesberg Ignatius J. van der Walt.
 M. M. Venter.
 Cradock Hon. Sir Thomas Charles
 Scanlen, K.C.M.G.
 Johannes Petrus du Plessis.
 East London . . . Hon. Sir John Gordon
 Sprigg, K.C.M.G.
 Capt. Edward Yewd Bra-
 bant, C.M.G.
 Fort Beaufort . . . Hon. John Laing.
 Hon. Chas. Wm. Hutton,
 George Alfred G. Robertson.
 Francis Robert Thompson.
 Graaff-Reinet . . . Jeremias Aurret van Heerden
 J. H. Smith.
 Graham's Town . . Arthur Douglass.
 John E. Wood.
 Griqualand East. . Hon. Sir James Sivewright,
 K.C.M.G.
 Kimberley Barnett I. Barnato.
 J. Lawrence.
 Dr. F. R. Harris.
 J. D. Haarhoff.
 King William's Town William Joseph Warren.
 Hon. F. Schermbrucker.
 Malmesbury . . . Pierce Ryan.
 Thomas Arnoldus J. Louw.
 Namaqualand . . . Hon. John Xavier Merriman.
 James Tennant Molteno.
 Oudtshoorn . . . Hon. H. H. Juta, Q.C.
 G. C. Olivier.
 Paarl Johannes Stephanus Marais
 Hon. P. H. Faure.
 Piquetberg David de Waal.
 Port Elizabeth . . Hon. Henry William
 Pearson.
 Charles Tennant Jones.
 Queen's Town . . Hon. John Frost, C.M.G.
 Dr. W. B. Berry.
 Richmond Thomas Philippus Theron.
 P. J. du Toit.
 Riversdale . . . Daniel J. van Wyk.
 I. W. J. van der Vyver.

Constituency.	Members.
Somerset East . . .	George Morrison Palmer. L. Abrahamson.
Stellenbosch . . .	G. J. Krige. P. de Waal.
Swellendam . . .	G. S. Wolfaardt. Jan Gysbert Steyn.
Tembuland . . .	J. C. Molteno.
Uitenhage . . .	George F. Rautenbach. Dr. A. B. Vanes.
Victoria East . . .	Herbert Travers Tamplin. William Hay.
Victoria West . . .	Abraham Stephanus Roex. D. W. Immelman.
Wodehouse . . .	Joseph M. Orpen. Dr. T. W. Smartt.
Worcester . . .	Jacob Isaac de Villiers. J. D. Logan.

Governor's Establishment.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Bt., G.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*, and 3,000*l.* as *High Commissioner*, and 1,000*l.* personal allowance from Imperial Funds.
Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner, Capt. Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., R.N., 950*l.* and naval half-pay.
Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson, 360*l.*, and quarters.
Military Secretary, Capt. C. T. Dawkins, 460*l.*
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. S. E. Schilling, 220*l.*
Clerk to Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 550*l.*
Chief Clerk to High Commissioner,
Assistant Accountant to High Commissioner, A. Browne 390*l.* (and 50*l.* as *Auditor of Basutoland Accounts*).
Clerks, 160*l.*, J. D. Cormack, 210*l.*,
C. le Camp, 230*l.*, and

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE.

Premier, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, W. H. Milton, 600*l.*
Clerks, P. J. Jourdan, 200*l.*, A. H. Holland, 160*l.*
Messenger, G. Osborne, 140*l.*, and 30*l.* allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER.

Minister, Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary, J. Ross Innes, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. M. Theal, LL.D., 550*l.*
First Clerk, B. K. Turner, 475*l.*
Second Class ditto, H. Hyde Hewett, 250*l.*
Third ditto ditto, P. S. Laney, 120*l.*
Accountant, C. E. Stephens, 500*l.*
Assistant Accountant, L. Dillon, 390*l.*
Clerk, S. J. Hofmeyr, 250*l.*
Chief Inspector of Native Locations, S. H. Roberts, 500*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*

Division of Albany.

Superintendent of Natives, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, forage allowance, 25*l.*
Inspector of Native Locations, G. E. Nightingale, 125*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Alexandria.

Inspector of Native Locations, E. C. Allman, 250*l.*

Division of Barkly West.

Inspectors of Native Locations, W. H. Hall, 250*l.*, allowance 75*l.*, quarters; J. J. Roux, 250*l.*

Division of Bathurst.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. N. Cock, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Division of Bedford.

Inspector of Native Locations, F. P. Gladwin, 250*l.*

Division of Fort Beaufort.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Heald Town, R. D. Henry, 235*l.*; forage allowance 25*l.*
Inspector of Native Locations, B. Booth, 250*l.*

Division of Hay.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. A. Louw, 50*l.*

Division of Herbert.

Inspector of Native Locations, C. E. H. Orpen, 250*l.*

Division of Kimberley.

Registrar of Servants, C. M. Bult, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Assistant ditto, F. G. Cheetham, 250*l.*
Clerk, W. M. Carlisle, 275*l.*
Protector of Natives, G. W. Barnes, 275*l.*, allowance 60*l.*

Division of King William's Town.

Tamacha.—Special Magistrate and Superintendent of Natives, R. J. Dick, 500*l.*, allowance 100*l.*
Clerk, W. N. Seti, 155*l.*
Ditto, T. E. C. Moriarty, 120*l.*

Division of Komgha.

Inspector of Native Locations, W. W. Cowie, 250*l.*

Division of Peddie.

Inspectors of Native Locations, J. B. Hartley, 275*l.*
Jesse Hill, 256*l.*; and W. T. Dell, 275*l.*

Division of Glen Grey.

Superintendent of Natives, and Labour Agent, Glen Grey, B. d'U. Musgrave, 250*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and house free.

Division of Queenstown.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Kamastone, &c., and Inspector of Native Locations, Whittlesea, F. J. Evens, 300*l.*
Assistant Superintendent, W. H. Read, 175*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Division of Herschel.

Superintendent of Natives, Telle, C. J. Dovey, 200*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*, and house.

Division of Somerset East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. F. Bowker, 125*l.*

Division of Victoria East.

Inspector of Native Locations, J. B. Liofeldt, 275*l.*, allowance, 30*l.*

Uitenhage.

Inspector of Native Locations, L. Chaband, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*, and H. T. W. Fynn, 225*l.*

Division of Stutterheim.

Inspector of Native Locations, H. R. Boothroyd, 150*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

Transkei.

Chief Magistrate, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 200*l.*, allowance 100*l.*
R.M., Ngqamakwe, J. T. O'Connor, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, T. W. C. Norton, 145*l.*, and house.
R.M., Tsomo, N. O. Thompson, 450*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, I. V. M. Watermeyer, 140*l.*
District Surgeon, W. Fischer, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Kentani, F. E. C. Bell, 500*l.*, and house.
District Surgeon, T. Smyth, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, F. W. Gilfillan, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Willowvale, M. W. Liefeldt, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. Russell, 90*l.*
R.M., Butterworth, R. W. Stanford, 550*l.*, and house.
Clerk, C. C. Gilfillan, 155*l.*, allowance 25*l.*; *ditto*, A. E. Gilfillan, 120*l.*
Labour Agent, L. G. H. Tainton, 400*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Assistant ditto and Interpreter, A. K. Soga, 150*l.*
District Surgeon, J. H. Nankivell, 200*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Idutywa, W. T. Brownlee, 500*l.*, and house.
Clerk, J. R. Thomson, 120*l.*, and house.
District Surgeon, C. A. Lumley, 150*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.

Griguland East.

Chief Magistrate, W. E. M. Stanford, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*, and house.
Accountant, A. S. Leary, 275*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. G. Bellairs, 340*l.*
Clerk, J. C. Hargreaves, 195*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, A. C. Meere, 120*l.*; *ditto*, E. Dower, 160*l.*; *ditto*, J. J. Muller, 120*l.*; *ditto*, W. G. Morris, 120*l.*; *ditto*,
District Surgeon, Kokstadt, Mount Ayliff and Matatiele, W. Gibb, &c., 200*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., Kokstadt, W. G. Cumming, 550*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, S. J. Hayman, 275*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Umzimkulu, Capt. E. J. Whindus, 475*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, W. I. S. Driver, 145*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, G. B. Faskally, M.B., C.M., 150*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Matatiele, E. H. Hogge, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, D. H. Moodie, 175*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, C. E. Pope, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Frere, W. C. Scully, 475*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, W. J. Turner, 225*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
Dist. Surgeon, F. S. Butler, 150*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Ayliff, J. C. Garner, 450*l.*, and house.
Clerk, J. H. Roose, 150*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, A. A. Hayes, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Qumbu, T. C. A. Rein, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, R. F. Cumming, 195*l.*, house allowance, 25*l.*
R.M., Maclear, R. L. Harries, 450*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, H. P. Tillard, 225*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, J. W. Holding, 150*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*
R.M., Tsolo, J. P. Cumming, 425*l.*, and house.
Clerk, E. W. H. Morris, 210*l.*, and house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, A. W. Pearse, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R.M., Mount Fletcher, J. S. Simpson, 500*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, B. L. Shaw, 180*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, T. A. Must, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Tembuland, &c.

Chief Magistrate, Tembuland, Major H. G. Elliot, C.M.G., 1,000*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Accountant, W. B. Gordon, 375*l.*; house allowance 25*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. F. C. Rein, 275*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. T. Hargreaves, 250*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
Clerks, O. M. Blakeway, 145*l.*; E. A. Anthony, 120*l.*; and G. C. Gladwin, 120*l.*
District Surgeon, Umtata and Elliotdale, R. H. Welsh, 200*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
Assistant Chief Magistrate and R.M., Umtata, J. H. Scott, 800*l.* and house.
Clerk, W. J. G. Thomson, 240*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, J. M. Brand, 120*l.*
R.M., Engcobo, C. J. Warner, 400*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, C. E. Warner, 205*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
Clerk, B. E. Cotterell, 120*l.*
District Surgeon, Engcobo, J. W. Weir, 150*l.*; forage allowance 50*l.*
R. M. Elliot, C. W. Chabaud, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, H. G. Eedes, 145*l.*
R.M., Mganduli, C. F. Blakeway, 475*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, D. S. Campbell, 90*l.*
District Surgeon, J. Struthers, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
R. M., Elliotdale (Bomealand), J. W. Morris, 500*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, J. E. B. Walker, 120*l.*
R.M., Xalanga (Emigrant Tembuland), C. J. Levey, 550*l.*; house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, L. F. Farrant, 225*l.*, house allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, Xalanga, T. L. Craister, 150*l.*, forage allowance 50*l.*
R.M., St. Mark's, H. H. Bunn, 400*l.*, and house.
Clerk, H. W. Barry, 145*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, W. O. R. Arnot, 150*l.*, allowance 50*l.*

Port St. John's.

R.M., M. B. Shaw, 500*l.*, house allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, G. E. Palmer, 200*l.*; allowance 25*l.*
District Surgeon, J. Maciver, 150*l.*; allowance 50*l.*

Walfish Bay.

R.M., Walfish Bay, J. J. Cleverly, 500*l.*, allowance 100*l.*, and house.

Pondoland West.

R.M., Ngqeleni, J. G. Leary, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, A. Hassall, 120*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*
R.M., Libode, A. H. Stanford, 600*l.*, allowance, 50*l.*
Clerk, W. T. Warner, 120*l.*, allowance, 25*l.*

Pondoland East.

R.M., Umsikaba, W. P. Leary, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, H. D. Elliott, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Tabankulu, H. B. Warner, 450*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, B. Wilson, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*
R.M., Bizana, H. Sprigg, 600*l.*, allowance 50*l.*
Clerk, E. J. Hargreaves, 120*l.*, allowance 25*l.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. N. G. TeWater, 1,500*l.*
Under Colonial Secretary, Actng. Officer, and Controller of Printing, Henry de Smidt, 900*l.*
Chief Clerk Administrative Branch and Chief Accountant, E. M. Jackson, 700*l.*

Registrar of Statistics, A. C. Dale, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk, Local Government and Public Health Dept., Langham Dale, jun, 600*l*.

Administrative Branch.

Principal Clerk, J. B. Moffat, 400*l*.
Clerks, T. B. Stenhouse, 300*l*.; N. Lacey, 270*l*.; M. S. Maurice, 255*l*.; E. H. L. Georges, 190*l*. and 15*l*. shorthand allowance; G. A. Fehrns, 145*l*.; L. T. Thomas, 145*l*.; P. de Waal, 145*l*.; C. A. Williams, 320*l*. and 50*l*. special service allowance.

Ditto, Statistical Dept., A. J. Brinton, 280*l*. and 30*l*. allowance; D. Barry, 145*l*.; H. Hudson, 145*l*.; A. Scharffenorth, 132*l*.; R. J. Barry, 120*l*.

Ditto, Public Health and Local Government Dept., *Principal Clerk*, H. Tucker, 400*l*.; G. W. le Sueur, 155*l*.; J. A. Munnidk, 120*l*.; C. E. Nixon, 215*l*.; W. Veare, 145*l*.; G. Chaplin, 145*l*.; C. Millard, 90*l*.

Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Turner, 1,000*l*.
Inspector, Dr. A. J. Gregory, 500*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Henry de Smidt (*Under Colonial Secretary*).

Accountant, H. R. Shawe, 400*l*.

Chief Examiner of Accounts, P. Gower, 375*l*.

Examiners, P. Fynn, 170*l*.; C. de Vos, 175*l*.; R. Gill, 160*l*.; C. Sampson, 145*l*.; F. Hutchons, 145*l*.; P. Armstrong, 145*l*.

Clerk, A. R. Holland, 120*l*.

Bookkeeper, E. G. Rendell, 250*l*. and 50*l*. allowance, *Clerk*, A. A. Beck, 180*l*.

Office-Keeper, H. H. West, 160*l*. and quarters.

Head Messenger, H. Jackson, 140*l*.

Stationery and Printing, and Dépôt for Police and Government Stores.

Administrative Branch, Stationery and Printing Controller, Henry de Smidt (*Under Colonial Secretary*).

Assistant Controller, P. G. Herman, 450*l*.

Clerks, A. B. Herold, 180*l*.; J. A. Ashby, 170*l*.

Executive Branch (including Dépôt for Police and Government Stores).

Superintendent, J. Sissison, 600*l*. and 25*l*. alloe.

Book and Storekeeper, F. C. L. Vogts, 290*l*. and 10*l*. alloe.

Clerk, T. M. Hogan, 180*l*. and 18*l*. alloe.

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, Thomas Muir, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., 1,200*l*.

Secretary, Charles Murray, M.A., 500*l*.

Clerks, J. D. Coley, B.A., 300*l*.; J. J. Bezuidenhout, 145*l*.; A. D. Borchers, 145*l*.; P. A. Millard, 120*l*. and 25*l*. allowance as *Shorthand Writer*.

Statistician, James Rodger, M.A., 250*l*.

Authorising Officer, G. W. Casse, B.A., 250*l*.

Accounting Officer, A. J. Kuys, 550*l*.

Accountant, J. Spyker, 450*l*.

Clerks, P. E. Scholtz, 145*l*.; J. S. de Wet, 120*l*.

Registrar and Deputy Inspector of Schools, J. H. Brady, M.A., 700*l*.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools, F. Howe Ely, Rev. H. R. Woodrooffe, M.A., E. Noaks, M.A., Rev. D. D. Fraser, 500*l*. each; A. B. Bartmann, M.A., A. H. Murray, M.A., G. P. Theron, B.A., J. Mitchell, W. E. C. Clarke, M.A., 400*l*. each;

B. P. Le Roux, W. Milne, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., 450*l*. each; C. J. Crawshaw (acting), A. E. Brice, B.A. (acting), each 300*l*.: all with 30*l*. per diem travelling expenses.

Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, W. G. Bennie, B.A., 250*l*. and 30*l*. per diem travelling expenses.

South African Museum.

Curator, L. Peringuez, Acting.

Archives.

Keeper, H. C. Leibbrandt, 325*l*. (Is also *Librarian, House of Parliament*.)

Government Actuary and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

J. McGowan, B.A., F.I.A., 750*l*.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, F. J. Parson, 600*l*. quarters, fees and rations.

Assistants ditto, A. B. Hofmeyr, 250*l*. quarters and rations; C. C. Elliott, 100*l*.

Consulting Surgeon (temporary), G. Anderson, 100*l*.
Consulting Physician (temporary), C. F. W. Murray, 100*l*.

Dispenser, S. E. D. Treadwell, 250*l*.

Clerk and Storekeeper, J. Veitch, 200*l*. 50*l*. rent and rations.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Surgeon in Charge, J. H. Cox, 300*l*. 100*l*. house, 75*l*. rations.

Visiting Physician, P. Landsberg, M.D., 100*l*.

Supt., S. Needham, 195*l*. quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Commissioner G. Piers, 700*l*. quarters and rations.
Chief Medical Superintendent, B. P. Impey, 500*l*. quarters, fees, and rations,

Assistant Medical Officer, P. E. Todd, 375*l*. quarters and rations, and 25*l*. for Visiting Surgeon, Convict Station.

Chaplain, English Church, W. U. Watkins, 200*l*. quarters and rations.

Chief Clerk, and Accountant, A. Bain, 350*l*. quarters and rations.

Assistant ditto, J. T. Taylor, 140*l*. rations and quarters, and 37*l*. allowance.

Dispenser, J. C. Pirie, 170*l*. quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, &c., Grahamstown.

Medical Superintendent, T. D. Greenless, 350*l*. 60*l*. rations, fees, and quarters, and 100*l*. for Chronic Sick Hospital.

Clerk and Storekeeper, R. Turpin, 150*l*. quarters and rations.

Assistant Medical Officer, W. Adam, 300*l*.

Chronic Sick Wards, Superintendent, J. H. Jones, 185*l*. quarters, and 40*l*. rations.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, B. Blaine, 450*l*. and quarters.

Dispenser, A. O. Taylor, 275*l*. quarters and rations.

Lunatic Asylum, Port Alfred.

Superintendent, W. H. Atherstone, 365*l*. and 150*l*. allowance.

Clerks, E. Jordan, 145l., 40l. for rations and quarters.

Valkenburg Asylum.

Medical Superintendent and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, W. J. Dodds, M.D., 700l., and 75l. for rations, fees, and quarters.

Clerk and Storekeeper, H. W. Short, 200l.

Defence Department.

Colonial Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. P. H. Ffolliott, 600l.

Commissary of Ordce., Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Lanning, late R.A., 600l.

Clerks, H. H. Gordon, 240l.; O. N. Strauss, 140l., and F. H. Brownlee, 145l.

Bookkeeper and Acct., A. J. Fuller, 425l.

Clerk, C. de Kock, 145l., J. F. de Wet, 120l.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. J. A. Webster, 300l.

Assist. Commissary of Ordce., Capt. W. Charters, 250l.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Lieut.-Colonel, J. M. Grant, 650l., and 800l. allice.

Captain (Hon. Major), J. O. N. Waring, 22s. 6d. per diem., 5s. allice., and 100l. per ann. travelling allice.

Captain, Adj., and Musketry Instructor, R. F. Cantwell, 525l., and 2s. 6d. per diem allice.

Paymaster (Captain and Hon. Major), James McCabe, 500l.

Quartermaster (Captain and Hon. Major), Joseph Leatherland, 415l.

Captains, Charles Frederick Sprenger (Hon. Major), Alfred Blaine, Edward Francis Hatton, and Edmund Henry Dalgety, 22s. 6d. per diem, and 5s. per diem allice.; Charles Leycester Johnson Goldsworthy, 20s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allice.; Herbert William Goldsworthy, 19s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allice.; George Frederick Russ, 17s. per diem, and 5s. per diem allice.

Lieutenants, Robert Watson, Robert Burnard Stewart, Harry Vernon Woon (Hon. Capt.), William Henry Boothby Phillips, Ronald Charles Grant, Herman Carstensen, Charles Joah Sugden, John Currie Hickson-Mahony, Arthur Vizard, 15s. per diem, and 2s. 6d. per diem allice.; Herbert Thring Scott, H. F. B. Taplin, M. W. Robertson, E. A. Taplin, Sydney Richard Style, Roger N. Cumming, William Pennington Straw, and Walter Charles Prime Jones, 15s. per diem; John Francis Purcell, 14s. 6d., A. Cosgrove, and G. Curtis, 14s. per diem.

Gunnery Instructor, H. T. Iukin, (Capt.) 365l. per annum.

Surgeon-Lt.-Col. and Principal Medical Officer, Colonial Forces, Edmund Baron Hartley (F.R.C.S.), 780l.

Surgeon-Captain, A. Wright, 456l. (A.M.D.)

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, 806.

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C.C. and R.M., W. v. R. v. Oudtschoorn, 500l. Clerk, F. Howe-Browne, 260l.

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C.C. and R.M., J. Hemming, 700l., and quarters. Clerks, L. Powys Jones, 350l.; H. J. Jennings, 265l. T. J. H. Herold, 145l.; P. V. du Toit, 120l.

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C.C. and R.M., W. R. Piers, 600l. Clerks, E. C. Welsh, 220l.; H. M. D. Hutchinson, 165l. Acting Clerk, N. Piers, 5s. per diem.

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C.C. and R.M., H. F. O. Hewett, 500l. Clerk, C. A. Pentz, 155l.

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C.C. and R.M., C. R. Haw, 500l., allice. 75l. Clerks, H. T. L. Maclear, 250l.; J. H. Neethling, 165l.

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C.C. and R.M., S. Tilney, 450l., and qrs. Clerks, D. A. Campbell, 290l.; J. R. Quim, 120l.

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C.C. and R.M., C. G. H. Bell, 550l., allice. 134l. Clerk, H. Maynier, 245l., and 80l. allowance, J. T. A. Verschuur, 170l., allice., 25l.

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C.C. and R.M., T. E. Minto (acting), 250l. (Is also Sub-Collector of Customs.) Clerk, W. J. J. Warneford, 375l.

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C.C. and R.M., J. C. Stapleton, 500l. Clerks, C. H. Hilliard, 305l.; J. B. Keyter, 90l.

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C.C. and R.M., W. H. Sealy, 450l. Clerk, D. G. Barry, 210l.

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C.C. and R.M., W. L. Philpott, 450l., and quarters. Clerk, P. J. Solomon, 300l.

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C.C. and R.M., H. J. de W. van Broda, 550l., allice., 100l. Clerk, P. M. van der Spuy, 285l.; J. M. de Kock, 120l.

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C.C. and R.M., J. J. Watson, 600l. Clerks, D. D. Leslie, 220l., and 30l. allice.; John Foster, 90l.

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Clerk, J. C. Broers, 180*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., C. C. Campbell, 600*l.*, and quarters.
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Clerks, L. J. v. d. Poel, 265*l.*; W. A. de Vos, 120*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., F. E. Philpott, 560*l.*
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C.C. and R.M., F. P. Pett, 600*l.*
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Clerks, A. Faure, 280*l.*; D. W. R. O'Connell, 165*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., C. J. Sweeny, 500*l.* and quarters, and allce. 100*l.*
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C.C. and R.M., J. C. Gie, 500*l.*
Clerk, A. B. Hofmeyr, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF HAY.

C.C. and R.M., A. S. Hoole, 500*l.*, 100*l.* allce.
Clerks, P. B. Borchers, 190*l.*, and 35*l.* allce.; H. W. Jay, 120*l.*, and 25*l.* allce.

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C.C. and R.M., W. C. T. Clarke Thwaite, 450*l.*, allce. 86*l.*
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C.C. and R.M., F. Whitham, 500*l.*
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Clerk, R. S. Kyd, 250*l.*

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

C.C. and R.M., C. W. Andrews, 600*l.*, allce. 50*l.*
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C.C. and R.M., L. Neethling, 500*l.*
Clerk, F. B. Gedy, 255*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., F. Wrensch, 450*l.*, and house.
Clerk, H. M. du Preez, 165*l.*, allce. 30*l.*

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Clerks, J. W. McColl, 290*l.*, 85*l.* allce.; A. O. Hill, 210*l.*, 90*l.* allce.; D. N. Düring, 180*l.*, allce. 50*l.* and qrs.; W. Carruthers, 145*l.*, 50*l.* allce. and qrs.; A. R. Brand, 120*l.*, and 50*l.* allce.; J. C. Huisbeeck, 165*l.*, allce. 50*l.*
R.M., G. C. Bayne, 700*l.*, 50*l.* allce.
Clerks, J. A. Gibbs, 375*l.*, allce. 75*l.*; H. J. Dreyer, 280*l.*, 83*l.* allce.; H. W. Hermans, 165*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; D. A. Stewart, 90*l.*, allce. 50*l.*
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Clerks, J. L. G. Bell, 155*l.*, 85*l.* allce.; A. M. Beswick, 155*l.*, 55*l.* allce.

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C.C. and R.M., Egbert Garcia, 700*l.*, and qrs.
Assst. R.M., C. A. King, 275*l.* and 25*l.* allce.; and J. G. Verety, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* allce.
Clerks, L. Gerardi, 500*l.*; J. J. F. Roselt, 300*l.* and 35*l.* allce.; W. R. Potts, 280*l.*; R. Bushton, 265*l.*; E. Rein, 240*l.*, 80*l.* allce.; D. May, 165*l.* W. S. Taberer, 120*l.*

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Assst. R.M., W. F. Reynolds, 325*l.*, allce. 100*l.*
Clerk, W. T. Welsh, 145*l.*, allce. 60*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., M. J. Jackson, 550*l.*, and qrs.
Clerks, M. H. Woodifield, 200*l.*; G. van Breda, 155*l.*; F. A. Wilson, 120*l.*

DIVISION OF KOMGHA.

C.C. and R.M., R. C. Ferris, 500*l.*
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C.C. and R.M., R. R. B. Howe, 500*l.*
Clerk, H. W. S. Baynes, 190*l.*

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

C.C. and R.M., J. W. H. Russouw, 600*l.*
Clerks, G. D. Rainier, 290*l.*; F. de Villiers, 155*l.*;
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Asst. R.M., F. C. Garstin, 875*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., J. T. Eustaco, 600*l.* and qrs.
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C.C. and R.M., C. G. B. Borchersds, 500*l.*
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DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

C.C. and R.M., H. M. Blakeway, 450*l.*, and 110*l.*
allce. and qrs.
Clerks, H. H. Cowie, 185*l.*, 50*l.* allce.; T. Roos,
120*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., J. J. Christie, 600*l.*, 100*l.* allce.
Clerks, J. D. Hugo, 300*l.*; T. W. Stevens,
155*l.*; P. Keyter, 155*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., S. v. Cloete, 650*l.*
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A. G. Pett, 160*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., A. B. van Ryneveldt, 500*l.*, allce.
125*l.*
Clerk, K. B. Stewart, 190*l.*, allce. 25*l.*

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

C.C. and R.M., H. M. Edye, 550*l.*, 180*l.* allce.
Clerks, T. J. Scotland, 300*l.*

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

C.C. and R.M., W. M. Fleischer, 700*l.*, and 155*l.*
allce.
Clerks, A. C. Harmsworth, 280*l.*, allce. 50*l.*; A. C.
Bosek, 220*l.*; G. W. R. de Smidt, 180*l.*; S. P.
Court, 175*l.*; E. Herbert, 160*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., E. T. Anderson, 550*l.*
Clerk, W. F. Geyer, 165*l.*

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C.C. and R.M.,
Clerks, W. Mungeam, 250*l.*; R. H. Tudhope, 185*l.*;
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160*l.*; A. G. H. Daller, 120*l.*; Richard Smith,
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120*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., B. Osler, 500*l.*
Clerks, W. J. H. Soul, 265*l.*; H. M. Borchersds,
120*l.*

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

C.C. and R.M., A. F. Robertson, 500*l.*, 100*l.* allce.
Clerks, F. Bussouw, 315*l.*; P. J. Hugo, 120*l.*

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Collector of Customs.
Clerk, J. P. L. de Smidt, 160*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., G. G. Rainier, 600*l.*
Clerks, E. A. L. Brailsford, 295*l.*; H. H. Roberts,
175*l.*

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Assistant R.M., T. H. Roux, 400*l.*, allce. 18*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., F. W. Herold, 550*l.*, 100*l.* allce.
Clerks, J. F. Joubert, 295*l.*; W. A. Kuys, 215*l.*

DIVISION OF STEYNSBURG.

C.C. and R.M., W. Hare, 500*l.*
Clerk, F. Shaw, 225*l.*

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Asst. R.M., S. D. Cloete, 825*l.*, allce. 50*l.*

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C.C. and R.M., A. R. Welsh 500*l.*, and house.
Clerks, G. van R. Philpott, 265*l.*; W. G. Dorrington,
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C.C. and R.M., L. M. Harrison, 500*l.*
Clerk, E. G. Green, 220*l.*

DIVISION OF SUTHERLAND.

C.C. and R.M., J. B. van Renen, 500*l.*
Clerk, E. H. Samuels, 165*l.*, 15*l.* allce.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDAAM.

C.C. and R.M., P. B. Borchersds, 600*l.*
Clerks, G. Vos. Bergh, 300*l.*; W. J. A. Taljaard,
155*l.*

DIVISION OF TARKA.

C.C. and R.M., J. Ford, 500*l*.
Clerks, W. F. Rose, 220*l*.; W. C. F. 'Zimmerman,
 120*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., E. J. Philpott, 500*l*.
Clerk, R. J. van der Rut, 250*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., A. H. Garcia, 650*l*.
Clerks, W. B. Magennis, 190*l*.; W. L. Bovell, 270*l*.;
 E. L. Becker, 90*l*.; F. J. van Aardt, 90*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., C. J. Roux, 500*l*, *allice*. 80*l*.
Clerk, P. Wither, 175*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., T. E. W. Wright, 500*l*.
Clerk, V. E. Bradshaw, 175*l*.; *allice*. 15*l*.

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Assistant R.M., J. W. Kuys, 325*l*., *allice*. 50*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., A. W. Baker, 500*l*.
Clerk, R. G. Crozier, 270*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

C.C. and R.M., Holt Oke, 600*l*.
Clerks, J. H. Veale, 260*l*., *allice*. 15*l*.; W. J. Watney,
 155*l*., *allice*. 15*l*.

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Asst. R.M., W. le Sueur, 875*l*.

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C.C. and R.M., F. E. Allman, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. F. Herbst, 165*l*.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

C.C. and R.M., F. G. C. Graham, 550*l*.
Clerks, F. J. Jansen, 210*l*.; J. G. van Alphen, 90*l*.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

C.C. and R.M., I. N. P. de Villiers, 600*l*., and *qrs*.
Clerks, J. A. Smellekamp, 250*l*.; H. F. J. Borcherds, 175*l*.

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R.M., D. G. H. Cloete, 520*l*., and 20*l*. *allice*.
Clerks, R. H. Myburgh, 250*l*.; D. G. Tennant, 120*l*.
Relieving Clerks, W. M. Eustace, 235*l*., and 60*l*.
allice., and H. E. Gadd, 250*l*., and 60*l*. *allice*.
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District No. 2. M. B. Robinson, Kimberley
 (paid as Chief of Detective
 Dept.).

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Private Secretary, W. A. Collard,
Assistant Treasurer, Accountant-General, Receiver-
General, and Paymaster-General of the Colony,
 H. M. H. Orpen, 900*l*.
Deputy Assistant Treasurer and Accounting Officer,
 J. H. Collard, 750*l*.
Chief Accountant, A. Pollock, 400*l*.
Principal Clerk, W. A. Collard, 400*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, P. Rainier, 200*l*.

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Clerks, A. H. Day, 230*l*.; H. T. Piers, 200*l*., H.
 M. Cameron, 120*l*.; and S. E. Horwood, 120*l*.

Receiver-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, H. M. Tritton, 350*l*.
Clerk, J. G. Rose-Innes, 145*l*.

Paymaster-General's Branch.

Assistant Accountant, A. H. Stubbs, 800*l*.
Clerks, G. J. Beyers, 175*l*.; and V. Faure, 90*l*.

Accounting and Pension Fund's Branch.

Accountant, B. E. Shepperson, 250*l*.
Clerks, P. G. van Breda, 200*l*.; G. O. Haussmann,
 200*l*.; W. A. Krige, 120*l*.; and W. H. L. Priedricks, 110*l*.

Inspector of Chests and Accounts' Branch.

Inspector of Chests and Accounts, T. F. W. de
 Villiers, 600*l*.
Assistants, F. S. Stapleton, 330*l*.; and P. Davidson,
 200*l*.

Agent-General's Department in London.

(1 and 2, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Agent-General, Hon. Sir D. Tennant, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, J. Spencer Brydges-Todd, C.M.G., 750*l*.;
Accountant, W. H. Wilson, 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Tricker, 180*l*.
Inspector of Stamps, T. A. Gates, 175*l*.
Principal Clerk, W. B. Heagerty, 460*l*.
Shorthand Writer, J. Stephens, 260*l*.
Clerks, W. L. Hooper, 165*l*.; T. S. Gee, 165*l*.; H.
 Erskine, 120*l*.; W. D. Tidd, 200*l*.; M. Taylor,
 114*l*.; E. F. G. Challenger, 120*l*.
Emigration Agent, W. C. Burnett, 250*l*. (and 150*l*.
 pension).

Stamp Branch.

Distributor, G. W. A. Cloete, 525*l*.
Clerk, A. E. du Toit, 175*l*.

Excise, Licenses, and Stamps Branch.

Controller, T. Crowe, 750*l*.
Assistant Controller, W. Ledlie, 450*l*.
Departmental Auditor, L. B. Smuts, 250*l*.
Clerks, H. H. Short, 185*l*.; F. J. G. Brand, 185*l*.;
 and D. G. E. Bergh, 180*l*.
Inspectors, H. L. Creed, 385*l*.; E. A. Thomas, 310*l*.;
 H. M. Orpen, 245*l*.; D. F. Martin, 205*l*.; and
 P. M. T. Arnold, 200*l*.

Customs.

General Management Department.

Collector and Principal Controller of Customs and
Navigation Laws, and Principal Registrar of
Shipping, F. W. Burrows, 900*l*.

Assistant to ditto, and Chief Clerk, J. D. Overbeek, 650l.
Principal Clerk, J. W. Honey, 400l.
Accountant, Departmental Auditor, R. W. C. T. Wehr, 500l.
Statistical Clerks, J. de V. Heckroodt, 410l.; W. W. Speid, 300l.; P. H. Berrangé, 300l.; J. M. Shea, 250l.; H. C. Kolbe, 200l.; P. A. Myburgh, 160l.; A. E. Louw, 180l.; W. J. C. De Smidt, 120l.
Examiner of Ships' Papers, W. Thompson, 250l.

PORT OF CAPE TOWN.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, J. C. Hoets, 475l.
Clerks, F. Nicholson, 260l.; R. M. Brien, 200l.; R. S. Brownlee, 180l.; T. A. Gately, 140l.
Surveyor of Customs and Measuring Surveyor, H. Le Sueur, 600l.
Examining Officers, F. G. Gattey, 340l.; I. A. Sampson, 300l.; P. G. M. Borchers, 380l.; A. J. S. Lewis, 210l.; E. C. Orpen, 240l.; C. H. McLeod, 170l.
Assistant Examining Officer, A. H. Smyth, 140l.

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Warehousekeeper, C. A. Horne (also R.M.), 200l.
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. De Smidt, 30l. (also Clerk to R.M.).

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, C. W. Pearson, 550l.

PORT OF KNYSNA.

Officer of Customs, M. J. Jackson, 50l. (also R.M.).
Outdoor Clerk, H. Jackson, 170l.

PLETTENBERG BAY.

Officer of Customs, J. F. Sewell, 100l.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Orpen, 850l.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, M. J. Bedford, 500l.
Clerks, A. P. Murray, 350l.; J. H. G. V. Hoets, 200l.; H. de R. Magennis, 180l.; A. Butler, 160l.; R. J. Thatcher, 150l.; L. L. Bayne, W. T. Anthony, D. J. Daly and H. C. Bauermeister, 120l. each.
Assistant Surveyor, G. O. Chase, 500l.
Examining Officers, P. Hertslet, 400l.; R. J. de Korte, 320l.; F. W. Watermeyer, 260l.; O. C. H. Strong, 250l.; H. R. Eaton, 200l.; G. O. Smith, 180l.; and B. V. O'Riley, 170l.
Assistant Examining Officer, F. E. L. Harries, 140l.

PORT OF KIMBERLEY (INLAND STATION).

Principal Officer of Customs, C. D. E. Bell, 500l. (acting).
Locker, T. L. Kenna, 144l. (also Acting Clerk); 60l. allowance.

PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, and Warehousekeeper, T. E. Minto, 200l. (also R.M.).
Clerk and Examining Officer, J. J. Warneford, 48l. (also Clerk to R.M.).

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, Controller of Customs and Navigation, and Registrar of Shipping, A. R. Innes, 700l.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, A. H. Wilsheer, 450l.
Clerks, W. F. Wright, 300l.; G. W. Young, 160l.; T. C. Bam, 120l., and T. Reimer, 120l.
Assistant Surveyor, G. Hawkins, 500l.
Examining Officers, F. C. Chase, 360l.; T. D. Acheson, 340l.; T. G. H. Orpen, 210l.; W. G. Griffith, 170l.; and A. W. Gately, 160l.

PORT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Sub-Collector of Customs and Examining Officer, T. S. Nightingale, 250l. (also R.M.) (acting).

PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

Officer in Charge of Customs (acting), M. B. Shaw, 50l. allowance (also R.M.).

PORT OF UMZIMKULU.

Principal Officer of Customs, E. J. Whindus (acting), 100l. (also R.M.).

KOKSTAD.

Officer in Charge, J. Fleming, 300l., and allowance, 50l.

WEBSTER'S DRIFT.

Principal Officer of Customs, H. E. Marshall, 350l.

PORTS AND HARBOURS DEPARTMENT.

Port Captain, Table Bay, Capt. H. M. Penfold, R.N.R., 500l., and quarters; also 100l. as Dock Superintendent, and 200l. as Nautical Adviser.
Shipping Master, ditto, A. T. V. Bridge, 300l.
Clerk to ditto, R. C. Nisbet, 100l.
*Port Officer, Port Nolloth (acting), T. S. Nightingale, 50l.**
Ditto, Simon's Bay, T. Bynon, 250l., and allowances, 50l.
Harbour Master, Mossel Bay, C. W. Pearson, 75l.†
Port Officer, Knysna, M. J. Jackson, 50l.‡
Pilot, Knysna, J. Benn, 150l.; D. Ben, 60l.
Port Officer, Plettenberg Bay, J. F. Sewell, 50l.§
Shipping Master, Port Elizabeth, W. L. Dymott, 200l.
Harbour and Shipping Master, Port Alfred, J. L. Dryden, 275l., and quarters.
Harbour and Shipping Master, East London, Capt. L. A. Munn, 450l., and free quarters, 25l. as Shipping Master.
Port Officer, P. St. John's, M. B. Shaw. ¶

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, Hon. C. Abercrombie Smith, M.A., 1,000l.
Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 800l.

* Also acting Sub-Coll. Customs, and Res. Mag.
 † Also Sub-Coll. Customs.
 ‡ Also Res. Mag. Civil Com., and Customs Officer.
 § Also Officer of Customs.
 ¶ Also Res. Mag., and Officer of Customs.

General and Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, W. E. Gurney, 550l.
Examiners of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 890l.; J. S. Stephenson, 300l.; J. P. Hopkins, 255l.; P. E. F. Broers, 255l.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, R. Lloyd, 210l.; P. J. F. Truter, 210l.; J. D. J. C. Bam, 165l.; G. F. W. Baths, 145l.; W. J. L. McDonald, 145l.; W. H. Calderwood, 145l.; C. F. Schmidt, 145l.; J. G. Hubball, 90l.; P. W. Meterlekamp, 90l.
Record Clerk, C. C. Long, 185l.

Expenditure Branch.

Inspector, F. J. Hohne, 450l.
Examiners of Accounts, C. B. Fair, 420l.; W. E. Goodman, 420l.; E. F. Collard, 325l.; J. F. Marshall, 325l.
Asst. Exams. of Accounts, J. C. Spyker, 800l.; R. A. Trevor, 250l.; J. B. S. Long, 240l.; G. O. F. Schmidt, 145l.; A. D. Kuys, 120l.; G. W. Shaw, 120l.; H. F. Brink, 90l.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, S. R. French, 900l.
Secretary, B. Duff, 800l.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, W. T. Hoal, 575l.
Controller Savings Bank, J. Searle, 570l.
Chief Engineer and Electrician, J. P. Edwards, 525l.
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor of Private Wires, W. Stanford, 500l.
Chief Clerk, G. H. Eyre, 450l.
Principal Clerk, General Correspondence, W. II. Tiffany, 400l.
Ditto Appointments, J. Inch, 385l.
Acting ditto, Telegraph Messages, D. Stephen, 295l.
Principal Clerk, Foreign Mails Branch, J. Wilson, 340l.
Ditto Money Orders, G. McMillan, 275l.
Ditto Inland Mails Branch, J. Powell, 340l.

Assistant Accountant, C. A. Bond, 365l.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, H. Knight, 280l.
Cashier, W. A. Moorby, 315l.
Returned Letter Branch, J. F. Claridge, 240l.
Clerk in charge of Records, R. G. Dexter, 295l.
Clerk of Stores, R. M. Whyte, 280l.
Surveyor and Dist. Engineer (Mid. District), G. J. Kirby, 575l.
Assistant Surveyor (Mid. District), F. S. Aspinall, 310l.
Surveyor and District Engineer (W. District), B. Bayly, 500l.
Assistant Surveyor (W. District), D. Mackintosh, 355l.
Surveyor (E. District), R. Henderson, 850l.
Surveyor and District Engineer (Transkei District), J. F. Smith, 450l.
Surveyor (N. District), J. M. Forbes, 395l.

Circulation Branch:—

Controller, J. C. Carstens, 500l.; allowance 50l.
Asst. Controller, W. E. Thomas, 885l.; allowance 40l.
Supdt. Letter Branch, W. P. Herring, 360l.; allowance 40l.

Central Telegraph Office:—

Controller, J. Tasker, 460l.

Provincial:—

Postmaster, Alival North, J. Webster, 850l.
Ditto Beaconsfield, J. W. Bradley, 365l.
Ditto Beaufort West, A. W. Delahunt, 380l.
Ditto Burgherdorp, T. Greenway, 820l.
Ditto Colesberg, H. Girling, 350l.

Postmaster, Cradock, E. Eltringham, 850l.
Ditto East London, J. H. Waller, 850l.
Ditto George, D. McIntyre, 335l.
Ditto Graaff Reinet, W. B. Humphris, 335l.
Ditto Grahams Town, A. E. Biden, 500l., allowance 25l.
Ditto Kimberley, J. Henry, 450l., allowance 50l.
Ditto King William's Town, J. Hallock, 415l.
Ditto Knysna, E. B. Kekewich, 320l.
Ditto Kokstad, W. Wedderburn, 335l.
Ditto Middelburg, J. Montgomery, 340l.
Ditto Paarl, E. Collins, 850l.
Ditto Port Elizabeth, G. J. Kirby (also *Surveyor*).
Ditto Queenstown, T. Henshall, 350l.
Ditto Simonstown, R. H. Wood, 320l.
Ditto Somerset E., M. MacIntyre, 820l.
Ditto Swellendam, J. Garlake, 320l.
Ditto Uitenhage, E. Jones, 350l.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.*Attorney-General's Office.*

Attorney-General, The Hon. Sir T. Upington, Q.C., K.C.M.G. 1,500l.
Secretary to the Law Department, J. J. Graham, 900l.
Assistant Law Adviser to the Crown, R. W. S. Giddy, LL.M., 700l.
Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General, H. R. Dale, 400l.
Clerks, E. H. Bisset, 300l.; F. J. van der Riet, 290l.; H. M. G. Roberts, 160l.; L. W. J. Gill, 120l.; P. J. Kotzé, 120l.

Judicial Branch:—

Chief Clerk, E. F. Lonsdale, 450l.
Principal Clerk, M. Garrett, 365l.
Clerks, N. H. M. Cole, 230l.; C. W. H. Lamsdown, 155l.; A. L. W. Hofmeyr, 150l.; T. B. Miles, 120l.; E. W. Bowan, 90l.; E. S. le Roux, 90l.

Accounting Branch:—

Accountant, F. Joubert, 575l.
Chief Examiner of Accounts, D. C. Giddy, 200l.
Examiners of Accounts, A. C. van Renen, 180l.; E. H. van Noorden, 180l.; C. E. Kidger, 120l.
Clerk and Computer, E. C. Middlewick, 90l.
Clerk, C. T. Knoblauch, 180l.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, A. F. S. Maasdorp, 900l.
Chief Clerk to Solicitor-General, G. H. B. Shaw, 325l.
Clerk, C. P. Immelman, 145l., 25l. allee.

Crown Prosecutor's Office.

Acting Crown Prosecutor, J. H. Lange, 800l., and 100l. allee.
Chief Clerk to the Crown Prosecutor, F. W. Roberts, 800l., and 100l. local allowance.

Detective Department (Kimberley).

Chief of Department, M. R. Robinson, 800l., and 200l. local allowance.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Harker, 600l., local allowance, 50l.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., 2,250l., and 500l. as President of the Legislative Council.

Puise Judge, E. J. Buchanan, 1,750*l*.
 " C. G. Maasdorp, 1,750*l*.
Registrar, H. Tennant, 800*l*.
Assistant Registrar, C. Konealy, 350*l*.
Interpreter, F. G. Watermeyer, 550*l*.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Master and Guardian of Orphans, Joseph Foster
 (is also Sheriff), 800*l*.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Reynolds, 700*l*.
Clerks, D. Boonzaaier, 190*l*; T. B. Herold, 800*l*;
 B. R. H. Daneel, 210*l*; W. A. B. Rowan, 175*l*;
 J. J. Jordaan, 160*l*; A. J. Gordon, 90*l*.
Bookkeeper, J. Heyneman, 375*l*.
Assistant do., M. Neethling, 285*l*.
Clerks, A. J. Muller, 165*l*; J. A. Rees, 120*l*; D. A.
 Grundlingh, 120*l*.

Insolvent Branch.

Chief Clerk, J. H. Gately, 325*l*.
Clerks, C. J. Muller, 270*l*; R. J. Stewart, 120*l*;
 C. M. van Coller, 120*l*.

Eastern Districts Court.

Judge President, Sir J. D. Barry, 1,750*l*.
Puise Judges, S. T. Jones, 1,500*l*; one vacant,
 1,500*l*.
Acting Registrar and Master, C. F. Silberbauer,
 450*l*.
Assistant Registrar, G. C. Selby, 240*l*.
Interpreter, A. E. Leary, 400*l*.

High Court, Griqualand.

Judge President, P. M. Laurence, 1,750*l*, a local
 allowance, 250*l*.
Puise Judges, W. H. Solomon, 1,500*l*; W. M.
 Hopley, 1,500*l*, and 250*l* personal allowance
 each.
Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford, 600*l*.
Prov. Assistant Registrar, C. Foster, 200*l*, and 80*l*.
 allowance, as Clerk, Special Court.
Accountant, F. J. Lawrence, 275*l*, and 100*l* local
 allowance.

Registrar of Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds, B. H. Holland, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. A. McLeod, 700*l*.
Clerks, W. de N. Lucas, 400*l*; W. J. Roux, 210*l*;
 C. G. Smuts, 800*l*; C. G. van Renen, 220*l*; F.
 Kuys, 195*l*; J. Commaille, 210*l*; R. L. Black,
 160*l*; H. W. Drew, C. A. Stumke, 145*l* each;
 L. P. Borchards, and W. Carmichael, 120*l*.
Surveyor, F. Molteno, 550*l*.

Special Court (Diamond Trade Act).

Members, Judges of High Court.
 E. A. Judge, C.C., Kimberley.
 G. C. Bayne, R.M., Kimberley.
Clerk, C. Foster, 80*l*.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, J. Foster, 100*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. F. Leffler, 300*l*.
Clerk, H. E. Corser, 175*l*; W. T. Laing, 90*l*.

Convict and Prisons Branch.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Roper, 800*l*.
Examiner of Requisitions, &c., J. E. P. Close, 325*l*.
Clerks, H. Jones, 245*l*; G. J. A. Reid, 195*l*;
 E. F. B. Schierhout, 170*l*; A. L. Shaw, 145*l*;
 S. O. Sinclair, 120*l*; F. H. le Sueur, 160*l*;
 W. S. Bateman, 120*l*.

Tokai Convict Station.

Supr., H. M. F. Orpen, 450*l*, quarters, and 60*l*.
 forage allowance.
Vis. Magistrate, D. G. Cloete, 50*l*.
Vis. Medical Officer, H. C. Wright, 140*l*.
Vis. Chaplain, Rev. J. Roos, 50*l*.
 " A. De Croes, 15*l*.

Convict Stations, Breakwater.

Superintendent, G. C. S. Foster, 600*l*, quarters
 and rations.
Accountant, T. T. C. Purland, 300*l*, and 72*l* allow-
 ances.
Visiting Medical Officer, Dr. C. C. Elliott, 200*l*.
 " *Chaplain, English*, T. Browning, 125*l*.
 " " R.C., M. Colgan, 30*l*.
 " " D.R., F. F. Dreyer, 125*l*.
Kafir Religious Instructor, F. Makubalo, 25*l*.
Clerks, A. E. Catherine, 180*l* and 40*l*; R. S. Gor-
 don, 155*l*.
Visiting Magistrate, W. G. Blenkins, 75*l*.

Sharks' River.

Superintendent, H. M. Dreyer, 400*l*, and 144*l*.
 allowances and rations.
Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 50*l*.
Visiting Surgeon, T. G. Uppleby, 150*l*.
Visiting Chaplain, P. R. Mollett, 50*l*.

Kluitje's Kraal.

Superintendent, H. M. Clark, 75*l*, and allowances
Visiting Magistrate, E. Philpot, 25*l* per visit.
Visiting Surgeon, H. T. Payne, 50*l*.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. Jeffreys, 36*l*.

East London.

Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 400*l*, and quarters.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. J. Longden, 220*l*.
Visiting Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 25*l*.
Resident Surgeon, Jas. H. Paley, 100*l*.
Ditto Chaplain, Rev. J. Aldred, 50*l*.
Ditto Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. James Kelly,
 20*l*.
Native Teacher, Jas. Malgas, 40*l*, and allowance.

Fort Cunyngname.

Visiting Superintendent, F. Dreyer, 30*l*.
Overseer in Charge, W. Gray, 112*l*.
Visiting Magistrate, L. Harrison, 30*l*.
Visiting Surgeon, J. Cumming, 100*l*.
Visiting Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Brereton, 50*l*.
Native Orderly and Evangelist, P. McCelu, 3*l* 6*d*.
 per diem and allowance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
 PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, Sir J. Sivewright, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Private Secretary, C. W. L. Marsberg.*
Financial Secretary, James Easton;† 50*l* allowance.

* Receives salary as Chief Clerk, Public Works Branch.
 † Receives salary as Financial Secretary for Railways.

Public Works Branch.

Secretary for Public Works, Noel Janisch, 550*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. W. L. Mansergh, 450*l*.
1st Class Clerk, C. G. Reynolds, 800*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, A. Gracie, 245*l*.; T. J. Risler, 260*l*.; W. R. R. Zeederberg, 200*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, J. W. Duminy, 175*l*.; J. S. F. Botha, 150*l*.; J. G. Marais, 120*l*.
Clerk on Probation, R. J. Macleod, 120*l*.
Shorthand Writer, A. C. Tottle, 250*l*.

Accounting Branch.

Accounting Officer, Noel Janisch.*
Accountant and Bookkeeper, K. N. de Kock, 215*l*.
Clerk and Examiner of Accounts, F. C. Freislich, 120*l*.

RAILWAYS.**Chief Offices, Cape Town.**

General Manager, C. B. Elliott, C.M.G., LL.B., 1,800*l*.
Chief Traffic Manager, T. R. Price, 1,000*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, John Brown, 1,000*l*.
Chief Resident Engineer, R. E. Brounger, 800*l*. and quarters, or 100*l*. in lieu thereof.
Chief Locomotive Superintendent, M. Stephens, 1,000*l*.
Financial Secretary, James Easton, 800*l*.
Chief Railway Storekeeper, W. Sinclair, 700*l*.

United Western, Midland, Northern, and Eastern Systems.

Offices, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg, East London.

Locomotive Superintendent, Western System, Salt River, H. M. Beatty, 650*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, Midland System, Uitenhage, J. M. Thornton, 700*l*., and quarters
Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern System, East London, J. D. Tilney, 750*l*., and quarters.
Traffic Manager, Midland System, Port Elizabeth, G. C. S. Clark, 650*l*. and 50*l*. (temporary) house allowance.
Traffic Manager, Western System, Cape Town, T. J. More, 650*l*.
Traffic Manager, Eastern System, J. O. Paterson, 550*l*., and quarters.
Resident Engineer, Midland System, T. S. McEwen, 675*l*., and 100*l*. house allowance.
Cape Government Railway Agent, Johannesburg, A. Difford, 950*l*., and 215*l*. allowance.

Sleeper Factory, Knysna.

Superintendent, F. Dunn, 400*l*.
Foreman, S. Kelly, 240*l*.

Public Works Department.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, Joseph Newey, M.I.C.E., 1,000*l*. and 200*l*†.
Architect, H. S. Greaves, F.R.I.B.A., 700*l*.
Engineer, W. Westhofen, 700*l*.
Assistant Engineers, W. F. Waldron, 400*l*., 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., house allowance; Wm. Craig, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. H. English, 500*l*.
Second Class Clerk, C. W. T. Duminy, 386*l*.
Third Class Clerks, J. H. Straith, 200*l*.; A. Weisbecker, 150*l*.; G. H. Herman, 120*l*., and J. Pickard, 120*l*.
Temporary Clerk, G. H. Treadwell, 120*l*.

* In addition to the Office of Secretary for Public Works.
 † Allowance for services in connection with Hydraulic Works.

Shorthand Writer and Typewriter, H. E. Hemmens, 180*l*.

Accountant, L. J. de J. de Villiers, 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant, P. Janisch, 375*l*.
Bookkeeper and Paymaster, W. A. Russel, 855*l*., allowance of 24*l*. as Paymaster "Newlands" Estate.
Estimate and Stores Clerk, J. O'Connor, 812*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, A. I. Smuts, 212*l*.
Clerks, T. de Jongh, 200*l*.; J. B. Morgenrood, 120*l*.
Draughtsmen, A. G. Howard, 425*l*.; A. J. Foster, 250*l*.; L. F. Y. Ferrie, 225*l*.; S. J. Oliphant, 160*l*.; F. Quay, 200*l*.; C. F. Hougham, 175*l*.; R. Glenday, 150*l*.; W. B. Champion, 144*l*.; W. J. Jeffries, 150*l*.; E. Burrows, 150*l*.; G. A. Monkhouse, 120*l*.
Draughtsman and Technical Clerk, G. F. T. Jackson, 15*s*. per diem.
Clerk of Works, W. Cairncross, 350*l*., 78*l*. house allowance.
Assistant Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, F. S. Greaves, 220*l*.
Storekeeper, J. J. Art, 400*l*., and 75*l*. allowance.
Clerk, J. Bouchet, 220*l*., and 15*l*. allowance.
Inspectors of Roads, G. E. Jarvis, 550*l*., and quarters; R. E. Wright, 475*l*., and 110*l*. house allowance, &c.; R. Bromley, 500*l*., and ditto., 90*l*.
Acting Inspectors of Roads, L. H. Grier, 850*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance; W. L. Trollip, 400*l*., and quarters.
Assistant Inspector of Roads, W. von Meyer, 800*l*., and allowances (50*l*.)
Clerks of Works, F. C. Mills, 420*l*.; J. Chadwick, 875*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance; G. Arnold, 800*l*., and allowances (100*l*.)
Field Assistant, W. McConomy, 200*l*., and 50*l*. local allowance.

Ministerial Department of Agriculture.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. P. H. Faure, 1,500*l*.
Under Secretary, Charles Currey, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. Hammond Tooke, 550*l*.
Principal Clerk, Sydney Cowper, 500*l*.
1st Class Clerks, W. W. Thompson, 870*l*.; H. M. Oakley, 865*l*.; and B. McMillan, 840*l*.
2nd Class Clerk, J. C. Berrange, 800*l*.
3rd Class Clerks, P. J. du Toit, 190*l*.; R. C. Burton, 160*l*., and O. K. A. von Oppell, 145*l*.; A. A. Persse, 145*l*.; G. N. Williams, 145*l*.; R. P. G. Batho, 130*l*.; F. van Blommestein, 185*l*.; G. H. Hull, 120*l*.
Clerk on Probation, A. G. Slater, 90*l*.
Shorthand Writer and Type Writer, C. L. Lloyd, 225*l*.
Accountant, and Accounting Officer for Revenue, A. Norman, 500*l*.
Assistant Accountant and Bookkeeper, and Departmental Auditor of Revenue, T. Jones, 810*l*.
Examiners of Accounts, F. J. du Plessis, 800*l*.; W. Janisch, 200*l*.; and W. A. Rennie, 160*l*.
Clerks, F. H. Easton, 160*l*.; P. E. Kuys, 140*l*.
Office Keeper, W. Smith, 160*l*.
Senior Analyst, C. F. Juritz, 800*l*.
Analyst, J. C. Watermeyer, 250*l*.
Assistant Analyst, S. B. Morgenroed, B.A., 200*l*.
Clerk, F. Green, 90*l*.
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, D. Hutcheon, 800*l*.
Assistants ditto, J. D. Borthwick; J. F. Soga and O. Henning, 400*l*. each.; R. W. Dixon, H. A. Pattison, J. W. Crowhurst, M. A. Hutchence, 800*l*. each.

Chief Inspector of Sheep, A. G. Davison, 500*l*.
Superintendent of Scab Inspectors, Transkian Territories, J. B. Kettles, 300*l*.
Inspectors under Scab Act, at salaries from 75*l*. to 200*l*., and forage allowance from 25*l*. to 50*l*.
Clerks to Chief Inspector of Sheep, J. P. Louw, 120*l*.; and W. H. Fitchet, 90*l*.
Registrar of Brands (vacant).
Director Bacteriological Institute, A. Edington, 1000*l*.
Assistant, W. Pye, 300*l*.
Assistant Medical Officer Bacteriological Institute, R. S. Black, 350*l*.
Clerk, F. Guthrie, 200*l*.
Government Botanist, P. MacOwan, F.L.S., 500*l*.
Government Entomologist, C. P. Lounsbury, 600*l*.
Manager of the Government Wine Farm, Groot Constantia, J. P. de Waal, 250*l*.
3 Temporary Phylloxera Inspectors, at 10*l*. per mensem, and 3*l*. forage allowance per mensem.
Principal of Agricultural School, Stellenbosch, F. Biersch, 350*l*.
Assistant, J. Krige, 160*l*.
Tutor in Science, R. Marloth, 120*l*.
Principal of Agricultural School, Somerset East, J. H. Overman, 300*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance.
Assistant, H. L. Weich, 200*l*.
Agricultural Assistants, A. C. MacDonald, 350*l*., and 60*l*. house allowance, and 91*l*. horse allowance; C. E. Pillans, 400*l*.; C. Mayer, 350*l*., and 25*l*. horse allowance; J. W. Kiddall, 250*l*.
Editor of the Agricultural Journal J. B. Hellier, 275*l*. and 25*l*. allowance; Assistant Editor and Librarian, W. Tyson, 225*l*.
Conservator of Forests, Western Division, and Consulting Officer at Headquarters, D. E. Hutchins, 500*l*., 80*l*. house allowance.
Clerk to ditto, P. J. Dormehl, 145*l*.
Acting Conservator of Forests, Knysna, A. W. Heywood, 300*l*.
Assistant Conservator, C. B. McNaughton, 225*l*., 50*l*. forage and and 36*l*. in lieu of quarters.
Conservator, King William's Town, J. S. Lister, 500*l*., and forage allowance 75*l*., and quarters.
Conservator, Umtata, C. C. Henkel, 325*l*., 75*l*. forage allowance, and 48*l*. for quarters.

Diamond Mines.

Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Thomas Quentrall, 880*l*., and allowances, 240*l*.
Registrar of Mines, Kimberley,* 1 clerk at 183*l*.
Vooruitzicht Estate, Manager.
Clerks, 1 at 240*l*.; 1 at 183*l*.
Inspector of Claims, Barkly West Division, W. Franklin, 600*l*., and 100*l*. forage allowance.
Acting Inspector, Atherton and Fabers Put Diggings, H. Rees, 265*l*., 60*l*. forage, 50*l*. local allowance.

Irrigation.

Inspector of Water Drills, H. Saunders, 270*l*.
Bailiff, Van Wyk's Vlei Estate, C. C. McMillan, 200*l*., 30*l*., forage, and quarters.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 900*l*.
Assistant Surveyor-General, S. Melvill, 600*l*.
Second Assistant Surveyor-General, C. L. H. M. Jurisch, 575*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Horne, 530*l*.

* Duties performed by Civil Commissioner, Kimberley.

(c)

Clerks, T. H. Maclear, 400*l*.; E. Stapleton, 375*l*.; A. S. Harker, 350*l*.; W. F. Gregory, 240*l*.; A. J. Hegg, 240*l*.; J. H. R. de Smidt, 160*l*.; D. E. Buyskes, 140*l*.; W. P. Pritchard, 140*l*.; F. L. Scholtz, 140*l*.; C. F. Prince, 120*l*.; B. H. Keatie, 120*l*.
Chief Compiler, C. N. Thomas, 525*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, W. C. Kuys, 420*l*.
Assistant Draughtsmen, M. J. Brink, 365*l*.; H. R. V. L. Kuys, 265*l*.; *J. C. H. Griffin, 200*l*.
Examiner of Diagrams, J. J. Bosman, 450*l*.
Computer, G. A. Stoltenhoff, 240*l*.
Accounting Officer, J. C. Krynauw, 345*l*.
Lithographer, R. Nowbery, 285*l*.
Assistant Lithographer, A. J. Bailey, 250*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l*.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. J. G. Holmes.
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. T. F. Lightfoot, 200*l*.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l*.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. A. B. Webb, D.D.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400*l*.
Archdeacon, B. Kafraria, Ven. J. Espin.
Bishop of St. John's, Rt. Rev. Dr. Key, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Cape Town, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard; do. *Assistant*, Right Rev. Dr. Rooney.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. P. Strobino.
Vicar Apostolic, Kimberley, Rt. Rev. Antony Gaughran.
Moderator of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. A. Murray.
President, Wesleyan Methodist Conference, The Rev. E. Nuttall.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)

Latitude, south 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m 54.74s. east of Greenwich
H.M. Astronomer, David Gill, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon. F.R.S., Ed.
1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.
2nd Class Assistants, Robert T. Pett, F.R.A.S., and W. H. Cox, Esqrs.
Junior Assistant, John Power, Esq.
Photographic Assistant, C. Ray Woods, Esq.

Foreign Consuls.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *Cape Town*, L. Wiener, Consul.
Port Elizabeth, J. A. Chabaud; *Kimberley*, I. J. Pam.
BELGIUM, *Cape Town*, D. Tiffert,* Consul-General, and C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, W. Kingsmill; *Kimberley*, Consul, H. Robinow; *E. London*, Consul, J. Georgeson.†
BRAZIL, *Cape Town*, Vice-Consul, C. F. Poppe.
CHILI, *Port Elizabeth*, D. F. Stewart.

* Resides at Durban, Natal. Is Consul-General for British Possessions in South Africa.

† Jurisdiction of Consuls and Vice-Consuls for Belgium, Messrs. Knight, Georgeson, and Kingsmill, extended in 1888.

DENMARK, *Cape Town*, R. Myburgh; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Anderson; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo.

FRANCE, *Cape Town*, Consul, M. Raffray, *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul, F. H. S. Hugo, *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. Chabaud.

GERMANY, *Cape Town*, Baron von Norderflicht, Consul-General; *Kimberley*, H. Webner, H. Malcomess; *East London*, J. Dircks, Vice-Consul; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul F. Mataré; *Port Alfred*, Vice-Consul, L. Hess; *Port Elizabeth*, W. H. Dalldorf; *Simons Town*, Vice-Consul (vacant); *Walfish Bay*, Provisional Consul, Dr. Goering.

GREECE, Vice-Consul, *Cape Town*, J. Jeppe.

ITALY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consul (provisionally); *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. T. Keith; *Kimberley*, Dr. J. Mackenzie, Vice-Consul.

NETHERLANDS, *Cape Town*, B. H. de Waal, Consul-General, T. W. Eerkes, Vice-Consul; *Port Elizabeth*, W. T. Kingsmill (provisional); *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, F. H. S. Hugo; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. H. Gordon (honorary).

PRUSSIA, *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemaley.

PORTUGAL, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight, Consular Officer in Charge, temp.; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. Ford; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, F. A. Prince; *Kimberley*, Vice-Consul (vacant).

RUSSIA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (*ad honores*).

SPAIN, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight (unpaid), Vice-Consul.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, *Cape Town*, Consul-General A. Ohlsson, Vice-Consul, F. Eckermann; *East London*, Vice-Consul, W. C. Jackson; *Mossel Bay*, Vice-Consul, J. Mudie; *Port Elizabeth*, Vice-Consul, J. A. Chaband.

TURKEY, *Cape Town*, H. C. Myburgh, Consul-General.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Cape Town*, C. H. Benedict, Vice-Consul, C. H. Knight; *East London*, Consular Agent, W. H. Fuller; *Grahamstown* and *Port Alfred*, Consular Agent, J. G. Wood; *Port Elizabeth*, Consular Agent, J. A. Chaband; *Kimberley*, Consular Agent, G. Williams; *Simons Town*, Consular Agent, J. R. Black.

URUGUAY, *Cape Town*, C. H. Knight; *Port Elizabeth*, J. C. Kemaley.

VENEZUELA, *Cape Town*, K. Lithman.

Principal Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Forces in South Africa, Lieut.-General W. H. Goodenough, C.B.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major A. M. Murray.

Asst.-Adj.-Gen., Col. M. S. Crofton, D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. A. W. White, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. W. Nixon, R.E.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Major C. G. Jeans.

Chief Paymaster, Col. G. H. Anson.

Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Colonel J. B. Hamilton.

Principal Naval Officers and Heads of Departments.

Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Station, Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B.

Flag Captain (H.M.S. "St. George"), George Le C. Egerton.

Secretary, William H. Rowe.

Flag Lieutenant, W. N. England.

* J. Dircks has general appointment to represent H. Malcomess whenever latter is away, or unable to act.

Commander of Steam Reserve, Wm. M. Maturin.

Staff Commander of Naval Yard, Frederick Hire.

Naval Chaplain, Rev. George M. Sutton.

Fleet Surgeon, Isaac H. Anderson.

Chief Engineer, S. J. Robins.

Civil Engineer, F. W. Kite.

Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, Thomas S. Veale.

CEYLON.

Situation and Area.

Ceylon, the ancient Taprobane, is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindustan, lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east. Its area is 25,365 square miles, or about equal to Holland and Belgium.

The Maldivé Archipelago, 500 miles west of Ceylon, made up of 17 groups of islets, which is sparsely inhabited by a mixed race of probable Aryan original stock, speaking a dialect akin to Elu, or old Sinhalese, is tributary to Ceylon, to which the Sultan sends an embassy annually. The inhabitants of the Archipelago have for at least six centuries professed the Mohammedan religion. The islands are covered with coco-nut palms and yield millet, fruit, and coco-nut produce. Communication is mainly by native craft with India and Ceylon. The population is roughly estimated at about 30,000, the people being well governed, and energetic traders and seamen. Mali, the largest island, is 7 miles in circumference.

The Laccadive Islands are under the administration of the Government of India.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were transferred to the Government of the Straits Settlements in 1886.

Climate.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindustan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,665 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°, and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°. The annual rainfall is about 100 inches, the rainy season extending from April to June and from September to November.

History.

The great Indian epic, the Rāmāyana, has a chapter describing Ceylon at least ten centuries before the Christian era, but the authentic history of the island begins at the fifth century B.C., when an Aryan invasion from the Valley of the Ganges established the Sinhalese dynasty. Buddhism was introduced 306 B.C., and from that date this faith has been preserved in comparative purity.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Scale of Miles.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 40

Railways marked [dashed line symbol]

PROVINCES: NORTHERN PROVINCE, NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE, WESTERN PROVINCE, CENTRAL PROVINCE, EASTERN PROVINCE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, UVAH PROVINCE.

CITIES AND TOWNS: JAFFNA, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Hambantota, Matara, Tangalla, Galle, Bentota, Kalutara, Panadura, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Polgahawelle, Kegalle, Perakle, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kandy, Dambulla, Tamankaduwa, Nuwara Kalawiyaya, Gannuradhapura, Vavuniya, Vilankulam, Arripo, Mananaar, Rameseram I., Delft I., Pt. Pedro.

RIVERS: Arripo R., Mahaweli Ganga, Kelani R., Kalu Ganga, Kurunegala, Deduru Oya, Chilaw, Nuwara Kalawiyaya, Vavuniya, Vilankulam, Arripo, Mananaar, Rameseram I., Delft I., Pt. Pedro.

ISLANDS: Delft I., Rameseram I., Mananaar, Karaitivu I., PEARL BANKS.

BAYS: TRINCOMALEE BAY, VENDELOOS BAY, BATTICALOA BAY.

HEADS: DONDRA HEAD.

PEAKS: ADAMS PEAK.

BRIDGES: ADAMS BRIDGE.

Railways marked

exempt from the Hindu persecutions which drove it from India. The island abounds in interesting relics of antiquity, and in rock inscriptions, which, with the written annals left by the Sinhalese kings, are of peculiar value in revising Indian chronology.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the last Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Constitution.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer; and a Legislative Council of 17 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and eight nominated unofficial members.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into nine Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who with their assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Defence.

Imperial troops are stationed at Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee, and an annual contribution is paid to the Imperial Government for the cost of the European garrison, the strength being 1,582 men. The Colonial contribution for 1894 was rs. 1,394,559. Trincomalee is a fortified Naval Station, and possesses an Admiralty dockyard. Colombo harbour is being strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Colonial and Imperial Governments.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of Dec., 1894, consisted of 1,283 of all ranks.

Population, Area, and Statistics.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1881 to be 2,763,984, being an increase of 14.67 per cent. on the population of 1871. The present population is 3,008,466, according to the census of 1891, the details of which are as follows (including the military, shipping, and estates):—

Western Province ...	763,187
Central ditto ...	474,487
Northern ditto ...	319,193
Southern ditto ...	489,761
Eastern ditto ...	148,727
North-Western Province ...	320,032
North-Central ditto ...	75,319
Province of Uva ...	159,155
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	258,605

Total 3,008,466

Among these are about 8,000 Europeans, 21,000 Burghers and Eurasians, 200,000 Moormen, 10,000 Malays, 2,000,000 Sinhalese, and three-quarters of a million Tamils. The Buddhists number more than half the population: there are about 600,000 Hindus, 200,000 Mohammedans, and 302,000 Christians. The population of the chief towns was as follows: Colombo, 126,926; Kandy, 20,252; Galle, 33,505; Trincomalee, 11,411; Jaffna, 43,092; Badulla, 5,548; Kurunegala, 4,676; Anurādhapura, 2,497.

The number of Indian coolies on the tea and coffee estates, &c., is about 200,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice. The total number of plantation labourers, including coolies born and settled in Ceylon, as well as of other races, is estimated at 250,000.

The area of the Colony is 25,365 square miles, or 16,233,600 acres; and rather more than one-fifth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation. About 4,000 square miles in the centre form the mountain zone with an altitude of from 1,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea level. The most important productions are:—

	Acres.
Rice ...	564,844
Other Grain ...	122,329
Coffee ...	20,931
Tea ...	331,466
Cinchona ...	2,062
Coconuts ...	854,221
Cinnamon ...	39,816
Tobacco ...	10,114
Cocoa ...	26,708

There are 525 plumbago mines in the island, giving an aggregate yield of over 23,000 tons of mineral every year, the value of which may be roughly estimated at over rs. 3,353,000. There are 171 gem and a few iron quarries.

The pearl fisheries, for which Ceylon is famous, are carried on on the banks which fringe the east coast. They have for many years been carried on by the Government itself.

The revenue derived from this source fluctuates considerably, as appears from the following statements:—

1860, rs. 875,120; 1874, rs. 101,587; 1879, rs. 84,567; 1880, rs. 200,152; 1881, rs. 599,533; 1884, rs. 33,658; 1887, rs. 400,766; 1888, rs. 804,312; 1889, rs. 499,201; 1890, rs. 315,452.

The highest price realised by the sale of the pearl oysters was in 1860, the average being rs. 129 per thousand. There was a very successful fishery in 1891, which realised rs. 961,542, the largest revenue since 1814.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, by the Provincial Road Committees, and by the Local Boards of Health and Improvement which have been established in the towns of Kalutara, Negombo, Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Matara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Chilaw, Badulla, and Ratnapura, amounted in 1893 to 1,916,453 rupees, and their expenditure in the same year to 1,898,124 rupees.

The municipal debt on 31st December, 1894, was 286,190 rupees. Of this amount 218,704 rupees is the balance unpaid out of a loan of 250,000 rupees for the construction of water works at Kandy, and 67,418 rupees balance of a loan obtained by the municipality of Galle in 1890 for the construction of water works.

The value of coffee exported in 1894 was 2,817,488 rupees; the greater part of it, to the value of 1,808,138 rupees, being shipped to the United Kingdom. Cinchona, rated at 202,341 rupees, and tea 46,103,214 rupees, respectively, were exported. The development of the tea industry is shown by the following statistics:—Export, 1884, 2,392,963 lbs.; 1886, 7,849,888 lbs.; 1888, 23,820,471 lbs.; 1890, 45,799,518 lbs.; 1892, 72,282,525 lbs.; 1893, 82,269,353 lbs.; and 1894, 85,876,322 lbs. The other exports are coconut oil, kernels, coir, copra, and desiccated coconut, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, citronella oil, plumbago, and tobacco.

The exports are mainly to the United Kingdom, some going however to India, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and Australia. The imports are mainly rice from India, and textiles and coal from the United Kingdom.

Law and Justice.

The basis of the law is the Roman-Dutch law, much modified by the introduction of English law and by Colonial ordinances. The criminal law has been codified on the model of the Indian Penal Code, and the codification of the law of Criminal and Civil procedure respectively have been completed.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever. In addition to these there are the *Ganabawas*, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the current expenses and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Education.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education. The number of scholars in Government schools at the end of 1894 was 44,366, in schools aided by Government 86,968, and in unaided schools 32,576 making altogether a total of 163,910.

The total expenditure on account of the Educational Department was 597,388, as compared with 1868, when the number of scholars was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public Instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results. The Government schools are all unsectarian, and no fee is charged for

vernacular education, small fees are charged for English teaching.

The higher education of the Colony has since 1st January, 1885, been mainly left to local effort, as, owing to retrenchment, the Department has been compelled to devote its funds mainly to the extension and development of primary education. The only High School entirely supported by Government is now the Royal College, but there are numerous and excellent Grant-in-Aid High Schools. One Government scholarship of 150*l.* for 4 years, to be spent at an English University, is awarded annually.

There is one school of agriculture at Colombo which was opened at the beginning of 1884, and there are 10 branch institutions officered by young men trained in the Colombo School of Agriculture. Six of these men are paid by Government.

Technical education is provided at the Grant-in-Aid Industrial Schools and Orphanages, of which there are ten. A central Technical Institute was founded in Colombo in 1893.

There is a Medical College, with a full staff of professors. The lectures are recognised by the examining bodies in Great Britain. There are two departments in the College, the Senior and the Junior. The former consists of students whose course of study extends over five years. A licence to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery is granted to each member of the Senior department who passes the prescribed examinations in the College. The members of the Junior department, after a training of three years, and after passing the prescribed examinations, are qualified to serve as medical practitioners, hospital assistants, dispensers and vaccinators. Female students were admitted from 1st May, 1892. There were 106 students attending during the session 1893-94, of whom 64 (57 males and 7 females) belonged to the Senior, and 42 (39 males and 3 females) to the Junior, department.

The Government maintains 45 hospitals exclusive of those for infectious diseases and sick prisoners, two asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers, and 162 dispensaries, of which 42 are attached to hospitals, and 120 independent institutions. Besides these, there are 13 hospitals with dispensaries attached, and 81 independent dispensaries in the planting districts, to afford medical aid to 1,555 estates, scheduled to 31 districts, and 26 sub-districts. There is a government medical staff consisting of one principal civil medical officer and inspector-general of hospitals, 64 officers having British qualifications, of whom one is a lady, 52 having licences of the Ceylon Medical College, 75 medical assistants of local training, 104 dispensers and hospital assistants, 9 inspectors of vaccination, and 99 vaccinators, of whom 2 are females, distributed throughout the island. The cost of working the department amounted in 1894 to rs. 1,266,712-75, the sum of rs. 332,436 58 being on account of estate medical aid. The receipts, which include cost of maintenance of paying patients in hospitals, sale of medicines, voluntary collections at dispensaries and medical college fees, &c., amounted to rs. 176,790-19. The export duty levied for the partial upkeep of the Estate Branch of the Department yielded rs. 82,857-26.

Currency and Banking.

The weights and measures in common use are British.

Accounts are kept in rupees, and the money in

circulation is exclusively Indian and Ceylon rupee currency, which is alone legal tender. Ceylon cents take the place of the Indian annas and pice. The notes of the Chartered Mercantile Bank remained in circulation to some extent until 1888, when its charter expired, but since the failure of the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1884, the Government has instituted a note-issue, of which the amount on the 31st December, 1894, was Rs. 8,915,000. These notes are legal tender except at the Colombo Issue Office.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Bank of Madras; National Bank of India, Limited. None of these now issue notes in Ceylon. The Chartered Mercantile Bank had Rs. 4,355,600, the Madras Bank Rs. 6,882,828, and the National Bank Rs. 1,187,916 deposits in the island on 31st December, 1890. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank had 54 lacs in deposit on 31st December, 1893.

The Ceylon Savings Bank, was established in 1892, and Post Office savings banks were opened in 1885, and the two together had on 31st December, 1894, Rs. 3,828,377 deposited.

Public Works.

The Colombo South-West Breakwater was commenced in 1875, and was completed in 1885. A single arm composed of large concrete blocks on a rubble foundation running from the shore, a distance of 4,200 feet in a northerly direction, terminates with a slight curve.

In 1893 a Northern Arm, a North-West Breakwater, and the reclamation of 26 acres on the east side of the harbour were sanctioned, and work in connection with these commenced in May, 1894.

The Northern Arm to be a rubble embankment, 1,000 feet long, in a westerly direction, with an entrance 700 feet wide between it and the North-West Breakwater.

The North-West breakwater to be similar in construction to the South-West breakwater, 2,670 feet long, in a south-westerly direction, with an entrance 800 feet wide between the breakwaters.

The total expenditure on the Harbour from 1875 to August 31st, 1894, is Rs. 10,637,076.

Works have been constructed for the storage and supply of water to Colombo. The water is stored in a great reservoir at Labugama 25 miles distant from Colombo, and conveyed by piping to the service reservoir at Maligakanda, whence it is distributed through the town. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 4,330,000.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The telephone has been introduced in Colombo, and the principal towns are connected by the telegraph, which is connected with the Indian telegraph system—918 miles are open in Ceylon. There are 19½ miles of railway, all owned and worked by the Government.

The lines of railway are distributed thus:—Colombo to Kandy (74½ miles), Kandy and Matale (17½ miles), Peradeniya Junction and Nawalapitya (16½ miles), Nawalapitya and Nanu-Oya (41½ miles), Nanu-Oya and Haputale (25½ miles), Haputale and Bunderawela (7½ miles), Maradana Junction and Kalutara South (27½ miles), Matara Quarry and Matara Points (1½ miles), Fort Junction and Wharf (1½ miles), Kalutara South and Alutgama (10½ miles), Alutgama and Galle (83½ miles), Polgahawelle and Kurunegala (12½ miles). The total

cost of construction up to 31st December, 1894, charged in accounts, was Rs. 49,894,846*. The receipts during 1894, Rs. 5,555,058, and the expenditure Rs. 4,145,547. Of metalled roads there are 2,122.06 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 744.03 and 541.82 miles; of canals, 165.25 miles. The maintenance of 3,407.91 miles of road cost, in 1894, Rs. 1,128,493.44, or an average rate of Rs. 381.14 per mile. This is exclusive of roads within municipal limits, and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days' labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a rupee and a-half (two rupees in the town of Colombo) by way of commutation. The Road Committees who collect the commutation received during 1894 a revenue of 965,587 rupees; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable as compared with the outlay. The amount expended in 1894 was Rs. 943,498. Substantial progress has been made in recent years in the restoration of the ancient irrigation tanks, and the construction of new water works. The amount expended on irrigation in 1894 was Rs. 251,356.61.

Means of Communication.

1. A fortnightly mail service by P. and O. steamers between the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Straits and China, and Australia. 2. A fortnightly service between Marseilles, Ceylon, Straits and China, and India, by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. 3. A fortnightly service between the United Kingdom and Australia, calling at Colombo, Ceylon, by steamers of the Orient Navigation Company. 4. A fortnightly service by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company between Europe and Ceylon. A monthly service between Ceylon and Australia and China by these steamers. The passage to Brindisi or Marseilles generally occupies from 15 to 18 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 5, 6, and 14 days respectively. There is also a monthly mail service between Ceylon and Mauritius, which is carried on by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Letters, &c., from England reach Colombo in about 17 days (14½ minimum, 18½ maximum).

Further facilities are afforded for communication by the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's, the Clan Line, the City Line, &c. The steamers of the first leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports in India, and their fortnightly service between Calcutta and London calls at Colombo.

Rates of Postage.

On correspondence from Ceylon to all Postal Union and Non-Union Countries are as follows:—

For letters, per ½ oz.	15 cents.
For postcards, each	5 "
For reply postcards, each	10 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, per 2 oz.	8 "
For newspapers, book packets, papers, every additional 2 oz.	2 "
For commercial papers, per 10 oz.	15 "
For commercial papers, every additional 2 oz.	8 "

* Galle, Bunderawela, and Kurunegala lines construction accounts not yet closed.

For patterns or samples, per 4 oz. . . . 5 cents.
 For patterns or samples, every additional
 2 oz. 8 "
 Fee for registration of any of the above-
 named articles 10 "
 Fee for an acknowledgment of the
 delivery of a registered article . . . 10 "

Ceylon is in direct telegraphic communication with India, and thence with Europe and the East, by a cable which starts from Talaimannar, and crosses the Paumben Channel.

List of Governors.*

1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
 1863 Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien (acting).
 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
 1871 The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, K.C.M.G.
 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.
 1883 The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
 1890 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
 1896 Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1885	12,650,863	12,611,207	2,955,159	3,561,192
1886	12,682,548	13,013,067	3,197,673	3,298,481
1887	13,441,688	13,313,038	3,371,087	4,142,357
1888	15,468,812	14,630,125	3,707,206	4,453,418
1889	15,299,877	14,906,281	4,100,241	4,831,965
1890	16,228,769	15,316,224	4,323,150	5,117,902
1891	17,962,710	16,435,079	4,869,472	5,696,940
1892	18,509,186	17,762,465	4,945,963	5,790,706
1893	18,051,950	18,276,108	4,853,097	6,152,393
1894	19,485,310	20,342,899	5,076,351	6,865,853

Public Debt, December, 1894, £3,563,976, and Rs. 3,312,923.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	11,242,289	32,603,257	1,286,792	45,132,338
1886	12,132,391	33,318,688	2,404,708	47,855,787
1887	12,808,906	35,045,103	2,463,127	50,312,136
1888	16,518,568	38,668,681	3,337,741	58,524,990
1889	18,088,808	38,197,953	4,408,373	60,695,135
1890	18,507,229	40,930,551	3,654,158	63,091,938
1891	19,340,560	44,733,809	2,561,013	66,635,382
1892	17,903,181	49,050,509	3,733,806	70,687,496
1893	18,864,002	49,761,738	3,714,922	72,340,662
1894	19,166,089	53,406,170	5,540,812	78,113,072

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	20,863,571	8,349,764	6,569,070	35,782,405
1886	20,117,327	7,334,268	7,448,203	34,899,798
1887	23,791,830	7,867,772	8,359,267	40,018,869
1888	24,877,775	6,713,332	7,792,027	39,383,134
1889	30,420,508	8,584,344	7,919,651	46,924,505
1890	33,196,676	10,160,950	7,769,712	51,127,338
1891	41,483,825	9,295,879	8,020,040	58,799,744
1892	39,960,881	11,436,490	10,874,603	62,271,924
1893	48,213,182	12,309,952	8,454,642	68,977,776
1894	53,558,074	11,396,297	7,072,805	72,027,176

The total customs revenue in 1894 was Rs. 4,931,967, being 6 per cent. of the imports.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1859.

Executive Council.

His Excellency Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Governor.
 His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.
 His Excellency Major-General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., Commanding the Forces.
 C. P. Layard, Attorney-General.
 W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
 F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Treasurer.
 , Clerk of the Council.

Legislative Council.

His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Governor.
 His Excellency Sir Edward N. Walker, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Secretary.
 His Excellency Major-General W. C. Justice, C.M.G., Commanding the Forces.
 C. P. Layard, Attorney-General.
 W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
 F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Treasurer.
 A. R. Dawson, Government Agent, Western Province.
 A. Bailey, Government Agent, Central Province.
 L. F. Lee, Principal Collector of Customs.
 R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
 P. Coomara Swamy, G. F. Walker.
 W. W. Mitchell, C.M.G. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
 A. de Alwis Seneviratna. H. L. Wendt.
 Sir J. J. Grinlinton, Kt.
 Clerk, H. L. Crawford.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Rs. 80,000.
 Private Secretary,
 Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. J. Marken.
 Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, His Excellency Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Rs. 24,000.
 Principal Assistant, Rs. 12,000.
 Second ditto, H. I. Crawford, Rs. 7,200.
 Cadets, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum :—
 G. W. Woodhouse, A. Beven, W. H. Carbery, and R. W. Byrde.
 Maha Mudaliyar, Solomon Dias Bandaranayaka, Rs. 2,500.
 Government Printer, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs. 6,000.
 Assistant ditto, H. C. Cottle, Rs. 3,000.
 Second Assistant ditto, H. G. Skeen, Rs. 2,500.
 Third Assistant, H. M. Richards, Rs. 2,200.
 Auditor-General, W. T. Taylor, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.
 Assistant ditto, R. A. Brohier, Rs. 4,500.
 Treasurer, F. R. Saunders, C.M.G., Rs. 18,000.

Government Agencies.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. R. Dawson, Rs. 18,000.
 Office Assistant, Colombo, A. S. Pagden, Rs. 4,500.
 Assistant Government Agent, Negombo, J. P. Lewis, Rs. 7,200.
 Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. E. King, Rs. 14,400.
 Office Assistant, Kurunigala, G. Cookson, Rs. 4,000.
 Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, S. Haughton, Rs. 9,600.
 Ditto, ditto, Chilaw, E. T. Noyes, Rs. 7,200.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, E. Elliott, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Galle, J. G. Fraser, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, C. A. Murray, Rs. 9,600.
Ditto, ditto, Mátara, C. T. D. Vigors, Rs. 7,200.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 14,400.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomlee, H. Nevill, Rs. 9,600.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. Ievers, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, B. Hill, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannár, W. H. Jackson, Rs. 7,200.
Assistant Government Agent, Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu, E. F. Hopkins, Rs. 7,200.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, Anurádhapura, R. B. Hellings, Rs. 4,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, A. Bailey, Rs. 18,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, J. J. Thorburn, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mátalé, G. S. Saxton, Rs. 7,200.
Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 7,200.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Government Agent, C. A. Murray, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, W. L. Kindersley, Rs. 4,000.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Government Agent, H. Wace, Rs. 10,800.
Office Assistant, H. O. Fox, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Kegalle, F. H. Price, Rs. 7,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt., Rs. 25,000.
Private Secretary, A. M. White, Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, W. de Livera, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, G. H. Withers, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, E. H. Prius, Rs. 1,800.
Attorney-General, C. P. Layard, Rs. 18,000.
Solicitor-General, P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000.
Crown Counsel:—
 J. H. Templer, Rs. 8,000.
 E. C. Dunbleton, Rs. 6,000.
 Felix R. Dias, Rs. 5,000.
Office Assistant, N. E. Cooke, Rs. 4,500.
Registrar of Supreme Court, G. Grenier, Rs. 6,000.
Deputy ditto, ditto, E. Swan, Rs. 8,500.
2nd Deputy ditto, W. J. Stork, Rs. 3,000.

DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

District Judge, Colombo, Dodwell F. Browne, Rs. 14,400.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, J. H. de Saram, Rs. 14,400.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Police Magistrate, Colombo, J. D. Mason, Rs. 9,600.
 Kahutaru, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 9,600.
 Negumbo, G. C. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 9,600.
 Kurunégala, H. I. Moysey, Rs. 9,600.
 Badulla, Rs. 7,200.
 Ratnapura, C. M. Lushington, Rs. 7,200.
 Kegalla, H. White, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, P. Arunachalam, Rs. 7,200.

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—

Kandy, L. W. Booth, Rs. 7,200.
Gampola, W. R. B. Sanders, Rs. 4,500.
Mátalé, J. O'K. Murby, Rs. 4,000.
Hatton, J. Northmore (acting), Rs. 4,500.
Haldumulla, D. M. Stoen, Rs. 4,500.
Galagedera, T. B. Panabokke, Rs. 4,000.
Pánaduré, K. W. B. Macleod, Rs. 4,500.
Kalutara, W. H. Moor, Rs. 4,500.
Nuwara Eliya, G. M. Fowler.
Puncwa, B. Constantine, Rs. 4,000.
Avisawela, Philip de Saram, Rs. 4,500.

Itinerating Police Magistrate, Province of Sabaragamuwa, J. C. Molanure.

Ditto, Western Province, Peter de Saram.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Galle, Rs. 14,400.
Tangalla, S. M. Burrows, Rs. 7,200.
Mátara, E. M. D. C. Short, Rs. 7,200.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
 Galle, C. Eardley-Wilmot, Rs. 7,200.
 Hambantota, C. A. Murray.
 Balapitímódara, C. R. Cumberland, Rs. 4,000.
 Mátara, W. Dunuwille, Rs. 4,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 12,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at:—

Anurádhapura, H. H. Cameron.
Batticaloa, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 9,600.
Chilaw, E. T. Noyes.
Trincomalee, H. Nevill.
Mannar, W. H. Jackson.
Varuniya Vilan Kulam and Mullaitivu, E. F. Hopkins.
Puttalam, S. Haughton.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at:—
 Jaffna, B. Horsburgh, Rs. 4,500.
 Point Pedro and Chávakachchéri, F. Bowes, Rs. 4,000.
 Kayts, C. W. Catiravalupillai, Rs. 4,000.
 Chilaw, W. E. Thorpe, Rs. 4,000.
Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Anurádhapura, R. B. Hellings.
Fiscal, Western Province, The Government Agent, Western Province.
Deputy Fiscal, J. S. Driberg, Rs. 4,500.
Ditto, Central Province, W. E. Davidson, Rs. 4,500.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, L. F. Lec, Rs. 14,400.
Deputy Collector and Landing Surveyor, H. P. Baumgartner, Rs. 7,200.
Landing Surveyor, Colombo, H. R. Freeman, Rs. 4,500.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.*Collector, The Government Agent.**Assistant Collector, , Rs. 4,500.***NORTHERN PROVINCE.***Collector, R. W. Ievers, (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, W. G. Haines, Rs. 4,500.***EASTERN PROVINCE.***Collector, F. C. Fisher (Government Agent).**Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan, Rs. 4,000.***Harbour Department.***Master Attendants, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 9,000.**Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.**Trincomalee, C. S. Vaughan.**Jaffna, R. W. Ievers.**Batticaloa, F. C. Fisher.**Hambantota, C. A. Murray.***Public Works Department.***Director of Public Works, R. K. MacBride, M.I.C.E., C.M.G., Rs. 15,000.**Financial and Office Assistant, H. T. S. Ward, Rs. 7,500.**Second Financial and Office Assistant, F. J. Pigott, Rs. 4,000.**Prov. Engineer, Central Province, R. D. Ormsby, M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Prov. Engineer, Western Province, T. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.**Prov. Engineer, Southern Province, A. Murray, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, Uva, L. Creasy, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, Eastern Province, Rs. 8,000.**Prov. Engineer, North-Western Provinces, H. B. Christie, Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Assistant, Northern Province, H. A. Grant, Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Engineer, North Central Provinces, H. E. H. Hayes, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.**Prov. Engineer, Province of Sabaragamuma, H. Ewart, Rs. 6,000.**Engineer of the Factory, E. C. Davies, Rs. 6,000.***District Engineers:—***1st Grade.—E. J. H. Christie, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Hawkes, R. Macpherson, Rs. 6,000; A. E. Williams, L. M. Acland, A.M.I.C.E., F. W. Johnson, A.M.I.C.E., J. MacDonnell, H. F. Tomalin, C. A. Lovegrove, A.M.I.C.E., P. M. Bingham, A. W. Taffs, Rs. 5,000; T. R. Ward, A.M.I.C.E., W. W. Pole Fletcher, A. Stanley Colls, W. C. Price, G. Waddell, T. H. Chapman, C. V. Bellamy, C. F. Emerson, E. Caldecott, H. Bucknell, Rs. 4,000.**2nd Grade.—W. B. Gregson, R. W. J. Crabbe, O. de Kretser, A. E. Mayes, S.I.C.E., A. D. Renganathan, R. W. Smith, A.M.I.C.E., R. A. Powell, A. R. Tocko, Rs. 3,000; J. G. Driberg, Rs. 3,000.**3rd Grade.—C. Sabapathy, Rs. 3,000, G. S. Goodman, S.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. G. Carbe, A.M.I.C.E., Rs. 3,000, R. F. Court, Rs. 3,000, W. C. Simmons, Rs. 2,500, N. M. Walker, Rs. 2,000, E. S. W. Silver, Rs. 2,500, M. Summukam, Rs. 2,500, A. H. Amvardt, Rs. 2,000, F. Andovici, Rs. 2,000.***Irrigation Officers:—***H. Parker, Rs. 7,000; J. F. Brunton, Rs. 3,500.***Central Irrigation Board.***President, His Excellency the Governor**Members, Government Agent, Western Province, Surveyor General.**Director of Public Works.**Sir J. J. Grinlinton.**Secretary,***Survey Department.***Surveyor-General, D. G. Mantell, Rs. 12,000.**Trigonometrical Assistant, A. E. Wackrill, Rs. 5,000.**1st Chief Surveyor, F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 8,000.**2nd Ditto, H. L. Ward, Rs. 6,500.**3rd Ditto, S. J. C. More, Rs. 6,500.**4th Ditto, P. D. Warren, Rs. 6,500.**5th Ditto, C. H. Allen, Rs. 5,500.**6th Ditto, C. G. M. Fyers, Rs. 5,000.***District Surveyors:—***E. F. Vansittart, Rs. 5,000; J. L. Hampton, S. Snowden, Rs. 4,500; R. B. Campbell, Rs. 4,500; J. W. Viner, Rs. 4,500; F. W. B. Campbell, Rs. 4,000; H. P. Lovering, Rs. 4,000; H. Erskine, Rs. 4,000; A. E. Maddock, Rs. 4,000; G. E. Leembruggen, Rs. 4,000; H. C. Berwick, Rs. 3,500; J. B. M. Ridout, Rs. 3,500; R. S. Templeton, Rs. 3,500; J. W. Davidson, Rs. 3,250; H. O. Barnard, Rs. 3,250.***Registrar-General's Department.***Registrar-General, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 9,600.**Assistant Registrar, R. G. Anthonisz, Rs. 2,500.***Post-Office.***Postmaster-General and Director-General of Telegraphs, T. F. B. Skinner, Rs. 18,000.**Assistant to the Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 6,000.**Additional Assistant, W. C. Macready, Rs. 3,000.***Telegraphs.***Superintendent Post Office Telegraphs, E. O. Walker, C.I.E., Rs. 6,000.**Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, H. Trimen, M.B., F.R.S., Rs. 8,000.**Superintendent of the Hakgala Botanic Gardens, W. Nock, Rs. 4,500.**Director of the Colombo Museum, A. Haly, Rs. 7,000.**Librarian of the Colombo Museum, G. A. Joseph, Rs. 2,000.**Conservator of Forests, A. F. Broun, Rs. 12,000; 10 Assistant Conservators, and 5 Foresters.***Department of Public Instruction.***Director, J. B. Cull, M.A., Rs. 10,000.**Inspector of Schools, A. Walker, Rs. 6,000.**Ditto, A. van Cuylenburg, Rs. 5,000.**Ditto, R. H. Leemhengen, Rs. 4,000.**Inspector of Schools, E. A. Senoviratne, Rs. 2,500**Principal of the Royal College, J. Harward, Rs. 9,600.**1st Principal Assistant, Cyril B. Nicholas, B.A., Rs. 4,000.**Mathematical and Science Master, L. Walker, Rs. 4,000.**Superintendent of the School of Agriculture, C. Driberg, Rs. 3,000.**Superintendent of the Technical Institute, E. Human, Rs. 5,000.*

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G., Rs. 12,000.

Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, J. D. Macdonald, Rs. 5,500.

Colonial Surgeons:—

W. Dias, M.D., M.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.

F. Keyt, M.D., Rs. 8,000.

J. Attygalle, M.D. Aberd., M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 6,500.

J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond., Rs. 10,590.

Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, J. B. Spence, M.B., Rs. 7,500.

Physician in charge of the General Hospital, and Superintendent of Medical Stores:—

T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M., Rs. 5,000.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

W. G. Rockwood, Rs. 5,000; E. Gratiaen, Rs. 5,000; J. Carbery, M.D., Rs. 5,000; W. E. Misso,

L.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 5,000; W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M.,

Rs. 5,000; P. F. Solomons, Rs. 4,500; G. P. Schokman, Rs. 4,500; E. de Livera, Rs. 4,500;

H. A. Moraes, Rs. 4,500; W. H. Swan, Rs. 4,000;

S. Fernando, Rs. 4,000; F. Oorloff, Rs. 4,000; J. H. Ebell, Rs. 4,000; W. E. Rudd, Rs. 4,000; F. G.

Spittel, Rs. 3,500; H. A. Keegel, Rs. 3,500;

H. M. Fernando, M.D., B.Sc., Lond., Rs. 3,500;

N. Eliyatamly, Rs. 3,000; W. H. Meier, Rs. 3,000;

E. Modder, Rs. 3,000; O. Johnson, Rs. 3,000; S. Hallock, Rs. 1,500; W. E.

Leembruggan, Rs. 1,500.

*Estates Medical Staff:—*H. Thornhill and C. F. Griffin, Rs. 6,000 each; J. Craib, Rs. 5,500.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Rs. 10,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Superintendents, W. S. Murray, E. Creasy, L. Holland, and J. Rudd.

Assistant Superintendents, J. S. de Saram, H. B. Lowndes, G. A. Vanhouten, W. Gordon Cumming, C. L. Tranchell, J. P. Armstrong.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 10,000.

Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, R. E. Firminger, Rs. 6,500.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, W. J. Gorman, Rs. 12,000.

Railway Storekeeper, D. S. Power, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant ditto, T. Twynnam, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England:—

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Copleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and an allowance of Rs. 3,580 to meet incidental expenses, including travelling, &c.

Registrar of the Diocese, R. H. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.

Chaplains:—

Ven. C. Boyd, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Rev. C. Koch, Colombo, Rs. 6,000.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. J. Watt, Kandy, Rs. 4,500.

Rev. S. Lindsay, Wolfendahl Church, Colombo, Rs. 4,500.

*Roman Catholic Church:—*The Most Rev. T. A. Mellizan, O.M.I.

Archdiocese of Colombo, Archbishop of Colombo; Very Rev. C. Collin, Vicar-General.

Kandy Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. Pagnani, O.S.B., Bishop of Kandy; Very Rev. C. J. B. Fernando, O.S.B., Vicar-General.

Jaffna Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. H. Joulain, Bishop of Jaffna, Very Rev. L. Mauriot, Vicar-General.

Independent Catholic Mission of Ceylon, Superintending Authority:—

Very Rev. A. F. X. Alvaris.

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. T. Pearce, Rs. 12,000.

Engineer, Way and Works, W. Cantrell, Rs. 7,200.

Traffic Superintendent, A. Perman, Rs. 7,200.

Locomotive Engineer, A. E. Brown, Rs. 7,200.

Accountant, T. Wylie, Rs. 5,000.

Foreign Consuls.

America—W. Morey, Consul at Colombo; E. L. Moley, Vice-Consul in Ceylon; H. F. Blyth, Consular Agent, Galle; W. N. S. Twynnam, Consular Agent at Jaffna.

Austro-Hungary—A. T. Schulze, Consul, Colombo; T. S. Clark, Consular Agent, Galle.

Belgium—P. R. Schnell, Consul, Colombo; A. T. Schulze, Consular Agent, Colombo.

Denmark—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

France—C. Ruinat, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

German Empire—P. Freudenberg, Consul at Colombo; G. A. H. Vanderspar, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Italy—R. Remmers, Consul in Ceylon.

Netherlands—R. Remmers, Consul, Colombo.

G. A. H. Vanderspar, Consul, Galle.

Norway and Sweden—F. W. Bois, Consul, Colombo, H. F. Blyth, Vice-Consul, Galle.

Portugal—A. Forsyth, Consul, Colombo.

Spain—A. Forsyth, Vice-Consul at Colombo and Galle.

Turkey—Hussan Lebbo Marikar, Abdul Medjid Effendi, Consul, Colombo; Hadji Ibrahim Didi Ben Hadji Ali Didi, Consul, Galle.

Russia—E. de Frisch, Vice-Consul, Colombo.

Persia—Mohammed Ismail Mohanmed Ali.

Military and Naval Officers.

Brigadier-General, Major-Gen. Clive Justice, C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Clive Justice.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. R. B. Williams.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Blake, R.A.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Beresford.

Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Lieut.-Col. R. B. McComb.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Capt. G. Hearn.

District Paymaster, Major H. F. Webster.

Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Maturin.

Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, Trincomalee, E. A. de Ridder.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Falkland Islands ("Les Iles Malouines" of the French, "Islas Malvinas" of the Spaniards) are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 480 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,000 miles due south of Monte Video. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,300 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles (equal to Gloucestershire). Mount Adam, the highest ground in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

South Georgia, a group of islands 54½° S., and 36° to 38° W., is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. It was discovered by Antony La Roche in 1675, and was explored and taken possession of by Captain Cook in 1775. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, and is uninhabited, and almost perpetually icebound. The German expedition for observing the transit of Venus landed here in August, 1882, and remained until September, 1883. The total area of the colony is about 7,500 square miles (equal to Wales).

History.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by Franco, and Bougainville planted a small colony of Acadians at Port Louis on E. Falkland. Bougainville was bought out by Spain, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, in 1764. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of W. Falkland, and left a small garrison, which was driven out by the Spaniards in 1770. It was restored next year, but abandoned in 1774, and no further formal occupation made till in 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery. Until 1842 they were under the charge of the Naval officers engaged in making the Admiralty Surveys. In 1842 a civil administration was formed, the headquarters being at Port Louis (or "Anson") until 1844, when it was moved to Port William, now known as Stanley. The Colony received regular grants in aid from 1841 to 1880, and for mail service down to 1884-5, since which date it has been self-supporting.

General Description.

The only town is Stanley, in the East Falkland, with a population of 694. There is a small hamlet at Darwin. Stanley is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1893, 6 vessels, of a total tonnage of 249 tons. It has a fine inner and an outer harbour, and forms a convenient intermediate coaling station for vessels going round Cape Horn. There are 2 Government schools there, with 151 pupils, 1 school of the Falkland Islands Company, at Darwin, with 24 pupils, and a Roman Catholic school, at Stanley, with 56 pupils, and 2 private schools for infants with an attendance

of 71. The attendance is about two-thirds of the numbers on the rolls.

The climate is healthy, though severe. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The average annual rainfall is 28.80 inches. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

In the main the Islands are a wild stretch of moorland, but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussock grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat. On all the small islands along the coast this grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used formerly by the sealers and Gauchos.

The main industry is sheep farming, and the export of sheep for breeding purposes to Chili and Patagonia. Meat has lately been exported to England in refrigerators. There were, in 1894—3,294 horses, 8,192 horned cattle, 763,244 sheep.

The chief export is wool. The other exports consist of frozen mutton, sheep skins, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow. The imports consist of textiles, alcohol, hardware, general supplies, and ship's stores.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling. There are no private banks in the Colony. On 1st April, 1888, a Government savings bank of the usual type was established, in which on 30th September, 1894, the deposits were 32,758l., belonging to 250 depositors.

The Falkland Islands Company.

This company was formed in 1851 to take over from Mr. Lafone, of Monte Video, the district in the East Falkland, now called Lafonia; this district abounded with wild cattle, said to be the descendants of the stock introduced by the Acadian settlers, the capture of which was the company's original object. This however was not found very profitable, and the company have of late years been engaged in sheep farming on an extensive scale, not only on their own freehold at Lafonia, but also on 108,684 acres purchased from the Government, the importation of goods of all sorts, and the repairing of ships, many of which call at this port in distress. It is in a very flourishing condition, and has for several years past paid a dividend of fifteen per cent. Its capital is 100,000l., all paid up. The affairs of the company are directed in the islands by A. E. Baillon, and it maintains a doctor and a school at Darwin.

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Means of Communication.

There is mail communication with England every 21 days. The German "Kosmos" Steamship Company steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao nine times a year, and nine times on the return voyage. The voyage between Stanley and London occupies four weeks. Mails for the Falkland Islands are also carried by the Pacific Company's Steamers, between Liverpool and Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, whence they are taken by the Kosmos Steamers to the Falkland Islands on their homeward voyage, and from the Falkland Islands to Punta Arenas on the outward voyage. Postage to the United Kingdom 2½d. per ½ oz.; to the rest of Europe 4d. per ½ oz.; there is an internal post 1d. the ½ oz. Parcel Postage to London, 9d. per lb. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Monte Video. There is a lighthouse at Cape Pembroke maintained by the Board of Trade at an annual cost of 600l.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Judge, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Surgeon, and two unofficial members appointed by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

Population.

(Nearly all of whom are of European extraction.)

	Males,	Females,	Total,
1885	710	340	1,050
1886	" 1,080	" 720	" 1,800
1887	" 1,128	" 715	" 1,843
1889	approximately		1,926
1890			
1891 census	1,086	" 703	" 1,789
1892	" 1,097	" 711	" 1,808
1893	" 1,116	" 728	" 1,844
1894	" 1,146	" 756	" 1,902

Governors.

From 1833 to 1842 the Settlement was in charge of a naval officer.

Colonel Moody, 1842.
W. H. Rennie, 1848.
Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.
Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.
W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.
Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.
T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G. 1876.
Thomas Kerr, 1880.
A. C. S. Barkly, 1886 (Lieut.-Governor).
Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1887.
E. Pakenham Brooks, 1889 (Administrator).
Thomas Kerr, C.M.G., 1889.
Fred Shadden Sanginetti, 1891 (Administrator).
Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G. 1891 (Governor).
George Melville, C.M.G., 1893 (Administrator).
Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1893 (Governor).
Thos. A. Thompson, 1894 (Administrator).

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	10,488	7,598	14,105	23,105
1886	9,295	7,951	17,866	26,044
1887	8,963	9,128	86,322	87,367
1888	8,951	8,818	9,802	54,960
1889	8,628	9,720	8,849	81,637
1890	9,492	9,389	9,142	82,128
1891	11,551	18,302	18,643	86,209
1892	11,485	10,947	22,810	89,072
1893	11,450	11,388	14,718	59,754
1894	11,958	12,395	21,661	71,013

There is no public debt.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	39,887	—	8,427	48,314
1886	66,626	—	8,906	75,532
1887	58,407	—	8,878	67,285
1888	48,865	—	5,143	54,008
1889	49,789	—	5,927	55,716
1890	61,842	—	5,340	67,182
1891	63,128	—	4,699	67,827
1892	62,555	—	7,583	70,138
1893	64,571	—	6,555	71,126
1894	54,500	—	7,770	62,270

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	95,768	—	2,078	97,846
1886	97,964	—	10,982	108,946
1887	104,128	—	3,867	107,995
1888	87,227	—	1,516	88,743
1889	112,342	—	3,760	116,102
1890	114,592	—	1,273	115,865
1891	128,859	—	1,893	130,752
1892	121,305	—	5,007	126,312
1893	130,319	—	4,553	134,872
1894	180,071	—	1,750	181,801

The total customs revenue in 1894 was 3,185l.

Executive Council.

Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., *Governor*.
F. Craigie Halkett, *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*.
Samuel Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.
C. W. Hill, *Clerk of Council*.

Legislative Council.

Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., *Governor*.
T. A. Thompson, *Judge*.
F. Craigie Halkett, *Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*.
S. Hamilton, *Colonial Surgeon*.
J. J. Felton, *unofficial*.
A. E. Baillon, *unofficial*.
C. W. Hill, *Clerk of Council*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G., 1,200l.
Judge and Police Magistrate T. A. Thompson, 500l., and 20l. as auditor.

*Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, &c., Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, F. Craigie Halkett, 450*l.* and quarters.*

*Government Clerk, Shipping Master, and Clerk to Councils, C. W. Hill, 250*l.*, and fees.*

*Treasury Clerk, W. Coulson, 125*l.**

*Colonial Surgeon, Public Vaccinator, and President Board of Health, Samuel Hamilton, 300*l.*, and fees.*

*Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Dr. M. Keay, 200*l.*, and fees.*

*Lighthouse Keeper, George Broom, 150*l.* (paid by Board of Trade).*

*Schoolmaster, F. Durose, 170*l.*, and fees.*

*Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l.* (paid by the South American Missionary Society).*

*Colonial Chaplain, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon, M.A., 800*l.**

*Assistant Minister, Rev. Canon E. C. Aspinall, 100*l.**

*Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. P. J. O'Grady, 50*l.**

*Chief Constable, Inspector of Nuisances, Storekeeper, and Sheriff, George Hurst, 200*l.**

*Messenger, H. Coulson, 30*l.**

Foreign Consuls.

Consul for the United States, J. H. Miller.

Consul for German Empire, Italy, and Chili, A. E. Baillon.

Consul for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, A. E. Baillon.

Vice-Consul for the United States, J. Smith.

FIJI.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between latitude 15° and 22° S. and between longitude 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 miles, and from Auckland 1,200 miles. The Tongan or Friendly Islands lie 180 miles to the south-east, and Samoa 500 miles to the north-east. The French colony of New Caledonia lies to the westward about 700 miles. The number of islands has been variously stated at from 200 to 250; but this includes mere uninhabited rocks and islets.

The dependency of Rotumah consists of all islands, rocks, reefs, between 12° and 15° S., and between 175° and 180° E.

The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, Vanua Levu, 2,432 square miles, Tavuni, 217 square miles, Kadavu, 124 square miles, Koro, 58 square miles, Gau, 45 square miles, and Ovalau, 43 square miles. The total area of the Colony (including Rotumah, 14 square miles) is 7,435 square miles (about equal to Wales).

Physical Features.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 4,000 or even 4,500 feet. The hills are generally of a grand and picturesque outline, being composed for the most part of old

volcanic lavas. Upon the south-eastern or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The lower lands are more lightly timbered, and apparently have all been under cultivation at a not distant period when the native population was much larger. The soil is almost everywhere deep, easily worked, and especially rich in humic acid. The northern and north-western sides of the larger island, or leeward sides, are characterised by a comparative absence of forest lands. The hills or plains are covered with long reeds or grass, and dotted with clumps of *Casuarina* and *Pandanus*.

Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, but is not worked. There are also traces of gold, silver (chloride), antimony, manganese, and other metals.

The country is well watered. Frequent rains keep alive the sources of the thousands of small affluents feeding the main rivers. Of these rivers the Rewa stands first. It is navigable for boats, punts, or flat-bottomed steamers, for 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. Several large streams fall into it, the sources of which lie in the high mountains of the interior, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Besides these, the Sigatoka, the Nadi, and Ba rivers, with many others, drain the principal watersheds of Viti Levu. In Vanua Levu the rivers are not so large, though they are nearly as numerous. Almost every valley in the group has its stream or brook, from which the native occupants irrigate their plantations of "dalo" (*Calocasia esculenta*).

Fiji is as rich in harbours and roadsteads as it is in rivers. Each island is surrounded by a barrier reef, and, with few exceptions, is accessible through passages usually found opposite to the most considerable valley or river. Between this river and the shore ships lie safely at anchor, protected by an indestructible natural breakwater.

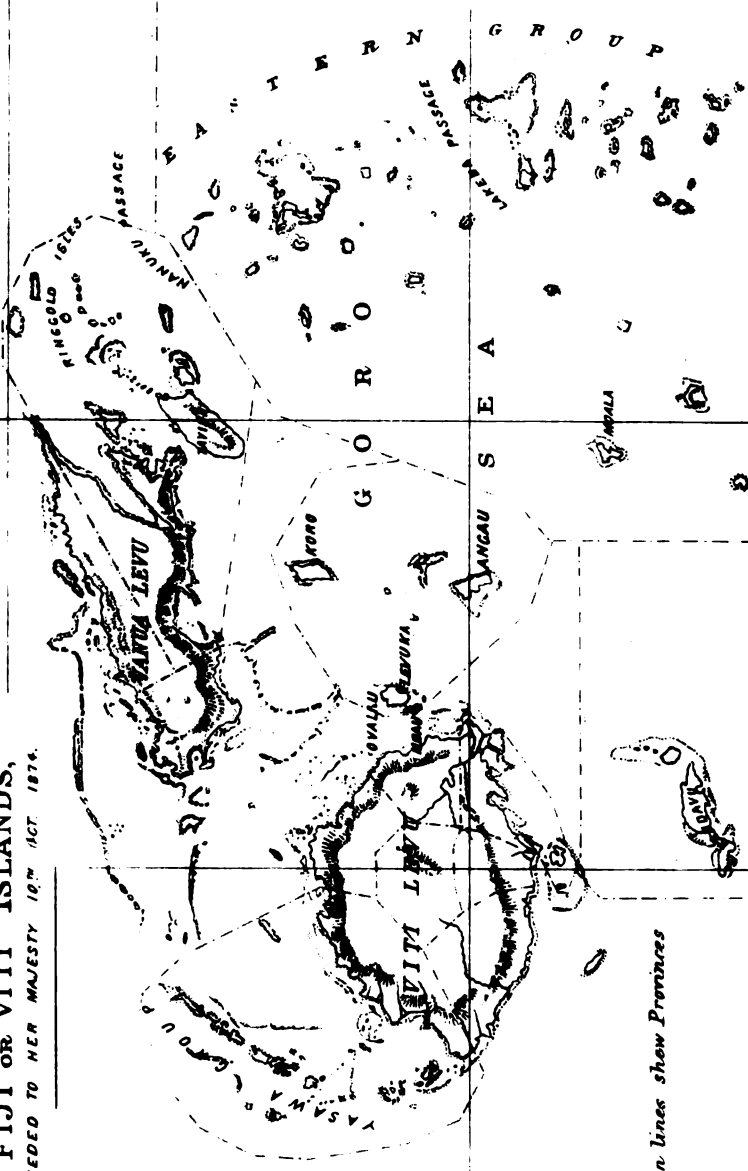
Rotumah.

The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12° 30' S. lat., 177° 10' E. long., was discovered by the "Pandora" in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west, from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hofua, and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed 13th May, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1891 to number 2,219, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad, and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which about 300 tons is shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from the seat of government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European commissioner resides on the island, and is, under the governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The commissioner's court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the supreme court of Fiji. There are three native stipendiary magistrates who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the governor,

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10TH OCT 1874.

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10TH OCT 1874.



Division lines show Provinces

rules. The framing of local laws is entrusted to the Rotumah Regulation Board (consisting of the resident commissioner, the chiefs, and magistrates). Their enactments are subject to the approval of the legislative council of Fiji.

Population.

The aboriginal population of Fiji belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received considerable admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1871 at 140,000. By the epidemic of measles which occurred in 1875 it was reduced by more than one-fourth. The population of the colony, as ascertained at the census of 1881 and 1891 respectively, was found to be as follows:—

Class of population.	Census of 1881.			Census of 1891.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	1,879	792	2,671	1,273	768	2,036		
Europeans
Half-Castes
Indians
Polynesians
Fijians
Rokumans
Others
Total	70,401	57,085	127,486	66,367	54,813	121,180	7,343	13,649
Net decrease during the decade
Estimate 31st Dec., 1891	67,981	57,421	125,402	...	...	...	...	...

The enumeration of the Fijian population in 1881 was somewhat incorrect inasmuch as there was then a tendency on the part of the natives to exaggerate the strength and importance of their various divisions. By the time that the census of 1891 came to be made, that tendency had taken a turn in the opposite direction, under the impression that the assessment of taxes would follow the result of the enumeration. The birth and death returns furnished during the ten years, and believed to be fairly accurate, indicate a decrease of about 4,500 in the native Fijian population. The births among the native population in 1894 were 3,912, and the deaths 4,620. The birth rate was 37·70, and the death rate 44·53 per mil. The death rate among native children is excessive.

Indian immigration has almost taken the place of Polynesian immigration, hence the respective increase and decrease in the population of Indians and Polynesians.

It has been found that Indian labourers are both cheaper and more suitable than Polynesians for work on sugar plantations. The Indian immigrant population now exceeds 10,000 souls.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions give the following as the number of their adherents at the end of the year 1894:—

Wesleyan ...	...	98,297
Roman Catholic Mission	...	9,580
Total	...	107,877

History.

The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Captain Cook in 1769. Captain Bligh, on his memorable voyage in the launch of the "Bounty," sighted part of the group in 1789, and was chased by a canoe from the Island of Waya, in the Yasawa group. Missionaries settled in Fiji in 1835, and, after a time, met with great success.

In 1859 Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. The offer was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament.

The question of annexing Fiji had been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate and report on the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms, which were not acceptable, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful, and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and the other principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October.

1874. A charter was shortly afterwards issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for their government.

Climate.

The climate of Fiji is cool for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and endemic diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly liable. Paludal fevers have never been met with.

The highest shade temperature at Suva in 1894 was 98° in the months of February and March, and the lowest 59° in July. The total rainfall during the year was, at Suva, 111.80 inches. There is great variety of temperature and climate to be found in the group. The rainfall extends over the whole year, but April to October is the driest period. Between December and April is the hurricane season.

Constitution.

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent of 2nd Jan., 1875. The Executive Council consists of the Governor and four official members, and when sitting for the re-hearing of claims of land, under Ordinance No. 25 of 1879, consists of the ordinary members, with the Chief Justice, the Commissioner for Lands, and Mr. W. S. Carew.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and six official and six non-official nominated members. To the natives a large share of self-government has been conceded, their system of village and district councils has been recognized and improved, and supplemented by an annual meeting of the high chiefs and representatives from each province, presided over by the Governor. The regulations recommended by these bodies have, however, to receive the sanction of the Legislative Council before acquiring the force of law.

Levuka, in the Island of Ovalau, with a population of 450 souls, was at first selected as the European capital, but during the year 1882 the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, on the south coast of the Island of Viti Levu, with a fine harbour. The white population of Suva and suburbs numbered 884 at the census of 1891. Both Suva and Levuka are ports of registry, and had on 31st December, 1893, 6 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 180 tons. During the year 1894 seagoing certificates were issued by the Marine Board to 196 vessels, of a total tonnage of 1,733; of these 55 were owned by Europeans (tonnage 749), and 141 by natives (tonnage 1,046).

A considerable portion of the revenue, varying from 15,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* net, is raised from taxation of the natives, as follows:—

The Colony is divided into fourteen provinces (exclusive of Colo, the mountain district of Viti Levu), each under the control of a Roko Tui or chief native officer. Each province is sub-divided into districts, of which the head officers are termed Bulis. Once every year the provinces are severally assessed by the Legislative Council for a fixed amount of tax, to be delivered in the form of produce. The produce contributed consists of sugar-cane, copra, tobacco, yagona (*Macropiper methysticum*), cotton, maize, béche-de-mer, and occasionally green fruit and yams.

Sugar-cane is disposed of to the sugar mills under contracts which are generally entered into for a term of years. Copra (the principal item in which native taxes are paid) and cotton are sold by public tender annually, the contractor agreeing to give a fixed price per ton for all that is received.

Tobacco, maize, and other products are sold by tender or by public auction as the quantity from time to time contributed, and the state of the market will allow or renders expedient.

The Provincial Council, consisting of the Bulis, presided over by the Roko, distribute the provincial tax among the different districts, and there is then a further sub-division among the different villages by district councils, each presided over by its Buli. The amount and kind of produce paid by each province and district is recorded, and should the total value in any case exceed the amount of assessment, the surplus is returned in the form of money. The amount thus returned in 1894 was 11,915*l.* 10*s.*

The control of the department of native taxation is in the hands of the Receiver-General.

Local Government.

A municipality was established in 1887 in Levuka, and in 1892 one was established in Suva on the transfer of the seat of government. These boards are at present regulated by Ordinance No. 16 of 1883. The governing body in each town is elected by the ratepayers. Rates are collected on land and house property. General rates are limited to one shilling in the pound on the assessed value of ratable property; but special rates not exceeding one shilling in the pound are further provided for.

A grant in aid not exceeding one-fifth of the sum raised by general rate in the preceding year may be paid from general revenue to any town board.

The revenue and expenditure in 1894 were: Suva town board, 1,491*l.* and 1,479*l.*; ditto school board, 679*l.* and 814*l.*; Levuka town board, 961*l.* and 977*l.*; ditto school board, 518*l.* and 519*l.*

Total receipts of local authorities, 3,650*l.*; total expenditure, 3,789*l.*, in addition to the revenue and expenditure of the native local districts above referred to.

Education.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of separate school boards within the constituted districts (at present only Suva and Levuka are so constituted). The expenses of the boards are to be paid out of the "School Fund" of each district, consisting (1) Of an annual grant on the average attendance on a scale fixed by the Governor in Council, and (2) Of a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant.

Education is free to children within the school districts between six and fourteen years of age. A fee is charged to children not residing within the school district, or who are under or above the school age. The ordinary subjects of an English education are taught, and fees are charged for tuition in special subjects.

There are two common schools under these school boards, one in Suva with 99 scholars, and one in Levuka with 106 scholars on the roll.

There is also a Roman Catholic school for Europeans in Levuka, and one in Suva, with an attendance of 112.

There is a Government technical school on the island of Vitilevu, within ten miles of Suva, where 78 native youths are instructed in primary education, planting, boat building, and other industrial pursuits. The school is partly self-supporting.

The Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missions provide entirely for the education of the natives throughout the group. The former have 1,942 schools, with 2,382 native teachers, and 86,158 scholars.

The latter have 143 schools, with 2,010 scholars.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency, and the only coin in circulation, is British sterling.

The Bank of New Zealand has two branches in Fiji—at Suva and Levuka.

Provision is made by Ordinance for the establishment of a Government savings bank, which will shortly be opened. There is no Government note issue.

Industries.

The trade and commerce of the Colony depends for its existence on three staple industries, viz., (1) the cultivation, manufacture, and export of sugar; and (2) of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut); and (3) the growth and export of fruit, principally bananas and pineapples.

The principal exports at the date of the annexation of the Colony were copra, cotton (Sea Island), and maize, but the export of maize was soon displaced by that of sugar. Cotton continued to be the third export in point of value until the year 1882, after which it gradually subsided until the year 1888, when only $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons were exported. Since that date the cultivation of kidney cotton has revived, and now gives indications of expansion. In the meantime, the fruit trade with the neighbouring Australasian colonies had arisen, after the establishment, through Government subsidy, of regular steam communication with Sydney. This trade increased year by year, until it ranked as the export second only in importance to that of sugar.

The quantity of fruit exported during the year 1892 was 788,100 bunches of bananas, 5,555 cases, and 8 packages (pineapples for the most part), and 65 cwts. of dried fruit, which, valued at 1s. 6d. per bunch and 12s. per package on an average, amounts to 62,564*l.*, but owing to the competition of Queensland and the maintenance of high rates of freight from Fiji the export fell, in 1893, to 348,599 bunches, and 17,421 cases of fruit, valued at 36,597*l.* In 1894 a slight increase was experienced, the export having amounted to 390,746 bunches and 33,014 cases of fruit, valued at 49,114*l.* Freight has been reduced to a lower scale than has previously prevailed. The export of fruit consists almost entirely of bananas and pineapples, but there is a small export of oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, grenadillas, and perhaps mangoes and guavas, which might well be extended.

The following table will illustrate the expansion of the trade in the three staple exports of the Colony:—

(c)

Year.	SUGAR.		FRUIT.	COPRA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons	£	£	tons	£
1875	96	3,417	97	3,871	40,058
1880	593	20,920	5,216	7,339	109,752
1890	15,291	244,655	57,563	4,657	42,901
1891	20,470	327,526	61,573	6,669	63,039
1892	18,883	302,133	62,564	6,067	50,812
1893	15,389	246,231	36,598	4,790	42,235
1894	27,265	438,245	49,115	5,333	57,261

The other principal exports in 1894 consisted of:—Peanuts, 130 tons, valued at 2,436*l.*; desiccated cocoanut, 14 tons 5 cwt., valued at 801*l.*; cotton, kidney, 19 tons 6 cwt., valued at 741*l.*; colonial distilled spirit, 133,971 gallons, valued at 16,746*l.*; cocoanuts, 2,496*l.*; wool, 1,161*l.* Minor exports consist of arrowroot, bark, ginger, tortoise shell, gum, angora hair, hides, mats, pearl shell, plants and seeds, sandalwood, tea, tobacco, turtles, yams, cocoanuts, wool, and bêche-de-mer.

The cultivation of a superior class of tobacco, specially adapted for use as cigar wrappers, is being entered on by Europeans. The growth of rice has also been commenced, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the markets the cultivation of sugar cane is being extended.

About 90 per cent. of the trade of the Colony is with the Australian colonies and New Zealand. There is no direct communication with the United Kingdom, and all trade between Fiji and Great Britain consequently passes through those colonies.

Means of Communication.

There is regular steam communication with the following places outside the colony: Sydney, (5 to 8 days), three or four times a month; Melbourne (10 days), monthly; Auckland (4 days), fortnightly, in connection with the San Francisco Mail Service. Many extra steamers run during the sugar season. Since the end of 1893, Suva has been a port of call of the Canadian-Australian line of steamers running between Sydney and Vancouver. The Colony joins the other Australian Colonies in subsidising the mail service by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient lines of mail steamers.

Postage to the United Kingdom, *via* Vancouver or *via* Brindisi, 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., *via* San Francisco, 5*d.*; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Internal postal rates: town 1*d.*, country 2*d.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; newspapers 1*d.* A Parcels Post with the United Kingdom was established in June, 1890. The rate of postage is two shillings for the first 2 lbs., and one shilling per lb. thereafter.

The Colony entered the Postal Union on 1st September, 1891.

Letters from England sent *via* Sydney reach Fiji in about fifty days, letters *via* San Francisco in about forty-three days, and letters *via* Vancouver in about 35 days.

The number of letters, newspapers, and book packets received and despatched by the Post Office during the year 1894 is given in the following statement:—

*The Receiver-General.
The Chief Medical Officer.
The Commissioner of Lands.*

Unofficial Members:

John Hill, James Murray, Alex. M. T. Duncan,
James M. Borron, Robert E. Donaldson, and
Richard D. Bentley, Esq.
Clerk, James Stewart, C.M.G.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.O.M.G., 2,200l.
Assistant Private Secretary, E. A. Gledhill, 200l.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., &c.
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Legislative Council, James Stewart, C.M.G., 450l.
1st Clerk, Arthur Langton, 250l.
2nd Clerk, Frank Spence, 200l. (acting Private Secretary and Despatch Clerk, 50l.).
3rd Clerk, Islay McOwan, 200l.
Clerk, Rupert Griffiths, 100l.
Auditor, J. O. Forth, 370l.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Kirkwood, 250l.
Clerk, A. Montgomery, 100l., and 25l. as Clerk to the Board of Health.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Receiver-General and Commissioner of Stamps, H. G. O. Emberson, 500l.
Accountant, R. Scott, 850l.
Cashier for Immigration Accounts, William Gibb, 275l.
Clerk of Native Accounts and Native Taxes, G. A. F. W. Beaucherc, 250l.
Clerk, Richard Rankine, 125l.
Collector of Customs, and President of Marine Board, D. H. Smart, 400l.
1st Clerk and Comparing Officer, and Secretary of Marine Board, W. O. Groom, 270l., and 25l. as Secretary to Marine Board.
2nd Clerk and Bond Keeper and Custodian of Powder Magazine, T. Thomson, 260l.
Boarding Officers, Suva, Geo. Gardiner, 220l., J. Campbell, and R. Bentley, 200l. each.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Levuka, Edgar C. Turner, 270l., and 25l. as Deputy-Commissioner of Water Supply.
Boarding Officer, Leslie Johnston, 150l.
Harbour Master, Levuka, W. W. Wilson, 100l., and 25l. as Marine Board Surveyor, and 25l. as Customs Officer.
Harbour Master, Suva, R. Cocks, 275l.
Master S.S. "Clyde" and Assistant Pilot, Suva, J. Callaghan, 216l.
Inspectors of Native Plantations—
R. M. Wilson, 800l., W. C. Reay, 200l., H. Monckton, 100l., W. Sutherland, 50l., George Wright, 50l., C. R. Swayne, 25l., W. J. F. Hopkins, 50l., W. L. Allardce, 50l.
Receivers of Native Taxes, J. D. W. Vaughan, 50l. and W. W. Wilson, 50l.

GOVERNMENT STORE.

Government Storekeeper, J. D. W. Vaughan, 275l.
Clerk, Robert Stokes-Boagley, 100l.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General of Immigration, The Receiver-General.
Sub-Agent of Immigration, John Forster, 825l.
Accountant, Alex. Gray, 150l.
Inspector of Immigrants and Native Labourers, A. R. Coates, 250l.
Superintendent, Polynesian Depot, H. T. Milne, 50l. and quarters.
Clerks and Hindustani Interpreters, J. W. Davidson. 225l.; J. A. Millward, 150l.; H. M. Michael, 150l.
Immigration Agent (Calcutta), A. C. Stewart, 500l.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS, AND WORKS.

Commissioner of Lands and Works and Crown Surveyor, John Berry, 450l.
Staff Surveyor, G. Moore, 350l.
Clerk, R. C. H. Irvine, 100l.
Foreman of Works, C. Hansen, 240l.
Works Overseer, C. Urapp, 200l.
Curator, Botanic Station, D. Yeoward, 165l.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Postmaster, L. J. Walker, 300l. and quarters.
Clerk and Accountant, H. P. St. Julian, 200l.
Clerk, T. Laurie, 60l.
Postmaster, Levuka, E. C. Turner, 80l.
Clerk to ditto, F. C. Gallagher, 120l.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, B. G. Corney, 600l.
Medical Officers, F. J. Pound, 450l., and 50l. allowance for house rent; G. W. A. Lynch, H. N. Joynt, C. Hirsch, M. I. Finucane, and W. A. H. Keith, 800l., and quarters, or 50l. allowance; L. G. Davidson (at Levuka), 100l.
Chief Warder, Public Lunatic Asylum, and Manager of Cemetery, Norman Smith, 170l., with quarters and board.
Suva Hospital, Matron-Nurse, Miss Louisa Beale, 75l., and quarters and board; Nurse, Miss May Anderson, 25l., and quarters and board.
Accountant, Suva Hospital, W. Gibb, 50l.
Dispensing Apprentice, A. V. Smith, 25l., and quarters and board.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles (acting), Mark T. Dods, 300l.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Henry Spencer Berkeley, 900l., and 800l. from High Commission Funds.
Registrar of Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, John Langford, 400l., and 50l. from High Commission Funds.
Attorney-General, John Symonds Udall, 500l., and private practice; Clerk, W. Scott, 150l.
Commissioner of Rotumah, H. E. Ieefe, 350l.
Interpreter, Rotumah, P. Jacobson, 120l.
Commissioner of Colo East and Stipendiary Magistrate, Rewa, W. S. Carew, 450l.
Commissioner of Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate, Ba, S. F. Marriott, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance for Yasawas. Assistant Resident Commissioner Colo West and Stipendiary Magistrate, H. A. Smallwood, 200l. Clerk to Stipendiary Magistrate, Ba, G. Woolcott, 100l.

Resdt. Commr., Colo North, and Stipendiary Magistrate, Ba, A. B. Joske, 825l.
Stipendiary Magistrates, H. Hunter, 400l.; A. Eastgate, O. R. Swayne, J. K. M. Ross, Wm. Sutherland, W. J. F. Hopkins, R. M. Booth, and F. R. S. Baxendale, Hugh Monckton, and Nath. Chalmers (acting), 800l. each, and quarters; W. L. Allardye, 100l.
Superintendent of Police, J. R. Farewell, 250l., and quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Thos. Molloy, 70l.
Sheriff, J. R. Farewell, 100l. and fees.
Superintendent of Prisons, H. T. Milne, 250l.
Gaoler, Suva, F. Sabbon, 200l.
Warder, F. Reid, 180l.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner for Native Affairs, W. L. Allardye, 800l.
Assistant to the Native Commissioner and Clerk Native Regulation Board, P. S. Friend, 275l.
Assistant ditto in Law, C. R. Swayne, 25l.
Native Lands Commissioner, David Wilkinson, 800l.
Surveyor to Native Lands Commission, T. Keaney, 250l.
Clerks, Sydney Smith, 150l.; Ratu Kadavulevu, 50l., and ration alloe., 20l.; Ratu Tevita Toganivalu, 25l., and ration alloe., 20l., with quarters.
 13 Roko Tuis, or Native Administrators of Provinces, and one Assistant, with salaries varying from 100l. to 340l.
 There are also 181 Bulis, or Administrators of Districts, and a number of other native officers with small salaries.

Armed Native Constabulary.

Commandant, The Governor.
Deputy-Commander at Headquarters, J. R. Farewell, 50l.
Ditto, at Fort Carnarvon, S. F. Marriott, and H. A. Smallwood.
Ditto, Colo North, A. B. Joske, 25l.
European Officer, Ditto, James Stuart, 150l.
Sergeant-Major, George Wright, 150l.

Printing Office.

Government Printer, E. J. March, 400l.
Machinist, E. H. Rolfe, 220l.
Compositors, E. J. Burke, 100l.; F. de Frey, 110l.; M. Fernando and H. Lobendahn, 80l.
Bookbinder, W. Kington, 150l.

Foreign Consuls.

German Empire.—Paul Hoerder, Lovuka.
Sweden and Norway.—George Smith.
United States of America.—Vice-Commercial Agent, B. Morris, Lovuka.
Italy.—Consular Agent, Allessandro Martelli, Lovuka.

THE GAMBIA.

S'tuation and Area.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two

between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The town of Bathurst, 18° 24' N. lat., 16° 36' W. long., is situated on St. Mary's Island, a sandbank about three and a half miles long and a mile and a quarter broad, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel called Oyster Creek. A large portion of the island is a swamp, the level of which is in many parts below that of the river.

The Colony on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island, situated between the falls of Barraconda and Bathurst, and 153 miles distant from the latter. This island forms the line of demarcation between those portions of the river known as the *upper* and *lower* river. The total area of the Colony proper is about 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey).

History

The Gambia was discovered by the early Portuguese navigators, but they made no settlement.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants in Exeter to trade with the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed for this. It was not successful, and another established two years later also failed. In 1664 a fort was built on the island, now known as Fort James.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade (1807) till 1816, when a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary by British merchants from Senegal.

The right of trade was abandoned to England by France in the treaty of 1783, with the exception of a French factory which was subsequently established at Albreda on the north bank of the river. The same treaty gave the Senegal river to the French, with the exception of an exclusive right to trade with the Arabs at Portendie for gum, which was retained by England. These two exceptional rights were exchanged in 1857.

From 1807 the settlement was subject to the Government of Sierra Leone, and was annexed to it by Act of Parliament in 1821, till in 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. By the charter of 19th February, 1866, it became a portion of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and continued to be so under the charter of the 19th December, 1874, until it was made a separate Government in 1888.

McCarthy's Island was purchased in 1823; the Ceded Mile was granted by the King of Barra in 1826 and 1832; St. Mary's Island was ceded in 1827; and British Combo was granted by the King of Combo in various cessions in 1840, 1850, and 1855.

Industry.

The principal productions of the settlement and of the adjoining districts are ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, corn, palm kernel, indiarubber, cola nuts, wax, and native "pagns" or country cloths. With the exception of the weaving of cotton into native cloths called pagns, the manufacture of vegetable oils, boat building, and some brick making, there are no manufacturing industries in the country.

A considerable entrepôt trade is done with

the French settlements and the adjoining coast districts, in cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, rice, cola nuts, and hardware. In 1892 cotton goods to the value of 84,461*l.* were imported, 159,869 lbs. of tobacco, 857,415 lbs. of cola nuts, 88,876 gals. of spirits of various kinds, 20,728 gals. of wine, 2,060 cwt. of sugar, 1,250 tons of salt, 805 barrels of gunpowder, and 27,029 cwt. of rice. The quantities and values of the principal exports in 1892 were: ground nuts, 21,282 tons, value 150,207*l.*; rubber, 51,614 lb., value 2,920*l.*; palm kernels, 3,390 tons, value 1,176*l.*; wax, 73,580 lbs., value 2,267*l.*; and hides to the value of 1,721*l.* Most of the exports go to France, but half of the imports come from England. Bathurst is a port of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1892, 113 vessels registered, of 1,983 tons in the aggregate. The ground nut is the staple product of the Settlement. It is planted in June, and reaped in November, and largely exported to the South of Europe for the extraction of oil. The industry began in 1845, reached its climax in 1858, and has since declined, owing to the competition of other oil materials.

Relations with the Interior.

Since the delimitation of the boundary of the Protectorate by the Anglo-French Commissioners in 1891, steps have been taken to bring the inhabitants of the Protectorate gradually into closer relationship with the Government of the Colony. An Order-in-Council, issued on the 28rd of November, 1893, provided for the establishment of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within the Protectorate, and since then an Ordinance has been passed providing for the establishment of magistrates and also native courts.

Travelling Commissioners regularly, during the eight months of dry weather, travel through the Protectorate on both banks of the river for 120 miles, and in Kombo and Fogni. These parts of the Protectorate are gradually getting more under the immediate control of the Government. A "yard" or "hut" tax, which will average about 4*s.* per annum for a family, has been recently imposed in the Protectorate.

Stipends are paid and frequent presents made to the more influential chiefs, in return for their services in preserving peace and keeping the trade routes open.

In the early part of the year 1881 an expedition was made under the command of Dr. Gouldsbury, Administrator, for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the upper river as a highway for trade between the coast and the interior, and of reaching Timbo, the capital of the extensive Fouta Jallon country. From thence the expedition returned to the coast at Sierra Leone, its report showing that but little extension of trade could be hoped for.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is that of the Latin Union; there is no Colonial coinage and no note issue. A Government savings bank was established in 1886, and had on 31st Dec., 1894, 2,436*l.* deposited by 126 depositors, but there are no private banks.

Education.

The schools, which are wholly in the hands of the several denominations, receive grants in aid. There is one Anglican school, 8 Mohammedan, 8 Wesleyan, and 2 Roman Catholic, with about 1,400 scholars in all. Education is not compulsory, and fees are charged.

Means of Communication.

The Liverpool mail steamers call every fortnight, and there is also communication *via* Dakar with Bordeaux. Four telegraph cables place Bathurst in communication with Europe and West Africa. There are no railways, internal telegraphs, or metalled roads, save one from Bathurst to Cape St. Mary 7½ miles across the Oyster Creek Bridge, which connects the island of St. Mary with the mainland of British Combe. Horses will live, and the river forms an unrivalled highway for 250 miles. A Government steamer now runs weekly to and from McCarthy's Island, stopping at intermediate places, carrying 1st-class passengers at 2*d.* per mile and deck passengers at 1*d.* per mile, letters at 1*d.* each, and affording freight and towage according to a fixed tariff.

The postage of letters to the United Kingdom is 2½*d.* per ½ oz., to the rest of Europe, United States, and West Africa. There is no internal post.

Postal Statistics.

	England.	Other Countries.
Letters received from	8,693	12,144
„ despatched to	7,688	12,621
Books received from ...	10,169	2,775
„ despatched to ...	1,054	1,806

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate is fairly healthy during the dry season. The mean temperature is 82°, the annual range being from 60° to 104°. The rainfall is about 44 inches, the rainy season being from June to October, and the cool Harmattan from November to February.

The inhabitants are mostly of the negro race, the chief tribes being the Jollofs, Mandingoes, and Jolaha. There are about 50 Europeans resident in the colony, out of a population, in 1891, of 14,150, and 14,266 in 1891. The town of Bathurst contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The population probably remains stationary, but the returns are not considered very reliable.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	20,258	26,595	122,328	164,442
1886	14,283	23,353	108,377	136,296
1887	13,453	23,920	78,900	117,436
1888	20,985	21,358	119,133	193,511
1889	26,244	20,251	128,014	198,911
1890	30,573	22,758	149,968	221,686
1891	31,038	27,697	149,951	216,785
1892	30,978	28,740	151,672	217,424
1893	31,898	38,143	162,401	228,706
1894	23,798	31,640	183,317	229,702

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	35,490	26,758	35,437	97,685
1886	30,272	15,614	23,357	69,243
1887	31,284	14,208	35,358	80,800
1888	53,219	17,225	32,628	103,067
1889	91,611	27,199	71,357	190,167
1890	75,444	22,684	45,391	143,469
1891	84,798	30,377	45,954	161,129
1892	83,521	31,476	54,376	169,373
1893	82,967	27,250	56,293	166,510
1894	72,893	20,304	37,152	130,349

Year.	Exports.			Total. £
	To U.K. £	To Colonists. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1885	9,556	4,668	105,166	119,885
1886	18,678	3,401	57,442	79,516
1887	27,780	3,706	55,497	86,983
1888	27,514	7,522	88,152	118,188
1889	16,522	857	189,985	207,364
1890	26,196	8,465	129,712	164,378
1891	37,522	6,553	135,977	180,052
1892	34,180	1,631	136,436	172,197
1893	21,427	2,852	180,442	204,721
1894	24,630	3,619	120,894	149,143

Customs revenue in 1893—26,946l.; 1894—19,370l.

Administrators.

1843 H. P. Seagram.
 1843 E. Norcott.
 1844 C. FitzGerald.
 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
 1852 A. E. Kennedy.
 1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey, C.M.G.
 1871 T. F. Callaghan, C.M.G.
 1878 C. H. Kortright, C.M.G.
 1875 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.
 1877 V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
 1884 C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.
 1886 J. S. Hay, C.M.G.
 1888 Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G.
 1891 R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

The Administrator, *President*.
 The Treasurer.
 The Chief Magistrate.
 The Collector of Customs.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, *President*.
 The Treasurer
 The Chief Magistrate
 The Collector of Customs
 } *Official Members.*
Unofficial Members, S. J. Forster and H. C. Goddard.
 Clerk, E. G. Hindle.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, R. B. Llewelyn, C.M.G., 1,200l., 300l. duty allowance, and table allowance, 120l. per annum.
Governor's Confidential Clerk, E. G. Hindle, 250l.
2nd Clerk, I. H. Johnson, 60l., and 25l. as *Interpreter*.
Local Auditor, W. Cuddeford.
Assistant Auditor, H. C. E. Barnes.
Clerk for Audit Duties, N. C. Nathan, 65l.
Government Printer, J. T. Coker, 90l.
Assistant ditto, F. T. Wilton, 30l.
Treasurer, H. M. B. Griffith, 500l. to 600l., quarters, and 60l. duty allowance.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, S. D. A. Coker, 175l.
Assistant Clerk, S. F. 'Jie, 50l. to 65l.
Postmaster, 110l.
Clerk, I. G. McCarthy, 50l.
Collector of Customs, H. S. Bascom, 400l., quarters, and 60l. duty allowance.

Chief Clerk and Cashier, S. J. Auber, 175l. to 200l.
2nd Clerk, Customs, J. C. Chapman, 65l.
Tide Surveyor and Quarantine Officer, J. Dougan, 200l., and 25l. commutation of fees.
Senior Landing Waiter and Locker, J. N. O. Wilhelm, 95l.
2nd ditto ditto, J. A. Savage, 55l.
3rd Landing Waiter, J. G. Joof, 30l.
Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, Henry Reeve, 500l., and quarters, or 50l. for rent.
Foreman of Works, G. M. 'Jie, 70l.
Clerk, T. J. Carew, 65l. (of which 10l. is personal).
Storekeeper, Timekeeper, and Office Assistant, John C. Fye, 50l. per annum.
Colonial Surgeon, R. M. Forde, 400l., house allowance, 50l., forage, 2s. 3d. per diem.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, O. R. O'chester, 300l. and 2s. 3d., forage allowance.
Dispenser, George Spilsbury, 100l., and residence.
Chief Magistrate, J. R. Maxwell, 600l., allowance in lieu of fees, 60l., and house allowance, 60l.
Registrar, W. C. Cates, 55l.
Clerk of Courts, W. C. Cates, 155l.
Assistant Clerk of Courts, S. C. King, 75l.
Inspector of Prisons, Joseph Brown, 50l.
Gaoler, M. J. W. Rocks, 120l.
Superintendent of Civil Police, Joseph Brown, 300l., 50l. duty allowance, and quarters.
Manager, McCarthy's Island, 250l., and house.
Ditto British Combo, G. J. Thomas, 120l.
Travelling Commissioners, J. H. Ozanne, C. Sitwell, and A. A. C. Hammill, 300l. each, and 10s. per diem travelling allowance.
Curator, Botanical Station, W. Haydon, 200l. to 250l., and forage allowance of 2s. 3d. per diem.
Govt. Steamer, Chief Engineer and Master, Thos. Bramley, 300l., and allowance 50l.
Engineer, H. Kelly, 200l., and allowance 50l.
Inspector of Schools, M. J. Marke, 50l.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, J. Topp, Vice-Consul.
United States, H. C. Goddard, Vice-Consul.
France, J. Guiraud, Consular-Agent.
Portugal, C. J. Tugman, Consul.

Quarters for officers are not furnished in this Colony.

GIBRALTAR.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain, in N. lat 36° 6' 30", and W. long. 5° 21' 12". It consists of a long high mountain called "The Rock," and a very flat sandy plain to the north of it raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, and called the North Front. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is 2½ miles, and its greatest breadth ¾ of a mile. Its area is 1½ square miles.

History.

The rock of Gibraltar, the Mons Calpe of the ancients, remained under the dominion of the Moors until the 15th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British forces under Sir George Rooke, 24th July, 1704, and was ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was successfully defended by Gen. Eliot (afterwards Lord Heathfield) in the great siege of 1779-1783.

General Description.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. The eastern and northern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the sea and the sandy plain known as the North Front, which lies between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Linea; from the northern end the Rock runs along southward like a knife edge to the ancient site of O'Hara's Tower, from which it slopes gradually till it terminates in a perpendicular cliff about 100 feet high at the water's edge at Europa; these cliffs are continued along the western face to the New Mole, beyond which the fortress is protected by artificial ramparts. Behind these latter lies the larger portion of the town, covering an area of only $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, but it is not unhealthy, though the drainage and water supply are still defective. Between this part of the town and the southern portion is a picturesque public garden, called the Alameda. The civil population in the southern part of the town is confined to the east and south-east of the New Mole, the remainder of the southern portion of the Rock being entirely taken up with barracks, hospitals, &c., for the Military and the Navy.

Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and coaling station by shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port. About 450 persons are employed in tobacco manufactories, and about 1,200 in the coal depôts. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 35 vessels, of together 6,446 tons. No statistics of imports or exports are taken, but in 1894, the exports from England to Gibraltar were 598,111*l.*, and the imports 43,112*l.*

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, duties upon wine, spirits, and beer, and a few licence duties.

There is no executive council nor any legislative body. The Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercises by himself all the functions of government and legislation. The management of the drainage, water supply, &c., is in the hands of a nominated body, called the Sanitary Commissioners. Their receipts for 1894 were 827,625 pesetas, and their expenditure 758,875 pesetas, and their debt on the 31st of Dec., 1894, 1,505,000 pesetas.

There is a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, which has taken over the business of the late Mr. J. Saccone.

A Government savings bank was founded in 1882, and had on 31st Dec., 1894, 4,007,366 pes. deposited by 3,406 depositors. The legal tender currency is that of Spain, and public accounts are kept in it: (1 peseta = 1 franc, approximately).

There is daily postal communication with England by way of Spain and France. Rates of postage: letters 25 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., newspapers 10 c. The internal postage rate is 10 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are also branch post offices worked by the Gibraltar postal administration at Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Safi, Mazagan Mogador and Fez in Morocco, and direct telegraphic communication with Spain, and by cables to Tangier, Malta, Lisbon, and Cadiz.

Postal Statistics.

	Internal.	External.	
		Received.	For-warded.
Letters and postcards	26,936	702,650	909,602
Newspapers	7,748	462,296	66,664
Books and samples	—	71,084	13,624
Parcels	—	11,118	6,000

Education is not compulsory. There are fourteen elementary poor schools subsidised by Government, the number of scholars on the rolls being 1,811 in 1894. The schools are managed by the clergy of the different denominations, and small fees are charged.

Defence.

As an important naval station, Gibraltar is strongly fortified, the whole area forming one large citadel. There is a permanent garrison of about 5,000 men. The naval establishment numbers at present about 250, but is being increased. The Admiralty are constructing large dry docks, and works to provide an enclosed harbour are being rapidly pushed forward.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. Pesetas.	Expenditure. Pesetas.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	1,111,003	1,191,969	6,432,881	8,029,972
1886	1,314,546	1,270,834	6,854,750	8,609,730
1887	1,400,144	1,328,990	8,541,370	10,499,851
1888	1,481,571	1,326,525	10,123,006	11,986,032
1889	1,591,853	1,439,872	10,338,132	12,515,850
1890	1,561,542	1,476,078	9,542,035	11,488,698
1891	1,528,417	1,572,128	8,606,413	10,665,744
1892	1,418,385	1,804,587	6,767,965	8,753,176
1893	1,522,980	1,460,148	7,089,467	9,248,019
1894	1,580,419	1,516,375	7,595,769	9,841,007

The Customs revenue in 1894 was 276,536 pes.

Population (exclusive of military).

Census, 1881, 18,381; Census, 1891, 19,100; estimate, 1894, 20,416.

Governor, General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., 125,000 pes.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major Herbert, K.R.R.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Biddulph, R.A.; Capt. F. M. Beaumont, K.R.R.

Civil Establishment.

Colonial Secretary, H. M. Jackson, C.M.G., 25,000 pes.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, J. C. King, 9,085 pes., and 1,270 pes. as Secretary to Board of Health.

Chief Clerk, J. Porral, 6,250 pes., and 1,500 pes. for translating and interpreting.

1st-Class Clerk, E. P. Griffin, 5,750 pes.

3rd-Class Clerk, J. Bruzon, 2,625 pes.

Crown Property Department.

Chief Commissioner, the Colonial Secretary.

Commissioner, Albert Porral, 7,000 pes.

Clerk, R. Giraldi, 4,250 pes.

Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Captain of the Port, Ralph C. Williams, 20,000 pes. (and fees from Board of Trade).

Chief Clerk and Cashier, A. Podesta, 7,000 pes. (and 30*l.* for collecting lighthouse dues).

1st-Class Clerk, R. H. Pogue, 5,750 pes. (and 300 pes. as Registrar of Marine Court).

2nd-Class Clerks, F. Planelló, 4,375 pes. (and 630 pes. as clerk to Registrar of Shipping); J. Gareze, 4,125 pes., and J. B. Triay, 4,000 pes.; and one supplementary clerk.

Public Works.

Colonial Engineer, Lt.-Col. Purcell, R.E. (acting).

Clerk of Works, F. Robson, 8,000 pes.

Third-Class Clerk, H. Maxted, 2,875 pes.

Audit (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General).

Local Auditor and Sanitary Auditor, W. D. Bathurst, 10,000 pes.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, S. H. Gatty, 32,500 pes.

Attorney-General, A. W. Fawkes, Q.C., 23,750 pes.

Clerk to the Attorney-General, A. Bosano, 5,750 pes.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., E. M. Hutton, 15,000 pes.

Assistant Registrar, A. Sanchez, 7,500 pes.

Marshal and Interpreter Supreme Court, T. J. Vecchio, 3,980 pes. and fees.

Clerks in the Supreme Court (third class), J. Discombe, 3,000 pes., and one supplementary clerk.

Police Magistrate, A. M. Coll, 15,000 pes., and 1,261 pes. for forage allowance, and 1,500 pes. as Inspector of Schools.

Clerk to Magistrates, I. Requena, 4,000 pes.

Clerk in Police Magistrate's Office (3rd class), R. F. King, 3,750 pes.

Chief of Police, J. Bennett, 9,000 to 11,250 pes., and 1,268 pes. for horse allowance as Supervisor of Markets.

Coroner, J. F. Cornwell, Q.C., 1,500 pes.

Registrar of Births, &c., I. H. Imossi, 1,250*l.* pes.

Postmistress and Supt. of Telegraph, Miss Creswell, 16,452 pes., and 3,000 pes. lodging allowance.

Chief Clerk, I. H. Imossi, 6,250 pes.

3rd-Class Clerk, J. S. Coll, 3,375 pes.; and W. B. Edwards, 2,750 pes., and two supplementary clerks.

Telegraph and Savings Bank Clerks.

1st Clerk, A. Bosano, 4,430 pes.

2nd ditto, J. Shakery, 2,725 pes.

3rd ditto, J. Chipulina, 2,375 pes.

4th ditto, T. Chipulina, 1,500 pes.

Board of Sanitary Commissioners (under Ordinance, 1893).

Official Members:—Col. R. H. Jelf, R.E. (*Chairman*), Principal Medical Officers (*ex officio*), Ralph C. Williams, Edward M. Hutton, and Staff Surgeon A. W. May, R.N.

Unofficial Members:—C. Rugeroni, Y. Bergel, J. A. Patron, I. Levy.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.

Civil Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon D. S. Govett, M.A.

Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic, The Right Rev. G. Canilla, D.D., Bishop of Lysitra.

Chief Military and Naval Officers.

Assistant Military Secretary, Major Herbert, K.R.R.

Major-General, Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel G. Upton Prior (Chief Staff Officer).

Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-General J. B. Richardson.

Commanding Royal Engineer,

Senior Naval Officer, Capt. J. A. T. Bruce, R.N., A.D.C.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Lieut.-Col. E. E. Markwick.

Principal Medical Officer (Military), Surgeon-Major-General

Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. J. P. Mullins, I.L.D.

Chief Naval Engineer, Staff-Engineer J. H. Gilbert, R.N.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, C. Rugeroni.

Austria-Hungary, H. Schott.

Belgium, M. Y. Bergel.

Bolivia, J. Garese.

Brazil, A. Onetti.

Chili, J. Abrines.

Columbia, J. Gonzales.

Costa Rica, A. Carrara.

Denmark, C. W. Mathiasen.

Dominica, A. Gomez.

Ecuador, Dr. Rodriguez Lopez.

France, E. Neuville.

Germany, F. Schott.

Greece, M. J. Coll.

Guatemala, H. Cavanna.

Hawaii, H. Schott.

Hayti, A. Carrara.

Holland, J. A. Patron.

Italy, Cav. Pio de Saviya.

Liberia, F. Bassadone.

Mexico, J. da Costa Freire.

Morocco, Hadj Mohammed Bennuna.

Nicaragua, S. Lasry (absent).

Paraguay, J. Garese.

Peru, L. F. Imossi.

Portugal, J. da Costa de Moraes, Consul.

Russia, L. M. O. Power, Vice-Consul.

Salvador, J. da Costa Freire.

Spain, Don J. Morphy.

Sweden and Norway, A. E. B. Dietrichson.

U. S. of America, H. J. Sprague.

Uruguay, A. Corsi.

Venezuela, F. Vasquez, Vice-Consul.

Turkey, C. T. Hutcheson.

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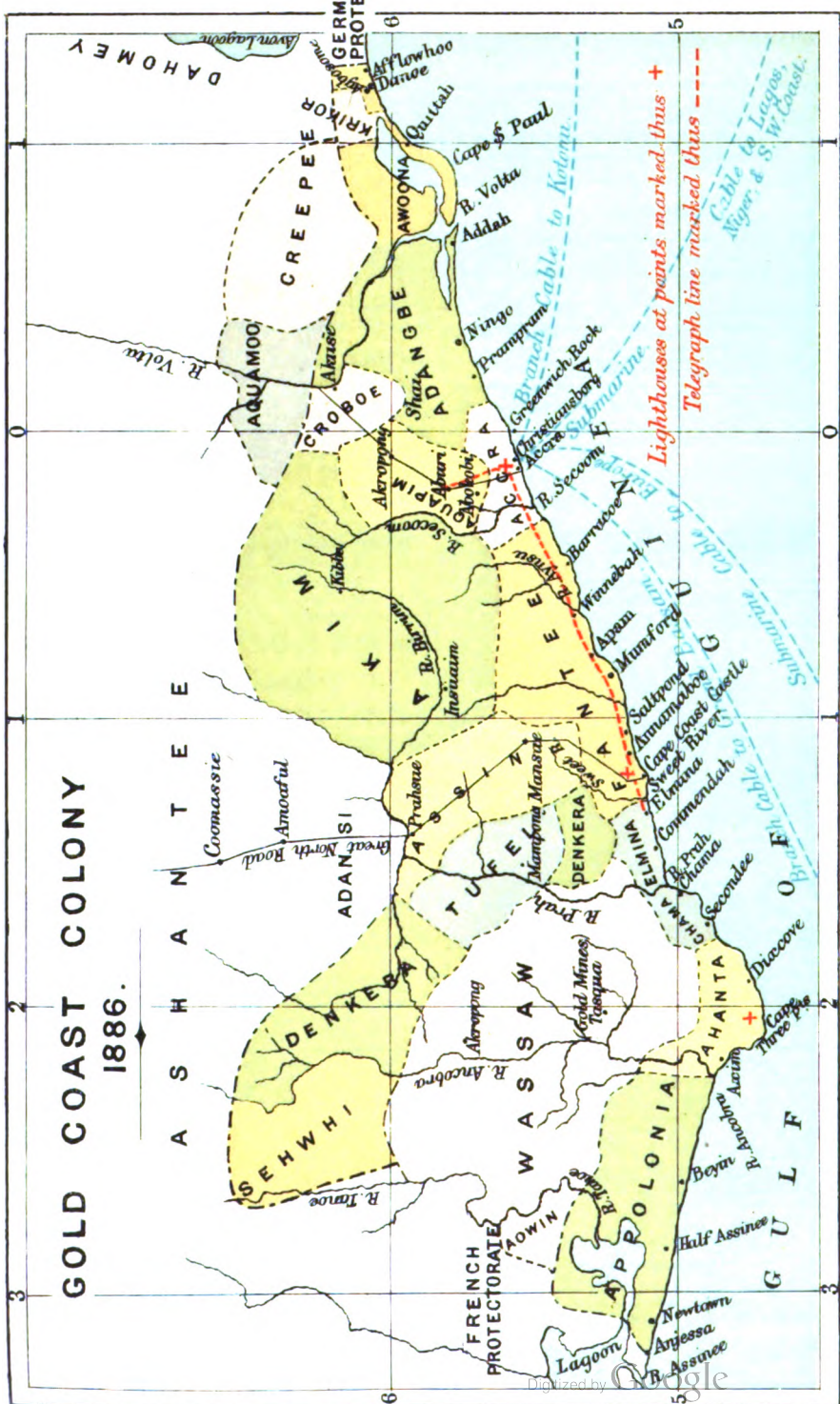
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GOLD COAST COLONY

1886.

A S H A N T E



THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

Situation, Area, and Native Tribes.

The Gold Coast is the name given to that portion of Upper Guinea, between 8° W. long. and 1° 10' E. long., and is bounded on the West by the French settlements of Assinie, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland.

The country is inhabited by a large number of native tribes more or less independent of each other, but with similar customs and forms of government. Each tribe has its own head chief or king, and every town or village of the tribe a chief. The chiefs form the king's council, and assist him in dealing with matters affecting the general welfare of the tribe. The succession both to the king's and chiefs' stools is for the most part hereditary by the female side, the heir to the stool being the son of the occupant's eldest sister, or failing male offspring by his sisters, his brothers according to seniority, and back from them to the male offspring of his aunts on the father's side.

The principal coast tribes are the following:—Appolonia, Ahanta, Chama, Kommenda, Elmina, Cape Coast or Fanti, Winneba, Assin Gomos, Accra, Adangme, Awuna, Agbosome and Affao. Some of these, on account of tribal differences are split up into divisions more or less independent of each other, and as education and civilization spread, a tendency to further disintegration develops itself.

In the interior the principal tribes are:—Aowin, upper and lower Wassaw, Sefwhi, upper and lower Denkra, Tehufu, Assin, Esse Kuma, Edjumako, eastern and western Akim, Akwapim, eastern and western Krobo, Akwamu, Krepi, Kwahu, Atabubu, Shai, Ningo, Krekor, and Anum.

For the purposes of administration the Colony is divided into thirteen districts, each presided over by a commissioner, who besides performing judicial duties as magistrate, is the Chief Executive Officer of the district. The headquarters of each district with two exceptions, are on the coast.

The districts are known by the following names:—Wassaw, Axim, Dixcove, Chama, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Winneba, Accra, Pram, Ada, Kwitta, and Volta River.

History.

It is generally accepted that the Gold Coast, with the adjacent territories bordering on the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered by French navigators in the fourteenth century. The first really historic accounts that are extant of the Gold Coast are dated 1866, when a company was formed at Rouen, to trade with West Africa. Thirty years later the French established themselves in force at a place which they named La Mine, now called Elmina, and built there a large castle, the towers and bastions of which are still well preserved. The Rouen Company remained predominant on the Coast for nearly a century, when their trade failed, and they finally abandoned it.

The fame of the wealth of the Gold Coast attracted a large number of adventurers of all nations to the Gulf of Guinea, and during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a vast number of factories were established at various points along the seaboard, and the trade of the coast was eagerly disputed by the French, Portuguese, Danes, English, Bradenburghers,

Dutch and Swedes, who dotted the whole coast line with formidable forts, erected to defend their commerce.

In 1872 an English company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Sekundi, Kommenda, Anamabu, Winneba, Accra, and Whyda, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. It was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company, which received an annual subsidy from the Government, suffered by the abolition of the slave trade in 1807, and was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of the West African Settlements. The fort at Whyda was abandoned.

In 1824, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the Ashantis. He formed the resolution of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Ensimankao, where on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Dodowa, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1881 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government had inclined to the policy of retiring from the coast altogether, and after the peace they actually transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and with a Government subsidy of only 4,000*l.* a year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. In 1843, it having been suspected that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, and a Lieut.-Governor appointed. Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850, the Danish forts at Christiansborg, Tessi, Ningo, Ada, and Kitta were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.*, the Danish Protectorate, which included the country inhabited by the Shais, Krobos (Eastern and Western), Akims (Eastern and Western), Akwapime, Akwamus, and Krepis being at the same time transferred.

In 1852 a large meeting of the native chiefs (afterwards known as the "Legislative Assembly") agreed to pay a poll tax in exchange for British protection. This tax gradually fell in arrear, and was abandoned, though some was received up to 1861.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements there had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as, the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports. A partition of the coast was therefore effected by a Convention which came into force on the

ist of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. The Dutch acquired Dixcove, Appolonia, Sekundi, and Kommeda; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Berraku, Appam, Korman-tine, and Mori. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland the protectorate over the two Wassaws, Appolonia, Tchuful, and Denkera.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast; and by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. Before the Convention was ratified, an assurance was first sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina, and the forts were transferred on the 6th of April, 1872.

Relations with Ashanti.

Ashanti is inhabited by a large number of confederated tribes, the principal of which are the Bekwais, Juabins, Kokofus, Kumasis, Daniassiss, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas, Dadiassiss, Ofinsus, and Adjisus. Each tribe has its own king, but from time immemorial the King of Kumasi has been recognized as the King paramount of the Confederation. As King paramount, he succeeds to what is known as the "golden stool," and is installed by the Kings of Bekwai, Juabin, and Kokofu, the ceremony of ensoulment lasting several weeks, and being observed by the performance of native customs, which in times past consisted largely in the sacrifice of slaves.

On 9th Dec., 1872, the King of Ashanti, despatched from Kumasi an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. His army crossed the Pra on the 29th of January, 1873, and spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunkwa, and again in June at Jukwa, and then attacked the fortress of Elmina, where it was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of the late Colonel (afterwards Sir) Francis Festing.

After this the war languished for some time, until the late Captain, afterwards Sir John Glover, was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. At the same time Sir Garnet, now Viscount, Wolseley, was despatched with troops to the Gold Coast. The British troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Pra not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines, had been driving the enemy towards the Pra, which they crossed in the end of November. The white troops landed towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his headquarters crossed the Pra on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next four days were employed continuously in fight-

ing, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Kumasi. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Kumasi and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Hausas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Kumasi. On the 13th messengers sent by the King concluded a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fommana, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by King Kofi. By the Treaty of Fommana the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Pra, to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold, and to respect the independence of the Adansia, a tribe inhabiting the country between Pra and that of the powerful Ashanti tribe of Bekwai. King Kofi Kari-Kari was deposed, and was succeeded by King Mensah, who, in his turn, was deposed in 1881.

Early in 1881 fresh troubles broke out with Ashanti, the affair having at one time a serious aspect. Awusu, a prince of Gaman, who was also connected with the Ashanti Royal family, escaped from Kumasi, where he had been kept under surveillance, to Elmina. He was followed by Ashanti ambassadors, demanding that he should be at once sent back. These envoys brought with them the golden axe, an emblem which was considered by the Government to be a threat of war. The demand was of course refused, and preparations were commenced by Lieut.-Governor (now Sir Brandford) Griffith for the defence of the Protectorate. Reinforcements from the West India Regiments at Sierra Leone and the West Indies were despatched, a small Naval Brigade was landed, and early in March Sir Samuel Rowe, who had just been appointed Governor, arrived. About the same time Ashanti messengers were sent to deny that any threat of war had been intended. The force in the Colony now consisted of about 1,200 men of the W.I. Regiments and Hausa Police. In April the Ashanti ambassadors were received by the Governor at Prasu, and eventually an apology from them, together with 2,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity, was accepted. The gold axe was sent home as a present to the Queen.

After an interregnum of about two years, during which period much trouble and disturbance of trade was occasioned through intrigues designed to replace Kari-Kari upon "The Stool," Kwaku Dua was elected king in April, 1884, but he died June, 1884.

After the death of Kwaku Dua II dissension broke out among the confederated tribes. The Kokofus and Juabins fought against each other, the latter were driven out of the country, a large number finding an asylum within the Protectorate, and being located at Konforodua, where they have built a town and still reside. Dissensions also arose as to the succession to Kwaku. The Kokofus, Mampons, Nsutas, Nkwantas and Dadiassiss favoured the claims of Acheri Boanda, while the Kumasis, Bekwais, Ofinsus and Adjisus advocated those of Premeh. Wars ensued, resulting in great loss of life and injury to trade, and Captains Lonsdale and Barnett were therefore sent to Ashanti to endeavour to adjust differences, and in April, 1888, Premeh, whose adherents had gradually driven their adversaries out of the

country into the Protectorate, was recognised as king. He has taken the title of Kwaku Dua III, but has not been placed on the Golden Stool in accordance with native custom. He is still unrecognised by the Kokofus and other tribes who remain within the Protectorate rather than return to their respective countries and acknowledge his position. The Kokofus are located at Akrossi, in Western Akim.

King Prempeh has from time to time made overtures to the kings of the fugitive tribes with a view to their return, but so far unsuccessfully. In 1893, the Nkoranzas, a tributary tribe located in the country to the north of Ashanti, unsuccessfully endeavoured to assert their independence, and from this and other circumstances it would seem that Prempeh's rule is by no means popular with the Ashanti people.

In consequence of his interference with trade, and refusal to accept a Resident, and other causes, an expedition, under Sir F. Scott, was despatched to Kumasi in 1895, and entered that place without resistance in Jan., 1896. Prempeh then made his submission, and agreed to accept a Resident and a British Protectorate.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace in 1874, measures were taken for placing the government of the Gold Coast upon a footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa Settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There was one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements, and one Supreme Court. The charter of 1874 was superseded by letters patent dated the 23rd of January, 1883, and 13th January, 1886, respectively. By the latter instrument Lagos was separated from the Gold Coast and formed into a distinct colony. Provision was made for an Executive and Legislative Council, the members of both being nominated by the Crown. Two unofficial members have been appointed to the Legislative Council.

By Order of the Queen in Council of 6th August, 1874, the Legislature was empowered to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as Her Majesty may enjoy in the protected territories. The Supreme Court of the Colony was a Court of Appeal for Lagos, and also under the West African Order in Council, 1884, but legislation providing for the establishment of separate courts of appeal in each colony was passed in 1888.

Law and Justice.

The law of the colony is the common law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874, modified by a large number of Local Ordinances passed at various periods since that date. The Criminal Law was codified in 1892, and civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance passed in 1876.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, Divisional Courts held in different parts of the colony by two puisne judges, and thirteen inferior Courts

with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction presided over by District Commissioners. The Supreme Court has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction; and decides appeals from the inferior courts in civil matters, while the Chief Justice has a power of revision of the decisions of the Commissioners in criminal cases. Appeals from Divisional Courts are heard by a full court.

Native law is administered in all the Courts, in as far as it is not incompatible with any Statute or Ordinance, and not repugnant to natural justice.

The Forts of St. James at Accra, St. Jago at Elmina, and Cape Coast Castle are utilised as prisons pending the erection of a central prison at Accra.

At Accra convicts are taught trades, remunerative industries are carried on, and the English penal system is carried out in a modified form.

Climate.

The climate is very unhealthy, especially for Europeans. In 1891 the death rate among the non-official European population was 32·7 per 1,000; in 1892, 70·7 per 1,000; in 1893, 64·93 per 1,000; and in 1894, 19·6 per 1,000; and among the European officials 30·7 per 1,000 in 1891; 36·3 per 1,000 in 1892; 31·25 per 1,000 in 1893; and 33·7 per 1,000 in 1894. No data are at hand for estimating the death-rate among the natives. Infant mortality is great. The mean temperature in the shade during the past seven years was, at Accra, 85·31° F. The average annual rainfall at the same place and during the same period was 29·08 inches. The rainfall varies with the physical configuration of the country, and is very great in Axim and the mining districts of Tarkwa, Upper and Lower Wassaw, &c. The "first rains," or rainy season proper, begin in March and end in July, the "latter rains" are spread over the months of September and October. The Harmattan season begins in December and ends in February. It is characterized by a cool wind which is sometimes dry and bracing, but often moist and then very depressing. The climate generally is hot and moist and very malarious.

Domestic Slavery.

Domestic slavery existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa, the slave population consisting partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was mainly an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between his parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother; but there was also a species of slavery called pawning, founded on contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery was abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 73, but no attempt had been made to deal with it in the Protectorate, which was not affected by that statute. The harsher usages of slavery were, however, appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the "judicial assessor to the Native Chiefs" and other magistrates. At the conclusion of the war of 1873-4 the question was taken in hand anew by the newly established Legislative Council at its first meeting, and settled by two

ordinances. One of these prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to, the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Mail and Steamship Service.

A steamer of the British and African Company, or the African Steamship Company, leaves Liverpool every Saturday, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast and Accra, the length of the voyage to Accra being 21 days. Every alternate Wednesday one of these two companies' steamers leaves Liverpool touching at Madeira and Teneriffe and every port on the West Coast as far as Kwitta, the voyage to Kwitta being timed to occupy 28 days. Every 20 and 21 days steamers of the above two lines leave Hamburg calling at most of the West African ports as far as Kwitta, the voyage to Accra occupying 29 days.

There is a monthly departure from Liverpool of one of the Company's steamers for Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and ports on the South-West Coast as far as Loanda, the journey averaging 41 days. There is also a German line of steamers starting from Hamburg, and a French line starting from Havre, which call at the Gold Coast and other ports.

Internal Communication.

There is no railway in the colony, but in 1893 a survey for a line from Kormantin Bay, about 8 miles west of Saltpond, was commenced, and in 1894 completed as far north as Insuaim, on the left bank of the Birrim River. The question of constructing the railway is under consideration.

The only roads properly so called in the colony are, the road between Accra and Christiansborg, a distance of 2½ miles, the road from the latter place to the Government Sanitarium at Aburi, a distance of 26 miles, the military road between Cape Coast and Prahsu, a distance of 75 miles, and the road from Cape Coast to Anamaboe, a distance of 12 miles. In addition to these the road from Aburi through Akwapim and Eastern and Western Krobo to Kpong and Akuse, and the road from Chama to Tarkwa (Upper Wassaw) are all under more or less constant Government supervision, and on that account are kept in fair order. The native kings and chiefs who can be induced to keep their bush tracks clear of bush and passable for traders and travellers at all periods of the year are paid 10s. a quarter, per mile, and outlasses and hatchets are loaned to them by the Government to assist them in the work, but it is only within the immediate vicinity of the several Government stations that the bush-tracks are as a rule in fair order. A road overseer has been appointed in several of the districts, and a Roads Department has been established.

The principal waterway is the Volta River, which rises in the Kong Mountains, and falls into the sea at Ada, after a course of 200 miles. It is usually navigable for not more than 60 miles, and only for small boats. The Ankobra River is navigable for boats for about 50 miles. The Pra is almost useless as a waterway.

There is no harbour along the whole coast of

the colony, and goods and passengers must everywhere be landed in surf-boats through what is often a dangerous surf.

Postal Communication.

The Colony is included in the Postal Union. Foreign money-order and parcel-post systems are in operation between it and the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Lagos. An inland postal-order system has been introduced for facilitating the exchange of small remittances between the principal stations in the Colony. A tri-weekly postal service is maintained between all the principal stations, a weekly service between the Colony and the French protectorate of Grand Bassam and Assinie, and a bi-weekly service between the Colony and the German protectorate of Togoland. The number of letters, &c., posted and received in 1894 was 404,095 and 431,915 respectively. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters,	Newspapers, Books, Printed Papers, Patterns, and Samples.
	per ½ oz.	per 4 oz.
Within the Colony (By land post)	1d.	1d.
To all parts of the World (excepting places in the interior of Africa served by way of Cape Colony and Natal)	2½d.	1d.

Parcels to and from England, 9d. per lb.

" Inter-colonial ports 6d. per lb.

Money Order commission, 6d. on every 10s.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Telegraphs were first introduced in 1882, when a line, 2½ miles long, was put up between Accra and Christiansborg. This line was in 1885 extended to Aburi. Lines have since been constructed along the coast from Accra, a distance of 180 miles, to Axim, connecting the coast towns in the west of the Colony, and also extended as far as the German boundary on the east, a distance of 114 miles, joining the line erected by the German Government from Little Popo and Lome, and connecting the German settlement of Togoland with the telegraph system of the Gold Coast and with the cable communication with Europe. In January, 1894, the construction of a line from Ada, at the mouth of the Volta, to Akuse and Kpong, towns of some commercial importance between fifty and sixty miles up the river, was completed, and the Colony now possesses 880 miles of telegraph lines and twenty telegraph offices. Wooden poles were tried at first, but owing to the ravages of the white ant, iron poles were subsequently used, and have now almost entirely replaced them. In 1893 the number of messages forwarded was 60,031, and in 1894 73,776.

A telephone exchange was opened at Accra in 1890, which now provides communication between 23 public and private offices, and Aburi is connected with this exchange. Accra is in telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Madeira; also with Grand Bassam on the west, and Lagos and Oil Rivers on the east. It is also connected with the Cape, *via* Kotou, St. Paul de Loanda, and Mossamedes, there being altogether four cables.

Defence.

Most of the stations along the coast have old forts, but there are no modern fortifications. A colonial armed constabulary force (Hausas) was raised by Captain Glover, R.N. (afterwards Sir John Glover), and Mr. (now Sir Roger Goldsworthy) for service in the Ashanti War of 1873-4, and was known as Glover's Hausas. The establishment is at present 18 European officers, 8 native officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 1,000 privates. The organization is military, and the force is available for service in any of the British West African Colonies. It is divided into artillery and infantry, the former armed with 16 7-pounder R.M.L. guns, 4 Maxim, 3 Nordenfolt, and 1 gatling machine gun. The infantry are armed with Martini-Henri carbines and sword-bayonets.

Education.

There are Government elementary schools at Accra and Cape Coast, providing instruction for 989 children in 1894, but education is chiefly in the hands of the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Basel Missions, under inspection. The Wesleyans have a total of 58 schools, educating 3,653 scholars. Of these there are 28 schools under inspection, and 3,178 children examined by the inspector. The Mission received in 1894 a grant of 1,082*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and spent 1,286*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* on education. The Basel Mission Society have a total of 109 schools, in which 3,255 children are instructed. Of these 30 schools and 2,306 children are inspected. They received in 1894 a grant from the Government of 804*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and spent 2,564*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* on education. The Roman Catholic Mission at Elmina, Cape Coast, and Kwitta educates 1,221 children, and received a grant from the Government in 1894 of 473*l.* 16*s.*, and spent 446*l.* 9*s.* on education. English is being taught in these schools chiefly in the higher classes, and instruction is given in handicraft and agriculture by the different missions. The total number of schools in 1894 was 184, furnishing education for some 10,000 children, of whom 6,925 were inspected. The total grant in aid was 2,394*l.* 14*s.* There is a Government school in connection with the Hausa Constabulary Force, with 113 on the register. There are also schools for the civil police at Accra and Saltpond. The various missions have their schools situated in outlying districts, reaching far into the interior. The Wesleyans are mainly in the western part of the Colony, and the Basel Mission works in the eastern part.

Currency and Banking.

The currency and legal tender is British sterling, with Spanish, American, and French gold coins, as fixed by Ordinance No. 2 of 1880. Gold dust was demonetized by Ordinance No. 9 of 1889, but still remains a medium of exchange in the districts of the interior. A number of United States silver half-dollars are in circulation, but are not legal tender. German gold and silver coins circulate in the Trans-Volta districts since the customs union. Bronze coins are little used, owing to the dislike to them entertained by the natives. Cowries are still in use, but only for the purchase of articles of little value. Accounts are kept in sterling. There are no banks in the Colony, but in March, 1888, a Government savings bank was established, and had on the 31st

December, 1894, a credit of 5,162*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, in the names of 330 depositors. Penny Banks have also been established in the principal schools.

The rate of exchange is at par. Money orders, known under the name of "Telegraphic Transfers," are issued by the crown agents for the Colonies on the treasurer, in favour of the persons in the Colony, whose agents in England have paid into the hands of the crown agents the amount for which the transfers are given. A charge of 1 per cent. on the value of transfers is made by the Government for this service, and when specie has to be transferred from Accra or elsewhere to meet the payment of the order, the cost of transport is also collected.

Population.

The census returns for 1891 give the population of the Colony and protected territories as 768,882, exclusive of the countries of Kwahu and British Kropi, but the census committee estimate that owing to the great difficulty in getting at the people in the interior parts of the Colony, and to the great reluctance on the part of the natives to be enumerated, an addition of 205,000 should be made to the returns. The estimated population of Kwahu and British Kropi is 500,000, making the probable total population 1,473,882. The chief towns are, Accra (16,276); Cape Coast (11,614); Elmina (10,530); Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Ada.

Trade and Industry.

The staple products of the territories are palm oil, palm kernels, and rubber. The palm does not grow near the coast, and the produce is brought down on the heads of carriers from an area extending forty miles inland, and by canoe down the Volta River from a greater distance. Gold is found in many parts, notably in the Wassaw district, in the north-west of which Tarkwa and Prestea are centres. Unsuccessful management, the distance of four of the mines from the nearest port (Axim), and the lack of a good road, have proved obstacles to successful mining on a large scale in the past, but much greater energy has been exhibited in mining enterprise since the year 1889, four companies with established plant and staff being now actively at work, and gold to the value of 96,999*l.* was raised and exported in 1893. Indiarubber abounds in the interior forests, and is rapidly becoming an important export. Cotton grows wild, but is not cultivated. Small quantities of coffee and ground nuts are grown, and the exports also include monkey skins, kola nuts, ivory, copra, guinea grains; gum, copal, camwood, and beniseed. An export of valuable native woods opened about two years ago promises to be an industry which will largely increase the export trade of the Colony. The quantities and values of the principal exports in 1893 were:—

		value
Cotton, raw	... ..	£
Cola nuts	... ..	735
Dye stuffs and substances used in tanning	... ..	25,716
Gold dust	... ..	5,695 lbs.
Guinea grain	... ..	787
Gum copal	... ..	ack. 0 tak.
Ivory	... ..	79,099
	... ..	8,224 lbs.
	... ..	661
	... ..	0,943 lbs.
	... ..	294
	... ..	6,707 lbs.
	... ..	2,274

		value
Monkey skins and furs of all sorts	183,960 nos.	£46,919
Palm kernels and other nuts for pressing oil therefrom	12,215 tons	81,968
Palm oil	3,417,306 tons	183,910
Rubber	3,895,990 tons	218,162
Timber	3,407,226 ft.	50,428

The trade with Salagha and Ashanti is slight, owing to the difficulties of communication and the frequent native wars. Fishing is extensively carried on. There are but few manufactures, and these on the smallest scale. Native cloth is woven, fish is salted and cured, bricks are made, and simple boats built. Gold is worked into native ornaments with some skill. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, hardware, and coopersage. More than three-quarters of the total trade is with the United Kingdom, the rest being with the United States, Germany, Holland, and France.

In April, 1890, a Botanical Station was established at Aburi, where the Government Sanatorium is situated, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the sea, and a curator from the Royal Gardens, Kew, appointed, the objects in view being to teach the natives the most approved methods of planting, to introduce fresh seed and trees from other tropical countries, and to develop the agricultural resources of the colony and increase the number of its economic exports generally. At present there are some 44 acres planted with cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, jute, spices, eucalypti, and various fruit trees and other plants. These young plants will be for sale to European and native planters and chiefs, and it is intended to apprentice boys from the schools of the colony to the gardening work and ultimately to assist them to start fresh centres in other parts of the colony. A sample of cotton sent home from Christiansborg in December, 1892, was of better quality and obtained a higher price than the average West African cotton. A coffee plantation of the Liberian variety has been established about twelve miles from Cape Coast by a European firm, and promises well.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1887	122,350	139,443	407,587	554,656
1888	97,807	133,458	420,186	560,025
1889	111,388	125,002	410,278	569,046
1890	156,449	117,899	455,158	643,015
1891	186,021	133,406	546,104	777,169
1892	183,074	158,103	225,106	826,910
1893	201,783	178,935	564,652	830,766
1894	218,261	226,931	695,775	1,006,053

There is no Public Debt.

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	267,176	4,666	91,873	363,715
1888	312,565	6,569	112,978	432,112
1889	340,111	8,829	91,928	440,869
1890	422,740	5,861	133,502	562,103
1891	399,054	5,085	173,163	665,781
1892	407,037	9,925	180,132	597,094
1893	524,037	8,719	185,597	718,353
1894	582,273	13,168	217,388	812,830

Exports.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1887	306,665	2,218	68,578	372,466
1888	281,778	3,617	96,224	381,619
1889	330,323	1,053	78,550	415,926
1890	494,237	643	106,467	601,347
1891	423,753	436	184,512	684,305
1892	471,218	2,053	191,791	665,064
1893	580,300	27,016	164,791	722,107
1894	571,387	29,225	208,240	850,843

Customs revenue, 1894—191,148l.

Governors of Gold Coast Colony.

- 1874. Captain George Cumine Strahan, R.A.
- 1876. Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1878. Capt. C. C. Lees, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)
- 1879. Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1880. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1881. Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.
- 1884. William A. G. Young, Esq., C.M.G.
- 1885. W. (now Sir W. B.) Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1887. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1889. F. M. Hodgson (Acting-Governor).
- 1890. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1891. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting-Governor).
- 1892. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1893. F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
- 1894. Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

- The Governor, President.*
- The Officer Commanding the Troops (now resident at Sierra Leone).*
- The Colonial Secretary.*
- The Attorney-General.*
- The Treasurer.*
- The Inspector-General of Constabulary.*

The Legislative Council is composed of the same members as the Executive Council, with the addition of the Chief Justice, and of C. W. Burnett, J. H. Cheetham, and John Vanderpaye, unofficial members.

Clerk of the Councils, , 50l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., 4,000l.
Private Secretary, Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N., 300l.

Governor's Office.

Governor's Clerk (vacant) 200l. to 250l.
1st Clerk, J. S. Hagan, 150l. to 200l.
2nd Clerk, S. H. Brew, 120l. to 150l., and 24l. as shorthand writer.
3rd Clerk, T. W. Parker, 50l. to 70l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G., 1,250l.
Chief Assistant ditto, Alvan Millson, 600l. to 700l.
Assistant Colonial Secretaries, Mark Kerr, Reginald F. Knollys, T. H. Hatton Richards, and George Attrill, 400l. to 500l.
Chief Clerk, F. B. Archer, 300l. to 350l.
Registrar of Correspondence, Jacob Simons, 350l. to 400l.
Second-Class Clerks, A. Reinhold, T. N. Hagan, and J. Howard Mills, 70l. to 100l.

Third-Class Clerks, Jacob J. Simons, J. Anthony Mensah, S. G. Ricketts, W. A. Johnson, Paul Azu, J. Augustus Brown, Joseph J. Simons, and C. M. Holm, 50*l.* to 70*l.*
Clerical Assistants, C. H. van Duin, 36*l.*, and F. des Bordes, 18*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. Riby Williams.
Chief Assistant Treasurer, Darent McDonald, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Assistant Treasurers, W. W. Rattray, C. H. Hunter, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
Cashiers, A. E. Goddard and W. A. Thompson 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Clerk and Book-keeper, C. C. Brown, 350*l.* to 400*l.*
First-Class Clerks, T. T. C. Fleischer, A. Mensah, W. G. Hyde, J. D. Gardiner, W. H. Malcroune, and E. B. Addy, 100*l.* to 150*l.* Mr. Mensah receives a personal allowance of 50*l.* per annum.
Second-Class Clerks, T. B. Crenstail, J. E. Sampson, and W. J. Mould, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Seven Third-Class Clerks, 50*l.* to 70*l.*

Customs.

Comptroller, F. W. Major, 700*l.*
Assistant Comptroller, T. E. Peirce, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Travelling and Inspecting Supervisor, G. P. Cropper, 300*l.* to 350*l.*
First-Class Supervisors, G. A. Adolphus, H. Kopke, and E. W. Kelt, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Second-Class Supervisors, S. J. Hood, H. Knight-Eaton, C. J. Hamilton, T. B. Smith, 225*l.* to 275*l.*
Chief and Statistical Clerk, J. F. Ribeiro, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
First-Class Officers, J. L. Minnow and Barend Annan, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Second-Class Officers, S. E. Kaye, P. A. Lutterodt, Chas. Bruce, C. C. Aikins, F. A. Wood, and A. Teschmaker, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Third-Class Officers, W. Biney, J. T. G. Duncan, S. S. Johnson, H. H. Wartemberg, J. E. Fritz, A. Chinery, and J. B. Thompson, 75*l.* to 100*l.*
Seven Fourth-Class Officers, 60*l.* to 75*l.*; 29 Fifth ditto, 50*l.* to 60*l.*; 45 Sixth ditto, 36*l.* to 48*l.*; 4 Learners, 18*l.*

Powder Magazines.

Accra, E. S. George, 40*l.* to 60*l.*
Saltpond, C. B. Acquah, 40*l.* to 50*l.*
Cape Coast, J. F. Parker, 40*l.* to 50*l.*
Winnebah, J. E. Stevens, 40*l.* to 50*l.*
Kwitta, E. G. Johnson, 40*l.* to 50*l.*
Azim, A. E. Biney, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

Audit Office.

(Under the administration of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London.)

Local Auditor, F. H. D. Negus, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerks, R. E. Quartey, 120*l.* to 150*l.*; Alexander Konuah, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Rowland Cole, 350*l.* to 400*l.*
Two First-Class Post Offices:—
Accra—Chief Clerk, 120*l.* to 150*l.*
Ditto, Accountant Clerk, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Cape Coast—District Postmaster, J. F. Thompson, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

Telegraph Department.

Director of Telegraphs, M. S. Andrews, 500*l.*
Telegraph Foremen, W. Murray and G. W. Tucker, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Telegraph Foreman, S. W. Q. Papaño, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Clerks in Charge (two vacancies), A. F. Hardwick, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Mechanician, O. J. L. Jensen, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Chief Lineman, J. P. Plange, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Printing Department.

Government Printer, S. S. Cole, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Assistant Printer, G. T. A. Thompson, 120*l.* to 150*l.*

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, A. M. Anderson, M.I.C.E., 850*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Assistant ditto, M. Jones, 700*l.*
Second Assistant ditto, C. A. A. Barnes, A.I.C.E., 400*l.*
Engineering Assistant, E. Connal, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Draughtsman, J. A. Page, 275*l.* to 300*l.*
Ditto, J. E. Connelly, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Woodburn, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerical Assistant to ditto, S. T. Harrison, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
First Clerk, M. D. Thorpe, 150*l.*
Second ditto, B. Mathieson, 80*l.*
Foremen of Works, A. Farley, and J. Gubb, 350*l.*; M. Thomas, 300*l.*; J. Hewlett, and J. Stewart, 275*l.* to 300*l.*; J. A. Rogers, C. H. Everett, F. Mead, J. C. Christie, T. H. Smith, W. G. McGill, W. H. Cheasley, M. T. P. Symington, W. H. Pierce, F. E. Mountjoy, and F. S. J. Osborne, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Storekeeper, F. Wright, 250*l.*
Store Accountant, W. L. Morgan, 100*l.*
Assistant Storekeeper, C. C. Lokko, 85*l.* to 100*l.*
Ditto, J. G. Mills, 60*l.*
Storekeeper, Cape Coast, A. Yarquah, 85*l.* to 100*l.*
Ditto, Elmina, W. W. Bruce, 65*l.* to 70*l.*
Furniture Clerk, I. C. France, 60*l.* to 75*l.*

Roads Department.

Superintendent of Roads, J. P. Smartt, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Senior Surveyor of Roads, 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Surveyors of Roads, G. E. Ferguson, 300*l.* to 360*l.* (one vacancy).
Road Constructors, James Harding 150*l.*; P. J. Daly, 150*l.*; F. Bartels, 125*l.* (acting).

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, W. Brandford Griffith, 1,500*l.*
 Puisne Judges, F. Smith, 1,000*l.*; H. W. H. Redwar, 800*l.*; E. H. Richards, 800*l.*
Attorney-General, Sir Wm. Geary, Bt., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Clerk, A. C. Fleischer, 42*l.* to 60*l.*
Solicitor-General, J. A. McCarthy, 600*l.*
Clerk, I. W. Quarcoo, 42*l.* to 60*l.*
Sheriff, J. R. Phillips, 400*l.* to 500*l.* (see Prisons).

District Commissioners.

G. H. Cowie, J. R. Holmes, and L. N. Peregrine, 525*l.* to 600*l.*; W. H. Adams, B.A., H. Cummings, H. H. Bell, and R. K. Pringle, 420*l.* to 500*l.*; A. E. Griffith, T. W. Lov, F. A. Lamb, L. W. Bristowe, C. A. O'Brien, W. McLachlan Money, C. R. Roche, F. O. Edlin, 400*l.* each;

H. Vroom, 350*l.*; H. Eyre, 800*l.* to 350*l.*; J. A. Williams, 250*l.* to 300*l.*; and A. W. Thompson, 200*l.*

Travelling Commissioners, H. M. Hull and Captain D. W. Stewart, 400*l.* each.

Registrars and Clerks.

Chief Registrar, Stanley W. Morgan, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

1st-Class Registrar, P. W. Bernasko, 120*l.* to 180*l.*

2nd-Class ditto, J. Bossman, H. Brew, J. R. Acquay, and E. M. Entsua, 70*l.* to 190*l.*

2nd-Class Clerks, P. V. Coulou, H. Thompson, and T. O. Newman, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Rt. Rev. E. G. Ingham, D.D., 100*l.* from Gold Coast, 50*l.* from Gambia, 250*l.* from Sierra Leone, and 100*l.* from Lagos.

Colonial Chaplain, Accra, Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A., 500*l.*

Assistant Colonial Chaplain, Cape Coast, Rev. D. G. Williams, 200*l.*

Organists, Henry Plange, and J. P. Brown, 20*l.* each.

Education Department.

Director of Education, G. MacDonald, 500*l.*

Master in Government Schools, F. Wright, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Accra Government School:—

Schoolmaster, J. Dobie, 270*l.*

Assistant ditto, P. E. Sampson, 60*l.*

Schoolmistress, Iris Parkes, 84*l.*

Assistant ditto, H. Vanderpuye, 54*l.*

Cape Coast Government School:—

Schoolmaster, J. A. Britton, 120*l.*

Schoolmistress, E. N. Sarbah, 72*l.*

Botanical Station, Aburi.

Curator, C. H. Humphries, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Constabulary—Hausa.

Inspector-General, Col. Sir F. C. Scott, K.C.M.G. C.B., 700*l.*

Inspectors, A. L. M. Mitchell, J. G. O. Aplin, S. F. O'Donnell, H. D. Larmore, 400*l.* each.

Assistant Inspectors, J. H. Cramer, E. N. B. Boyd, J. M. Middlemist, R. A. Irvine, P. A. Matthews, A. J. P. Aunesley, W. B. Davidson-Houston, C. W. Grant, C. H. Armitage, F. R. B. Parmeter, M. Hawtrej, H. B. de Hamel, T. A. P. Green, 300*l.* to 850*l.* each.

Pay and Quartermaster, W. L. Clements, 300*l.* to 350*l.*

Quartermaster-Sergeant, H. Plange, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Paymaster-Sergeant, S. P. Crankson, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Native Officers:—Ali, Dambarnu, 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem each; Mardah, Manzuwey, Harri Zenuwah, Akkeré, Lawani Zozo (1), and Osumanu Zozo (1), 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem each.

Regimental Sergeant-Major, Jimalah, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

First-Class Clerk, Henry Ulzen, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Civil Police.

Commissioner, Captain A. W. Kitson, 400*l.*

Assistant Commissioners, W. W. Durham Hall, T. H. Part, J. A. Lalô, 300*l.* to 350*l.* (one vacancy).

Sub-Assistant Commissioners, W. Brown, D. Donovan, B. Burke, and C. Patterson, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Chief Superintendent, 5*s.* per diem (vacant).

Superintendents, T. E. Penny, T. A. Duncan, D. Arkasie, and N. C. Coker, 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem (one vacancy).

Chief Clerk and Interpreter, — Randolph, 78*l.*

Prisons Department.

Sheriff, J. R. Phillips, B.A., 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Accra, Keeper of Prison, J. H. Anquandah, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Chief Warder, Sani Owoh, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Elmina, Keeper of Prison, J. Baïfoe, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Chief Warder, A. G. Des Bordes, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Cape Coast, Keeper of Prison, G. M. Graves, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. F. Easmon, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Colonial Surgeon, W. R. Henderson, 600*l.* to 700*l.*

Assistant Colonial Surgeons, D. Waldron, and W. A. Murray, 500*l.* to 600*l.* each; B. W. Q. Papaño,

R. M. Connolly, J. T. C. Johnson, J. O. Coker,

W. M. Elliott, G. R. Hall, F. C. Lenehan, C.

Macmaster, D. J. MacCarthy, H. Wellis, P. J.

Garland, Stanley H. R. de Groot, W. R. James,

K. F. Buée, G. F. N. Taylor, J. S. Post, D. K.

McDowell, J. E. Thomson, J. A. Wilkin, J.

Gordon-Smith, 350*l.* to 500*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. Bannerman, 100*l.* to 130*l.*

Storekeeper and Issuer, D. O. Paterson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

1st-Class Dispenser, A. G. Peters, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Sanitary Branch, Inspector of Nuisances, Accra, F. C. Lokko, 72*l.* to 100*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

Consul-General, Herr Zimmerer, Governor of the Cameroons.

Consul, Carl Hedtheuer, Kwitta.

Germany,

Holland, J. A. de Veer, consular agent, Elmina.

United States of America, consular agent, G. E. Emisang.

France, P. ter Meulen, consular agent, Elmina.

Congo Free State,

Netherlands, consul, J. H. Batty.

HONG KONG.

Situation and Area.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, and lies about 40 miles east of Macao, 91 miles south of Canton, between 22° 9' and 22° 17' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles (a third larger than Guernsey). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon (23 square miles) was ceded to Great

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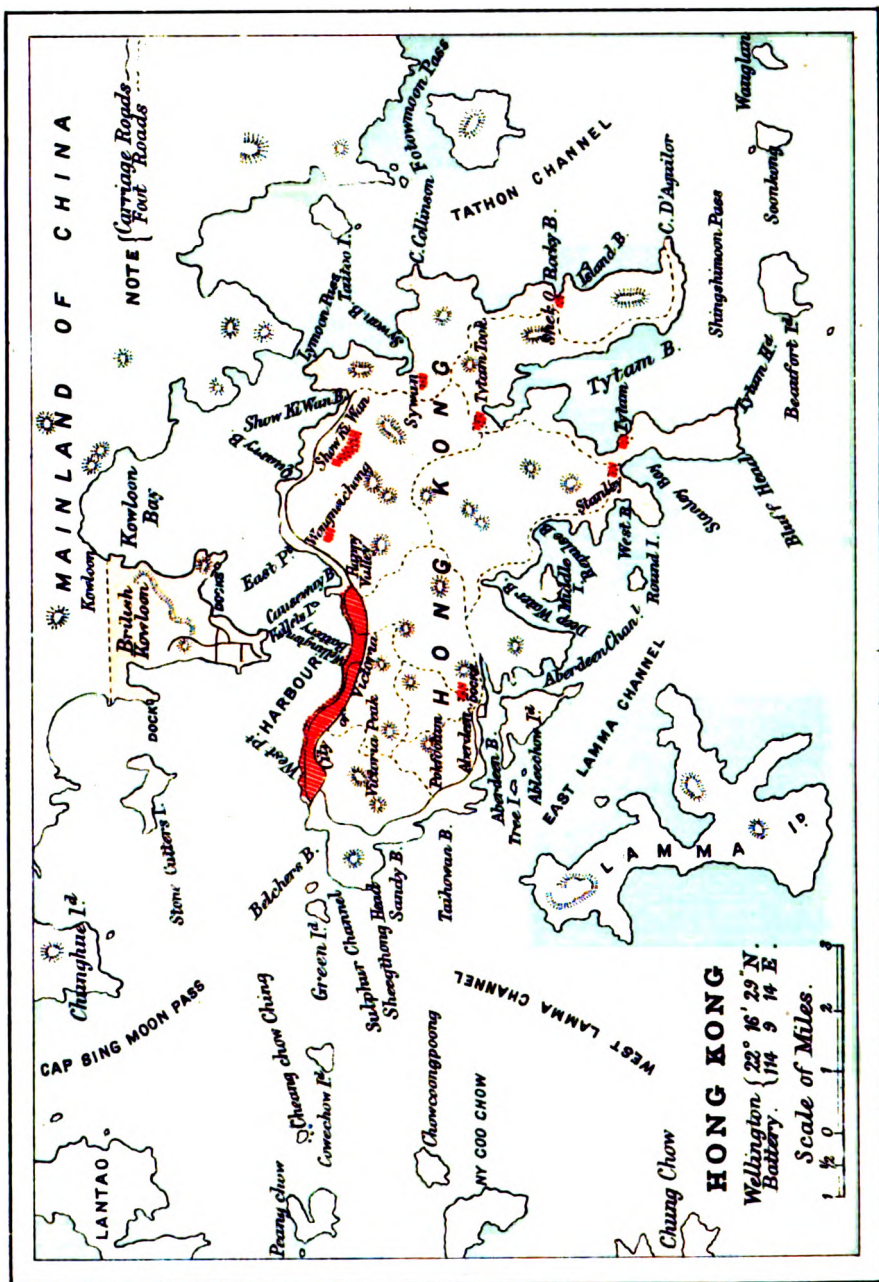
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Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China and now forms part of the Colony; which also includes Stonecutter's, Green, Aplochow, Middle, Round, and other islets.

General Description.

The waterways of the Colony form one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles. The granite hills which surround it rise between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains, with its suburbs, more than 200,000 inhabitants. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The rainfall for 1894 was 104.250 inches at the Observatory Station, while the range of the thermometer was from 41°·4 to 92°·9. The rainy season extends from May to October.

History.

The Colony, then a desolate island, sparsely inhabited by fishermen, was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

It did not become of much commercial importance until the discovery of gold in Australia, in 1851, and the consequent Chinese emigration. Its trade has gradually increased with the opening up of China to foreign trade.

Large local banking, dock, steamboat, and insurance companies were established between 1865 and 1872, and the trade was greatly increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

The city is the *dépôt* for an incessant flow of Chinese emigration and immigration, the number in 1892 being 190,980 (principally to and from the Straits); emigrants, 49,023; * immigrants, 96,095.*

Industry.

The island produces little or nothing, but its position has made it a centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, flour, salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandal-wood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are largely controlled by Hong Kong firms. There are a few manufactories, producing rope, sugar, rum, paper, vermilion, sauce, bricks, and bamboo work, and stores of every description for the supply of shipping.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the amount of the shipping. The exports from the fourteen principal countries to Hong Kong amounted in 1885 to 21,869,145*l.*, and the imports into those countries from Hong Kong were 18,635,181*l.* Since that date the trade has greatly increased, and the total exports may now be estimated roughly at 25 millions, and the imports at 20

millions sterling. Nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk, and opium.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three slips which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making repairs to large ships of war and merchant vessels. The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was aided by two loans from the British Government in 1864 and 1885, under The Colonial Docks Act.

Currency and Banking.

The currency of Hong Kong consists of the following coins (*vide* Order in Council, 2nd Feb., 1895):—

1. The silver dollar of Mexico.
2. British dollar.
3. The Hong Kong dollar, half-dollar, and 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces, issued from the Hong Kong Mint (1866-68).
4. Half-dollars, 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces, imported from England, and coined at the Royal Mint and Birmingham Mint.
5. Copper coins representing one-hundredth part of the dollar (called one cent), and one-thousandth part of the dollar (mill or cash), imported from England.

There were issued from the Hong Kong Mint 2,108,054 dollars, and 58,587 half-dollars; and 20-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces to the nominal value of \$402,671. There have been obtained from England, and put into circulation up to 31st Dec., 1894, subsidiary coins (which now include half-dollars) to the nominal value of \$1,918,125. Importation of copper coins has been discontinued.

The coins issued from the Hong Kong Mint are never met with in the Colony now, and of the coins imported from England it is estimated that not more than 10 per cent. remains in the Colony.

There are five principal banks (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and National Bank of China, and the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits) having a note circulation of \$6,856,728 on 31st Dec., 1894. There is no savings bank under Government control, but one conducted by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has an agency in the Colony.

Local weights and measures are the following: 1 *tael* = 1½ oz.; 1 *picul* = 133 lbs.; 1,000 Chinese cash =

Means of Communication.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world by a cable to Shanghai (and thence to Japan and Russia) and two cables to Singapore *via* Saigon and Hué respectively; and there is very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, *via* Yokohama, Japan, to San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company and the China Navigation Company have a frequent service to the Australian Colonies. The Norddeutsche Lloyd and the Austrian Lloyd steamers go to and from Europe monthly, and the

* Decrease due to epidemic of plague.

Canadian Pacific Mail Company have a three-weekly service to Europe *via* Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway; also the Portland Line of steamers have a monthly service to Portland, Oregon, touching at Japanese Ports, and Victoria, British Columbia. Letters from England reach Hong Kong in about 31 days.

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and almost daily with Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is three or four times a week. There are no railways (but a cable tramway from the city to the higher levels was opened in 1888); and no internal telegraph communication except for police and military purposes.* The island possesses few roads, and the usual means of conveyance outside Victoria is by boat. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao	2 cents
China and Japan	5 "
United Kingdom	10 "
Europe, America, and Australasia	10 "
South Africa	20 "

The postal agencies in China at Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Hoihow are under the superintendence of the postmaster at Hong Kong.

Education.

There is the Queen's College (a secondary Government Boys' School, with low fees) a Police school and a Reformatory, and 20 free Government schools (6 teaching English). A Government Girls' School was opened in 1890. Besides these, there are 90 grant-in-aid-schools, 86 of which are free, belonging to 10 different Missionary Societies. These are denominational, the Government schools being strictly secular. There were 8,294 scholars on the rolls in 1894, besides 2,663 in 99 private schools, mostly Chinese, which are not aided or inspected. The only central administrative organisation is the education department in charge of the Inspector of Schools. The languages taught are English, Portuguese, and two separate dialects of Chinese. Some scholarships have been founded by Government and by private individuals for higher education. There is one school for industrial education, and a college of medicine for Chinese.

Revenue.

One-fourth of the revenue is derived from municipal rates for police, lighting, water and other purposes, 13 per cent. on the annual value in Victoria, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Hill Districts, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at Kowloon, and 7 per cent. in the outlying villages, payable by the owners. The remainder is derived from opium and other licences, land revenue, stamps and fees.

Defence.

There is an Imperial garrison of about 2,870 men, including the Hong Kong Regiment, which arrived in 1891, towards the cost of which the Colony contributes 40,000*l.* annually. There is also a Volunteer Corps (Artillery and Maxim Guns) with about 85 honorary and 85 effective members. The port is the head-quarters of the

China Squadron of some 20 vessels, and there is usually at least one war vessel present. Land batteries of powerful armament have been erected with the view of protecting the town and anchorage. There is an armed police 666 strong, of whom 126 are Europeans, 211 Sikhs, and the rest Chinese.

Constitution.

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of 19 Jan., 1888, by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of six officials besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of six official and five unofficial members, three of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (one being usually a Chinese), one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," regulates the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Admiralty cases. The English Common Law forms the basis of the legal system, modified by Colonial Ordinances. The law as to civil procedure was codified by Ordinance No. 18 of 1873.

Governors.

- 1843 Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1844 Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1848 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1852 Major-General Jervois (acting).
- 1853 Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
- 1854 Sir John Bowring, Knt.
- 1854 Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
- 1859 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
- 1862 William T. Mercer (acting).
- 1864 Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
- 1865 W. T. Mercer (acting).
- 1866 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
- 1869 Major-Gen. Whitfeld, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1871 Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1872 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1875 J. G. Austin, Administrator.
- 1876 Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 1877 Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
- 1882 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1883 Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
- 1885 Major-Gen. Cameron, C.B.
- 1886 W. H. Marsh, C.M.G. (acting).
- 1887 Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (acting).
- 1887 Sir G. W. Des Voeux, K.C.M.G.
- 1891 Major-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B. (acting).
- 1891 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1885	1,251,819	1,621,250	6,015,371	11,271,711
1886	1,367,977	2,020,861	6,712,377	12,568,621
1887	1,582,724	2,023,002*	6,817,048	12,729,440
1888	1,717,989	1,992,330	6,474,343	12,710,384
1889	1,823,549	1,833,718	6,500,869	12,389,321
1890	1,995,220	1,915,350	6,994,919	13,676,293
1891	2,025,302	2,449,086	7,190,589	14,005,698
1892	2,236,933	2,342,837	7,576,323	14,152,849
1893	2,078,135	1,920,523	7,732,195	14,849,122
1894	2,287,203†	2,299,096	7,778,396	13,951,806

There is a public debt of 341,799*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

* There are telegraph lines connected with the Gap Rock and Cape d'Aguilar Lighthouses, in connection with the signalling of ships, &c.

* Including \$744,820 for extraordinary public works.
† Expenditure exclusive of \$236,810 for Public Works Extraordinary chargeable to the Loan raised in 1893.

	Population.			Total.
	European and American.	Chinese.	Others.	
1841	—	—	—	7,000
1848	—	—	—	23,998
1855	—	—	—	72,607
1862	1,604	120,539	1,368	123,511
1872*	4,931	115,564	1,490	121,985
1876*	7,525	130,168	1,451	139,144
1881	7,990	150,690	1,722	160,402
1891	8,545	210,955	1,901	221,441
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1892	...	164,808	66,854	231,662
1898	...	—	—	238,724
1894	...	—	—	246,006

Executive Council.

Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *Governor, &c.*
 Major-General Wilson Black, C.B., *Officer Commanding the Troops.*
 J. H. S. Lockhart, *Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General.*
 W. Meigh Goodman, *Attorney-General.*
 N. G. Mitchell-Innes, *Treasurer.*
 F. A. Cooper, *Director of Public Works.*
 H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., *Police Magistrate.*
 Clerk (vacant).

Legislative Council.

Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., *Governor.*
 J. H. S. Lockhart, *Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General.*
 W. Meigh Goodman, *Attorney-General.*
 N. G. Mitchell-Innes, *Treasurer.*
 F. A. Cooper, *Director of Public Works.*
 R. M. Rumsey, *Harbour Master.*
 F. H. May, C.M.G., *Capt. Supt. of Police.*
Unofficial Members, C. P. Chater, J. J. Keswick,
 T. H. Whitehead, Dr. Ho Kai, and E. R. Belilios, C.M.G.
 Clerk (vacant).

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., £82,000 including table money.
Private Secretary, C. H. C. Platt, \$1,920.†
Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant J. T. Sterling, Coldstream Guards, \$1,920.†

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, J. H. S. Lockhart, \$9,720.
Assistant Colonial Secretary (vacant), \$3,600.
1st Clerk, J. M. Alves, \$2,664.†
2nd „ P. H. Rozario, \$1,728.
3rd „ J. M. Gutierrez, \$1,612.
4th „ J. A. Remedios, \$720.
Passed Cadets, A. M. Thomson, A. W. Brown, J. G. T. Buckle, \$1,800, and \$540 each for quarters.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, N. G. Mitchell-Innes, \$4,800.
Assessor under the Rating Ordinance (No. 15 of 1883), A. Chapman, \$3,600.†

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.
 † With \$288 chair allowance.
 ‡ \$360 of this personal allowance.

Audit Department (under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, London).

Local Auditor, H. C. Nicolle, \$4,000.
Clerk, E. M. Knox, \$960

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works, F. A. Cooper, A.M.I.C.E., and Memb. of Sany. Instit., \$6,660, and \$480 allowance.
Executive Engineers, W. Chatham, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,600, and \$288 allowance; H. P. Tooker, B.E., \$3,600, and \$288 and \$144 allowance; J. R. Crook, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
Assistant Engineers, R. F. Drury, \$2,400, and \$288 allowance; L. Gibbs, A.M.I.C.E., \$2,328, and \$288 allowance; E. M. Hazeland, \$1,440, and \$216 allowance; J. M. Xavier, \$1,440, and \$216 allowance.
Chief Draughtsman, C. H. Gale, A.M.I.C.E., \$2,328, and \$288 allowance.
Draughtsman, W. F. Bamsey, \$720.
Superintendent of Crown Lands, C. C. Malsch, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
Land Surveyor, J. L. Prosser, \$2,040, and \$288 allowance.
Land Bailiff, G. W. King, \$1,440, and \$288 allowance.
Office Assistant and Accountant, David Wood, \$2,760 and \$144 allowance.
Clerk, J. G. Gutierrez, \$1,440.

Praya Reclamation Branch.

Special Engineer, E. Bowdler, \$5,760.
Executive Engineer, J. R. Mudie, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,300 and \$288 allowance.
Assistant Engineer, J. F. Boulton, A.M.I.C.E., \$3,000, and \$288 allowance.
Clerk, J. A. Dos Remedios, \$1,200.

Sanitary Department.

Sanitary Superintendent, H. McCallum, \$3,600.†
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, C. V. Ladds, \$3,600.*
Senior Inspector of Nuisances, J. Germain, \$1,320,* and \$240 for rent.

Botanical and Afforestation Department.

Superintendent, Charles Ford, F.L.S., \$2,910,*† and house.
Head Gardener, W. J. Tutchter, \$920, and \$360 quarters.

Hong Kong Observatory.

Director, Dr. W. Doberck, \$3,000.
Chief Assistant, J. I. Plummer, \$2,160.
Assistant Meteorologist, A. Doberck, \$1,000.
First Assistant, F. G. Figg, \$1,560.
Second Assistant, Yo Tashang, \$840.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, \$3,240.
Assistant Registrar-General, T. Sercombe Smith, \$3,240.
1st Clerk, C. Osmund, \$3,000.†
2nd Clerk, A. R. Madar, \$1,728.

* With \$288 chair allowance.
 † \$360 of this is a personal allowance.
 ‡ \$120 of which is a personal allowance, and \$288 as Deputy Registrar of Marriages.
 § Is also Colonial Secretary.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, &c., Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N., \$5,400.
Assistant Harbour-Master, Commander W. C. H. Hastings, \$3,000.
1st Clerk, F. J. Machado, \$2,544.*
2nd „ J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,968.*
3rd „ A. P. Guterres, \$1,848.
4th „ A. C. Botelho, \$1,392.*
Boarding Officer, Edward Jones, \$1,920, and quarters.
2nd ditto, E. J. Meugens, \$1,770, and quarters.

Marine Surveyor's (Sub-Department).

Marine Surveyor, R. C. Dixon, \$3,600.
Assistant Marine Surveyor, J. Macdonald, jun., \$2,400.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. K. Travers, \$4,440, and 100*l*. from Imperial Funds.
Assistant Postmaster-General, G. S. Northcote, \$2,400.
Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$2,208, of which \$480 is a personal allowance.
Postmaster, Shanghai, F. G. Machado, \$2,880.
Clerk, Shanghai, M. A. Pereira, \$1,200.

*Judicial Establishments.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, J. W. Carrington, C.M.G., \$12,000.
Prising Judge, A. G. Wise, \$8,400.
Registrar, Official Assignee, Official Administrator, Registrar of Companies and Land Officer, J. W. N. Kyshe, \$5,400.
Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, A. Seth, \$4,536.*
Deputy Land Officer, Bruce Shepherd, \$3,720.
Deputy Registrar and Accountant, F. Hazeland, \$3,240.
Clerk, F. Lammert, \$1,458.
Interpreter, J. D. Ball, \$3,072, of which \$480 is personal allowance.
Assistant Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$2,000.
Attorney-General, W. Meigh Goodman, \$8,400.

Police Court.

Police Magistrate, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., \$5,184.
Ditto, doing duty as Coroner, H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., \$972, and \$144 chair allowance.
1st Clerk, W. M. B. Arthur, \$2,232, and quarters.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, H. B. Lethbridge, \$4,000, and quarters.
Warden, J. Jones, \$1,536, and quarters.

Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, F. H. May, C.M.G., ‡ \$5,760, and quarters.
Deputy Superintendent, F. I. Badeley, \$3,000. §

* \$1296 of which is a personal allowance.

‡ Is also Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

§ Is also Assistant Superintendent, Fire Brigade.

1st Clerk, C. W. Duggan, \$2,592.
2nd „ F. Souza, \$1,584.
3rd „ Ng Fuk Shang, \$1,152.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, E. J. Eitel, M.A., Ph.D., \$4,050, \$288 for conveyance, and \$120 for Chinese teacher.
Head Master of Victoria College, G. H. B. Wright, D.D. \$4,320, and \$120 for Chinese teacher.
Second Master, A. J. May, \$3,000.
Assistant Masters, J. W. Jones, T. K. Dealy, Inter. B.A., R. M. Jamieson, M.A. (Cant.), \$2,430 each; W. C. Barlow, M.A., W. Machell, \$2,190 each; G. A. Woodcock, \$2,052.
Head Mistress of Girls' School, Mrs. Bateman, \$1,200.
Assistant Mistress, Mrs. Tutocher, \$480.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, P. B. Ayres, \$4,800; \$1,080 per rent, \$288 for conveyance, and \$600 personal allowance.
Health Officer and Inspector of Emigrants, G. P. Jordan, M.B., C.M., \$2,400.
Superintendent of Civil Hospital, J. M. Atkinson, M.B., \$3,400.*
Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Lowson, \$2,440 (rising to \$3,000).
2nd Assistant Surgeon, Dr. F. Clark, \$3,600, and \$720 for quarters.
Surgeon to Gaol,
Apothecary and Government Analyst, W. E. Crow, \$2,160.
Assistant Apothecary, F. Browne, \$1,440, rising to \$1,560.

Fire Brigade.

Superintendent, F. H. May, C.M.G. †
Assistant Superintendent, F. I. Badeley. ‡
Engineer, J. W. Kinghorn, \$720.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria, J. Kramer, acting consul.
Belgium, J. J. Heemskirk, consul.
Brazil, A. G. Romano, consul.
Chili, R. Shewan, consul.
Denmark, J. Kramer, acting consul.
France, E. Leroux, acting consul.
Germany, L. von Loeper, consul.
Hawaiian Islands, Hon. J. J. Keswick, acting consul-general.
Italy, D. Musso, consul.
Japan, K. Niya-kawa, acting consul.
Mexico, A. J. do Hogario.
Netherlands, F. Seip, acting consul.
Peru, John Grant Smith, consul.
Portugal, A. G. Romano, consul-general.
Russia, H. S. F. C. Michalsen, consul.
Siam, Hon. C. P. Chater, consul.
Spain, José Lovaro, consul.
Sweden and Norway, F. Seip, consul.
United States, W. E. Hunt, consul.

Officers—Military, Naval, &c.

Major-General, Wilsona Black, C.B.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Garnet Botfield (Senior Officer, R.A.).
Commanding Royal Engineers, Col. W. H. Molloy, R.E.

* Rising to \$3,600.

† \$144 chair allowance.

‡ Salary merged in Police Pay.

Naval Officer in Charge of Naval Establishments,
Commodore G. T. H. Boyes.
Staff Captain, A. W. Miller.
Naval Storekeeper and Accountant, W. H. Lobb,
Esq.
Naval Deputy Medical Inspector General, T. H.
Knott.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Assist. Com.-General
Noel Clarke.
Principal Medical Officer (Military), Surg.-Col.
Preston.

JAMAICA.

Situation and Area.

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$, and W. long. $76^{\circ} 10'$ and $78^{\circ} 20'$. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,207½ square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,400 ft. high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the S.W., and the Rio Grande in the N.E. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 48,504, is situated on the south coast of the Island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of its many picturesque waterfalls.

The Cayman Islands, lying between $19^{\circ} 10'$ and $19^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat., and $79^{\circ} 30'$ and $80^{\circ} 35'$ W. long., are dependencies of Jamaica. The largest of the islands, Grand Cayman, contains about 2,000 inhabitants, who as well as the inhabitants of the other two, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are mainly engaged in catching turtle for export. Pedro and Morant Cays are also dependencies, being two guano islands in 17° N. lat., as well as the Turks and Caicos Islands.

It is estimated that Jamaica contains 2,720,000 acres, from which may be deducted 365,828 acres as useless for agriculture, consisting chiefly of swamps, rocks, and inaccessible lands, leaving 2,317,962 acres available for cultivation. Of this 677,152 acres are returned as under cultivation in 1898. The dependencies have an area of 89 miles.

History.

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Haymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Asquiel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals

Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the bucaniers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. The capital was then transferred for a time to Kingston, on the opposite side of the harbour. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of Spanish slaves who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 328,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1838, Jamaica received 6,161,927½ of the 20,000,000½ granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled.

Climate and Inhabitants.

There is great variety of climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is 78.1° , rising to 87.8° in the day time, and falling to 70.7° at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours.

The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers. The mean annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 84 inches at sea level to as much as 197 inches at Blue Mountain Peak.

Only two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, four-fifths being pure negroes. There are about 13,000 imported coolies, and about 200 Chinese. English is universally spoken.

Constitution.

The original Constitution, granted by Charles II. in 1662, which, after existing for nearly 200 years, was surrendered in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the assembly refusing to vote supplies, and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1839, actually introduced a bill into Parliament for the suspension of the constitution, but was defeated, and it was not till 1854 that by a change in the constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of

Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

By Order in Council dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 29th January, 1894, the constitution was fixed in the following manner:—

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote) and five *ex officio* members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Director of Public Works and Collector-General, and such other persons not exceeding five in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint, or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and nine persons to be elected as therein provided. The Council shall be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, if any, the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

Local Administration.

There are elective Parochial Boards in the town of Kingston and 13 other parishes, under Law 16 of 1885, with jurisdiction over roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works, and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (population (1891) 48,504), Port Royal (population 1,200), Spanish Town (population 5,689), Montego Bay (population 4,651), Falmouth (population 3,029), and Port Maria (population 6,741).

The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own parochial institutions, viz., poorhouses, &c., &c., managed by the Parochial Board of the parish, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The several direct taxes received on land, houses, horses, carriages, &c., &c., are devoted entirely to the parish in which they are collected.

The total revenue of all the local bodies in 1894-5 was 127,550*l.*; their expenditure 146,192*l.*, and their debt at the end of the year 78,400*l.* These figures form part of the general revenue and expenditure, as given on p. 133.

There is a High Court of Justice, and Petty Sessions of magistrates throughout the island. The Resident Magistrates, besides holding courts of their own, preside in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

An "island medical service," under the control of a superintending medical officer, was established in 1870. The several medical practitioners who

receive a retaining fee or salary from the Government, are designated "district medical officers." They are located throughout the island, and for the fixed salary paid by Government they have to attend sick paupers, parochial hospitals and almshouses, the constabulary officers and men, and prisons.

The Colonial revenue is derived mainly from import duties on food stuffs, alcohol, and an *ad valorem* duty; the excise on rum (138,898*l.* in 1894-95), and stamps and licences. There is no direct taxation except that of the local boards, and the total of the direct taxes on land is less than 28,000*l.*

Defence.

The constabulary was placed on its present footing in 1867, and is modelled on the system of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and "partially under military organisation and discipline." There are 19 officers (inspectors and sub-inspectors), under an Inspector-General, and 743 sub-officers and men, and 1,612 rural police distributed throughout the island. The force is about to be strengthened by the addition of sub-officers selected from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

There is an Imperial garrison of 1,638 men, stationed near Kingston, and a naval station at Port Royal. There is a volunteer militia force with an establishment of 600 officers and men.

Currency and Banking.

British currency, United States gold, and gold doubloons are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and Jamaica nickel pence. Total estimated coin 300,000*l.* The Colonial Bank and the bank of Nova Scotia are the only private banking establishments in the Colony, the colonial bank has 1 branch and 4 agencies; it has a note circulation estimated at 150,000*l.* British silver coins above 6*d.* are legal tender to any extent; under 6*d.* to the extent of 4*s.* in any one payment.

Government savings banks were instituted in all the principal towns in 1871, the rate of interest allowed being at first 4 per cent., but this was reduced in 1881 to 3 per cent. The total deposits on 31st March, 1895, were 453,875*l.*

Education.

Elementary education is left to private enterprise, aided, since 1867, by a system of grants in aid from the Colonial revenue. The number of schools is 962, with 104,149 scholars, and the grant in aid for 1894-95 was 46,395*l.*; no fees are charged except in one or two special cases. The Government maintains a system of inspection, and provides a training college for female teachers which is wholly supported from public funds, besides largely assisting the Mico undenominational and three denominational colleges for male teachers. More than 150 students are now under training. By laws just passed (1892) a Board of Education has been constituted, and provision made for the opening of Government secondary schools where required. No provision is made from public funds for technical education, but there are some endowed schools and scholarships tenable at the English universities.

Industry.

Fruit, consisting of bananas, oranges, &c., is now one of the largest exports, the output of oranges in 1894-95 being 29,978,895. The value of the total exports in 1894-95 exceeded 516,000*l.*

The other chief crops are sugar (export 898,683 cwt., value 239,210*l.*); coffee (export 95,129 cwt., value 356,784*l.*); ginger (export 15,504 cwt., value 44,574*l.*); and pimento (export 83,955 cwt., value 83,955*l.*); and the exports comprise, in addition to those products, rum (export 1,956,291 gallons, value 187,477*l.*); dyewood (export 78,171 tons, value 349,024*l.*); cocoa (export 9,333 cwt.; value 20,534*l.*), &c. The area under sugar cane in 1894 was 31,284 acres, and under coffee 22,423. There are 150 acres of Government cinchona plantations.

The coffee and cinchona plantations are mainly on the Blue Mountain range, the richest sugar growing area being in the valley of the Plantain Garden River, in the parish of Portland, which also includes the town of Bath, with a famous mineral spring, and the great fruit growing district with Port Antonio for its outlet. Sugar is also largely grown in the district of Vere in Clarendon parish, and in the seaward parts of St. James and Trelawny, where the best rum in the world is said to be produced. The cattle raising districts are in St. Ann's, and in Hanover and Westmoreland and the western part of St. James. The uplands of Manchester parish are rich in coffee and fruit. St. Elizabeth parish grows a large quantity of logwood and other dye woods, as well as maize and fine pasture for horses.

The chief imports are food stuffs, clothing, hardware, alcohol, and building materials. Of the whole trade, 50·5 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, and 36·6 per cent. with the United States, the next most important country being Canada.

Means of Communication.

There is a regular postal service throughout the island, daily between some places, and elsewhere three times per week, by means of mail coaches.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.
Within the Colony, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Ditto, elsewhere "	"	"
To Postal Union and other countries, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2ozs.

Parcels post with England, 9*d.* per lb.; with United States and British W.I. Colonies, 6*d.* per lb., and Canada 10*d.* per lb.

The estimated number of letters sent to the United Kingdom is 204,678, and the number sent to other places 130,587.

There is regular and frequent communication between Europe and Jamaica. The Royal Mail contract steamers leave Southampton on every alternate Wednesday throughout the year. The average passage is 16 days. The Royal Mail cargo steamers leave Southampton on 11th and 23rd of the month. The West India and Pacific steamers leave Liverpool on the 10th of each month, their average passage being 21 days. There is also frequent steam communication between the United States and Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication with Europe is complete. Jamaica is the first British possession in the West Indies which the two cables from Cuba touch at, whence they branch away via St. Thomas, to Demerara, and in the opposite direction to the Isthmus of Panama.

A line of inland telegraph, connecting all the principal towns, and having 66 stations, is now in operation. The total mileage open is 666. The total cost of the telegraphs has been about 20,107*l.* The receipts in 1894-95 were 5,905*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and the

expenses (not including interest and the cost of maintaining the lines) 7,075*l.* 12*s.*

The Railway extends from Kingston to Montego Bay, in the Parish of Saint James, a distance of 113 miles, and to Ewarton, in the parish of St. Catherine, in the other direction, by a branch line from Spanish Town of 17 miles. The total length of line open is 130 miles. The railway has recently been purchased by an American syndicate who are under agreement to extend it to Port Antonio on the north-east, and to Montego Bay on the north-west. There is also a line of telegraph along the railway from Kingston to Montego Bay, 113 miles; Spanish Town to Ewarton, 17 miles=130 miles.

The island is intersected by a system of main roads, the condition of which will bear favourable comparison with those in many European countries. There are 1,851 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main roads, and about 3,600 miles of parochial roads.

A weekly steam communication round the island to the principal outports has been established. The circuit is completed within 120 hours.

Kingston, Montego Bay, Falmouth, and St. Ann's Bay are ports of registry. During the year ended 31st March, 1895, 3 ships, with aggregate tonnage of 97 tons, were registered at Kingston, 6 with a tonnage of 178 tons at Montego Bay.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage
	£	£		
1885	595,156	562,704	735,436	945,281
1886	564,375	582,735	710,485	881,516
1887	590,192	613,960	765,910	895,216
1888	679,770	612,999	875,706	1,084,657
1889	686,817	637,233	823,433	1,074,789
1890-1	784,383	658,003	850,710	1,230,506
1891-2	778,614	746,143	835,004	1,179,063
1892-3	746,776	775,761	890,087	1,285,493
1893-4	863,644	800,418	1,015,614	1,232,798
1894-5	805,215	822,000	1,124,788	1,564,340

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1885	789,507	208,047	490,279	1,487,833
1886	662,412	182,850	480,441	1,325,603
1887	724,306	142,293	455,737	1,322,336
1888	1,049,354	159,116	487,135	1,695,605
1889	884,445	162,213	550,962	1,597,600
1890-1	1,232,085	180,926	775,926	2,188,937
1891-2	862,345	225,841	671,705	1,759,890
1892-3	1,001,228	236,220	634,033	1,941,481
1893-4	1,190,563	212,949	754,282	2,157,794
1894-5	1,106,284	229,645	855,816	2,191,745

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1885	537,828	98,862	777,032	1,413,722
1886	509,429	60,240	710,549	1,280,118
1887	582,820	89,965	886,225	1,509,010
1888	734,205	45,446	1,048,939	1,828,590
1889	602,553	57,162	955,109	1,614,824
1890-1	614,913	65,306	1,122,595	1,902,814
1891-2	652,913	88,367	1,070,816	1,722,096
1892-3	511,550	59,754	1,188,502	1,759,806
1893-4	554,082	64,832	1,456,775	2,075,689
1894-5	512,768	49,617	1,359,036	1,921,421

Net Public Debt, 31st March, 1894, 1,678,744*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1894-95, 341,394*l.*

Population.

	White.	Coloured.	Black.	East Indian, &c.	Total.
1861	13,816	81,065	346,374	—	441,255
1871	13,101	100,346	392,707	—	506,154
1881	14,433	109,946	444,186	12,240	580,804
1891	14,692	121,955	488,624	14,220	639,491

*Governors.**

1853 Sir Henry Barkly.	1874 Sir William Grey.
1857 Sir C. H. Darling.	1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
1862 E. J. Eyre.	
1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1883 Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., C.I.E.
1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.	1889 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G.
1873 W. A. G. Young (admt.)	

Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100*l.* a year are by Law No. 11 of 1875 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a widows and orphans' fund, and officers must contribute 2 per cent. of their salaries to entitle them to a pension on their retirement.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G., 6,000*l.*

Private Secretary, Lord George FitzGerald, 400*l.*
A.D.C., Capt. G. H. P. Colley.

Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Director of Public Works.
C. J. Ward.

*LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**Ex-officio Members.*

The Captain-General and Governor.
The Senior Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Director of Public Works.
The Collector-General.

Nominated Members.

Dr. Jasper Cargill (acting) *Superintending Medical Officer*.
Thomas Capper, *Inspector of Schools*.

Elected Members.

S. C. Burke, Kingston and St. Andrew.
J. T. Palache, Manchester.
J. M. Farquharson, St. Elizabeth.
J. H. Levy, St. Mary and St. Ann.
Rev. Henry Clarke, Hanover and Westmoreland.
W. Andrews, Portland and St. Thomas.
P. Stern, St. Catherine.
J. E. Kerr, St. James and Trelawny.
T. H. Sharpe, Clarendon.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, Thomas Bancroft Oughton, 300*l.*

* The Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition of 1839.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., 1,300*l.*
Assistant Secretary, J. Allwood, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk, S. P. Musson, 500*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, F. S. Sanguinetti, T. L. Roxburgh, and J. B. Lucie Smith, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, A. Cork, J. M. Casserly, and G. M. Wortley, 150*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerks, 3rd Class, F. L. Pearce, J. F. Osmond, A. C. Finlay, 80*l.* to 150*l.*
Permanent Copyist, D. Hall 78*l.*

Department of Public Works.

Director, Valentine Græme Bell, 1,200*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Assistant Director, James Richmond, 800*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Ditto, Southern District, J. D'Aeth, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Engineer, Eastern District, D. A. P. Sanftleben, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Ditto, Western District, C. Renwick, 350*l.* to 450*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Superintendent for Irrigation, H. A. Stafford, 200*l.* to 300*l.*, and 50*l.* travelling allowance.
1st Class Superintendents, J. F. Brennan, W. J. Davis, T. C. Garrett, G. A. Mould, R. J. De Cordova, O. R. Rowlands, and W. A. Miller,* 250*l.* to 300*l.*, and travelling allowance.
2nd Class ditto, M. L. Hendricks, J. E. Streadwick, Edward Foster, H. Hollis, E. Morales, D. L. Feurtado, and A. H. N. Jones,* 200*l.* to 250*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Chief Draughtsman, R. R. Williams, 200*l.* to 350*l.*
Assistant ditto, E. V. Acton, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Chief Clerk, C. W. Tait, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Accounting Clerk, E. H. Whitehorne, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
1st Class Clerks, C. O. Magnan and M. H. Cooke, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Class ditto, H. M. Pearson, G. R. Taylor, and T. R. Mould, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd Class ditto, R. H. R. Payne, R. H. Phillips, G. A. Henriques, and A. P. Williams, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Public Works Stores.

Superintendent, E. L. Du Quesnav, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
2nd Class Clerk, E. Wolfe, jun., 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Lighthouses.

Superintendent, Plumb Point, A. M. Mould, 150*l.* to 170*l.*
Superintendent, Morant Point, W. H. Boorman, 150*l.* to 170*l.*
Head Keeper, Folly Point, John Sturgeon, 90*l.* to 100*l.*
Acting Superintendent, Negril Point, J. S. Brownhill, 104*l.*

Crown Lands Department.

Surveyor-General, Colin Liddell, 400*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.
Accountant and Clerk, W. M. Fraser, 120*l.* to 200*l.*
3rd Class Clerk, E. G. Wilson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Railways.

Goverment Inspector, H. Blomfield Smith, 800*l.*, and actual travelling expenses.

Public Gardens and Plantations.

Director, William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., 600*l.*, house, 150*l.* travelling expenses.

* Also assists at the Head Office.

Superintendent, Hill Garden, W. Harris, 150l. to 200l., house.
 „ *Castleton Garden, E. Campbell, 80l. to 100l., house.*
 „ *Hope Garden, W. Cradwick, 150l. to 200l., house.*
 „ *King's House Garden, W. Thompson, 150l. to 200l., house.*
 „ *Kingston Garden, J. Harris, 100l., house.*

Overseer, Bath Garden, A. Groves, 5l. Clerk, F. Isaacs, 100l. to 200l., house.

Institute of Jamaica.

Secretary and Librarian, Frank Cundall, 500l. Curator of the Museum, J. E. Duerden, 400l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, John C. Macglashan, 1,000l. Chief Clerk, W. C. G. Arrowsmith, 300l. to 400l. Senior Clerk, G. M. Livingston, 300l. to 400l. Clerks, 1st Class, W. Duff, H. E. Laidman, and A. A. Samuel, 250l. to 300l. Clerks, 2nd Class, E. du Mont, A. S. Finzi, G. W. Taylor, J. L. Pietersz, C. C. Kelly, 100l. to 200l. Clerks, 3rd Class, F. Dallas and S. W. Royes, 80l. to 100l. (one vacancy).

Treasury.

Public Treasurer, H. W. Livingston, 600l. Chief Clerk, E. Jordan Andrews, 300l. to 400l. Bookkeeper, C. W. Chapman, 250l. to 350l. Cashier, D. P. Fouché, 200l. to 300l. Clerks, 1st Class, T. B. Hendriks, E. W. Astwood, and E. F. Wilson, 200l. to 300l. Clerks, 2nd Class, H. Priest, A. L. Harris, F. McDermott, J. C. Royes, and A. H. Depass, 100l. to 200l. Clerks, 3rd Class, W. H. Burke, J. Durant, and P. A. L. Arscott, 80l. to 100l.

Government Savings Bank.

Manager, The Public Treasurer, 200l. Accountant, J. Sinclair, 300l. to 400l. Cashier, J. M. Tuckett, 200l. to 300l. 1st Class Clerk, A. L. Savage, 200l. to 300l. 2nd Class Clerks, H. C. Livingston, and C. A. Logan, 100l. to 200l. 3rd Class Clerks, C. B. Dignum, W. W. Kelly, and C. J. Arrowsmith, 80l. to 100l.

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 800l. (includes salary for office of Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy.) Cashier, G. S. Thomson, 200l. to 300l. Clerk, 3rd Class, T. E. Fray, 80l. to 100l.

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, G. H. Pearce, 600l. to 700l. Chief Clerk, T. H. McBayne, 300l. to 400l. Travelling Supervisor, E. N. Marshall, 200l. to 300l. 1st Class Clerks, W. Mackinnon, F. G. M. Lynch, D. G. Parsons, and P. C. Cunha, 200l. to 300l. 2nd Class ditto, C. W. Magnan, W. J. Heath, W. R. Thomas, R. H. Fletcher, and L. E. Borough, 100l. to 200l.

3rd Class ditto, J. A. G. Smith, A. J. Mohrman, O. M. Seaton, C. G. Kerr, G. W. Heron, U. M. Henry, J. E. Fletcher, and K. O. Depass, 80l. to 100l.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. C. Wilson, 800l. to 400l.

Assistants, C. F. Duff and G. A. Hart, 150l. to 200l.

Revenue Department.

Collector-General, R. Batten, 800l. to 900l.

Supervisor of Revenue Offices, B. C. Orgill, 500l. to 600l.

Chief Clerk, A. H. Miles, 300l. to 400l.

First Class Clerks, H. E. Ramson, W. B. Isaacs, J. A. Marshall, and J. C. Bonitto, 200l. to 300l.

Second Class Clerks, C. L. Scarlett, T. S. Chapman, A. A. O'Meally, O. G. Gauntlett, and A. W. L. Laing, 100l. to 200l.

Third Class Clerks, G. A. Gauntlett, D. N. Norman, C. M. Arscott, G. A. Robinson, and (one vacant), 80l. to 100l.

First Class Collectors of Revenue, J. W. Gruber, T. F. Clarke, and R. C. J. Baquie, and W. Cork, 450l. to 550l.

Second Class Collectors of Revenue, E. H. E. MacLavery, J. S. Trench, J. G. Chisholm, H. James, E. P. Pullar, F. J. Breakspear, R. R. S. Spalding, L. A. Rattigan, E. C. Baines, and A. G. Facey, 350l. to 450l.

First Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, E. A. Savage, W. J. Pearson, B. Chadwick, C. Baquie, R. N. Berwick (75l. for travelling), E. Wilson, (100l. for travelling), 250l. to 300l.

Second Class Assistant Collectors of Revenue, S. Binns (100l. travelling), A. G. Davidson (75l. travelling), S. E. Payne, L. J. Lee (75l. travelling), C. M. Gifford (75l. travelling), A. Taylor (100l. travelling), J. L. Lord (150l. travelling), J. A. S. Monaghan, J. Smythe, G. L. Gifford (100l. travelling), G. H. Davidson (50l. travelling), C. S. Foote (50l. travelling), C. A. Pasmore, R. H. Brice, J. Addison (50l. travelling), E. P. Mudie (120l. travelling), H. Barned (50l. travelling), M. H. Bogle (50l. travelling), H. G. B. Murray, C. M. Muir (50l. travelling), J. E. Sherlock, J. P. K. King, and S. H. W. Allwood (75l. travelling), 180l. to 220l.

First Class Landing Waiters, B. A. Lindo, J. J. Orgill, W. M. Robertson, D. M. Robertson, 130l. to 200l.

Second Class Landing Waiters, J. K. Collymore, H. J. F. Read, E. J. Kennedy, F. A. D. Eves, A. W. Kennedy, J. E. Davis, E. A. Davis, C. W. Bovell, and R. E. Walker, 100l. to 120l.

First Class Locker and Gauger, J. H. E. Llewellyn, 130l. to 180l.

Second Class Lockers and Gaugers, H. W. Mortlock, H. B. Batley, and R. E. Fowler, 100l.

First Class Clerks, W. C. Gauntlett, T. E. R. Gordon, E. L. Fiddes, P. J. Browne, F. L. Nicholas, O. L. Depass, L. S. L. Smyth, D. A. Rankine, D. T. Seaton, W. M. Lewin, J. J. Elliott, H. F. Isaacs, E. A. Millingen, K. A. Smith, (one vacant), 100l. to 140l.

Second Class Clerks, A. H. Packer, L. G. Carvalho, D. W. Virtue, A. J. Depass, H. T. Simmons, E. E. Brown, T. A. Ashman, L. W. Brandon, S. Cross, J. S. Collymore, J. F. M. Fonseca, St. G. V. Thompson, (five vacant), 80l. to 100l.

Outdoor Officers, Charles Guy, D. G. Archer, A. J. Rogers, A. C. Murray, W. M. G. Cooke, D. A. Hudson, R. F. G. Cooper, E. Gray, A. P. Sutherland, and A. E. Marshall, 80l. to 100l.

Customs, Kingston.

Collector, Shipping Master, and Inspector of Invoices.
C. Goldie, 650*l.* to 750*l.*

First Class Clerks, B. de S. Bell, R. O'C. J. Livingston, B. Daniel, and W. E. M. Drummond, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Second Class Clerks, A. S. Spratt, W. Douglas, R. A. H. Stone, G. S. Shaw (one vacant), 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, E. B. Levy, J. O. Clarke, F. E. Holtz, A. W. E. Sutton, (one vacant), 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Surveyor, A. W. Hitchins, 350*l.* to 450*l.*

Assistant Surveyor, R. E. Nunes, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Senior Landing Waiters, G. A. Burke, J. M. V. Thomson, C. H. V. Hall, and J. H. B. Mais, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Junior Landing Waiters, G. D. Garsia, G. E. R. Pearce, H. W. O'Donnell, G. P. McGrath, and A. K. McDermott, 180*l.* to 200*l.*

Tide Surveyor, Port Royal, F. H. C. Holwell, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

First Class Outdoor Officer, H. J. Katon, J. S. Melbourne, H. D. Campbell, J. A. Kildare, S. H. Bynge, and C. B. Cooke, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

Second Class Outdoor Officers, W. C. Plummer, T. P. Walton, F. Luke, E. A. Leeson, W. T. Huggard, J. S. Bennett, J. Roberts, E. W. Campbell, and J. F. L. Henry, 75*l.* to 85*l.*

Third Class Outdoor Officers, C. Lambert, R. D. Barclay, H. E. Nix, E. T. Reid, A. B. McCatty, E. V. W. Mellad, P. St. L. Baquie, R. R. Stuart, W. S. Brown, H. C. O'Mealey, and A. E. Hart, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Clerks to Parochial Boards on Civil Establishment.

R. A. Williams, F. H. Hawkins, R. M. Cocking, W. G. Nunes, H. M. Rowe, R. P. Collymore, J. Allwood, and F. B. Bowen, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Harbour Master's Office, Kingston.

T. D. C. Thompson, 500*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, Allen C. Stewart, 200*l.*, and house and carriage allowance.

Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica, P. C. Cork, 600*l.*, and 1*l.* a-day and hire of conveyance when travelling.

Inspector, E. W. Pigou, 350*l.*, and travelling allowance.

2nd Class Clerk, C. Doorly (acting), 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector-General, Col. Morris Fawcett, 850*l.* (including 320*l.* as Inspector-General of Prisons).

1st Class Inspectors, W. McLeod, Geo. E. C. Field, T. Alexander, and P. H. James, salary 300*l.*, forage 82*l.* 7*s.*, servant 27*l.* 9*s.*

2nd Class Inspectors, T. de Pass, A. A. H. W. Wedderburn (100*l.* extra as Registrar of Criminals), H. T. Thomas, M. H. Shee, and F. S. Church, salary 250*l.*, forage 82*l.* 7*s.*, servant 27*l.* 9*s.*

3rd Class Inspectors, J. B. Orrett, J. H. McCrea, H. C. G. Purchas, W. E. Clark, and Hon. Arthur J. D. S. St. Aubyn, salary 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 7*s.*, servant 27*l.* 9*s.*

Sub-Inspectors, G. E. Maunsell, W. J. Calder, A. H. Pratt, and H. S. W. Pennington, salary 130*l.*, forage 41*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

[The officers, with the exception of the Inspector-General, have either quarters provided for them, or an allowance.]

Chief and Pay Clerk, C. MacL. Kerr, 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, J. E. Owen, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*2nd " J. W. Fonseca, 100*l.* to 200*l.**

*3rd " H. P. C. Cox, 80*l.* to 100*l.**

Clerk, Detective Office, Henry Laidlaw, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Defence.

Adjutant, Jamaica Militia, Capt. E. S. C. Kennedy, The W. I. Regt., 500*l.*

Prison Department.

Inspector-General of Prisons, The Inspector-General of Police.

Clerk, L. Facey, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

General Penitentiary Superintendent, G. A. Douglas, 400*l.* and quarters.

Deputy Superintendent, J. Thompson, 200*l.* and quarters.

Overseer of Works, C. Smith, 200*l.* to 250*l.* and quarters.

Clerks, R. Nosworthy, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; W. Kelly, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Surgeon, M. Grabham, 250*l.*

Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.

Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, P. Kelly, 120*l.*, and quarters.

St. Catherine District Prison, W. R. Walker, 250*l.*, and quarters.

Hanover, Jos. Towers, 120*l.* to 150*l.* and quarters.

Falmouth, R. Humphries, 200*l.* and quarters.

Boys' Reformatory, T. Mair, 340*l.* and quarters.

Girls' Reformatory, Miss A. M. Gifford, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, and quarters.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, S. P. Smeeton, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

First Clerk, C. C. Aitken, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Second Clerk, A. R. Suarez, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, W. A. Duffus, J. A. Lawrence, G. A. Smith, and J. O. Wright, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Searcher and Copyist, W. A. Hall, 78*l.*

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Dr. Jasper Cargill (ng.) 1,000*l.*, and travelling expenses.

Chief Clerk, E. A. Foster, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, L. E. Delfosse, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

*2nd " M. C. Solomon, 100*l.* to 200*l.**

*3rd " A. Strachan, 80*l.* to 100*l.**

Medical Storekeeper, Edwin Butler, 150*l.* to 250*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

Analytical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S., F.I.C., 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance, and 60*l.* as Curator, Public Museum.

Secretary, Quarantine Board, E. A. Foster, 50*l.*

Secretary, Central Board of Health, E. A. Foster, 50*l.*

Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, H. Strachan, 600*l.*

Resident Medical Officers, G. V. Lockett, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; D. M. M. Rosa, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, with quarters.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Downer, 50*l.*

Clerk, Turner Pearson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Clerk, J. H. Phillips, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical Superintendent, Kingston Lunatic Asylum, J. W. Plaxton, 600*l.* to 800*l.* and residence.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer, M. P. McCormack, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

Junior Assistant Resident Medical Officer, D. J. Williams, 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and a furnished residence.

District Medical Officers, C. Gayleard, 450*l.*; E. H. Cooke, J. H. Peck, 250*l.*; J. Cargill, J. De Leon, J. L. Cox, H. Joslen, G. J. Neish, J. A. L. Calder, J. H. Clark, F. G. Philipps, G. E. Cheyne, G. Cooke, C. B. Edwards, V. ff. Mullen, R. G. S. Bell, E. G. H. Williams, B. M. Beckwith, C. E. Harvey, W. D. Neish, T. M. Drummond, C. W. M. Castle, C. A. Moseley, C. T. Dewar, W. G. Farquharson, H. L. Clare, L. Gifford, Y. T. G. Moore, H. G. Tillman, J. Hobbs, E. R. C. Earle, I. Costa, J. C. E. Roberts, and A. W. Thomson, 200*l.*; D. M. Macphail, R. S. Turton, F. A. G. Purchas, L. M. Clark, G. Hargreaves, J. J. Rogers, T. F. Shackleton, F. A. Sinclair, and W. J. Calder, 150*l.*; O. C. Harvey, 100*l.*; P. O. Malabro, J. A. Allwood, G. H. K. Ross, and H. D. B. Castle, 200*l.*

Lepers' Home, J. F. Donovan, 450*l.*

Health Officer at Port Royal for the Port of Kingston and Quarantine Station, Jas. Neish, 500*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, and Keeper of the Records, Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Principal Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Ernest A. Northcote, 1,200*l.*; and C. F. Lumb, LL.D., 1,000*l.*

Attorney-General, H. R. Pipon Schooles, 1,500*l.*

Clerk to ditto, Charles Burnett, 200*l.*, and fees as Librarian to Supreme Court Library.

Assistants to the Attorney-General, S. D. Lindo, 500*l.*, and T. B. Oughon, 225*l.*

Crown Solicitor, A. W. Farquharson, 820*l.*

Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, (vacant).

First Class Clerk, C. H. Yorke-Slader, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Second Class Clerk, A. G. Richards, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Third Class Clerks, E. F. H. Cox and Sydney Scotlock, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy, P. E. Chapman, 800*l.* (includes salary of office of Stamp Commission).

First Class Clerk, J. M. Nethersole, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Deputy Keeper of Records, Edward B. Lynch, 500*l.*

Resident Magistrates.

Kingston, W. H. Hyndman Jones, 800*l.*

Assistant Resident Magistrate, L. J. Preston, 500*l.*

St. Andrew, A. L. Vendryes, 600*l.*, and 80*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Catherine, Ed. Vickers, 800*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Thomas, R. Egerton, 750*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Portland, J. T. Musson, 750*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Westmoreland, R. A. Walcott, 700*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Elizabeth, H. A. Perry, 750*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

Clarendon, James Allwood, 700*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Ann, J. R. Reece, 700*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Mary, J. V. Leach, 700*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

Manchester, W. W. Fisher, 650*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Trelawny, A. B. Dignum, 600*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. James, Maxwell Hall, 600*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Hanover, W. P. Clark, 500*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Clerks of the Courts.

Kingston, L. L. Samuel, 850*l.* to 400*l.*

St. Andrew's, H. Quallo, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Catherine, J. Ryley, 350*l.* to 400*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Thomas, G. B. Pilliner, 350*l.*; personal 150*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Portland, W. F. Langley, 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Westmoreland, C. P. Huggins, 350*l.*; personal, 10*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Elizabeth's, F. E. Cole, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 180*l.* travelling allowance.

Clarendon, H. S. Fisher, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Ann's, J. S. Thomas, 350*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

St. Mary, C. M. Calder, 800*l.* to 350*l.*; 130*l.* travelling allowance.

Manchester, W. G. Clough, 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Trelawny, A. V. Kingdon, 350*l.*; personal 10*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

St. James, J. C. Humber, 350*l.*; 80*l.* travelling allowance.

Hanover, R. Lewis, 300*l.* to 350*l.*; 100*l.* travelling allowance.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Jamaica, Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D.

Assistant ditto, Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

Registrar of the Diocese, Thomas Hendrick.

Island Curates, at 840*l.* each. E. Nuttall, D.D.

(Bishop); C. F. Douet, D.D. (Assistant Bishop); H. H. Isaacs, M.A.; F. H. Sharpe;

J. L. Ramson, Archdeacon of Cornwall; J. S. Farquharson; J. G. Del Rio; E. A. Stewart;

G. W. Downer.

Curate, J. E. Miller, 175*l.*

Stipendiary Curate (at 300*l.* per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury), H. M. F. Macdermot.

Stipendiary Curate (paid wholly from the British Treasury), C. H. Davis, 50*l.*

There are also about 85 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Superintending Inspector of Schools and Inspector of Industrial Schools, T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., 700*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Inspectors of Schools, Geo. Hicks, 250*l.*, and 200*l.* travelling allowance; J. R. Williams, 200*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance; J. D. Kerrich, 150*l.*

and 150*l.* travelling allowance; A. E. Lockyer, 150*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; A. Young, 150*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; F. E. Reed, 150*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance; R. B. Strickland, 150*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance;

C. M. Martin, 150*l.*, and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

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Senior Clerk, E. A. Andrews, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
2nd Clerk, E. N. Romney, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Assistant Clerks, W. E. B. Sinclair, 80*l.* to 100*l.*;
 A. E. Shirley, 80*l.* to 100*l.*; W. L. Delfosse,
 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Female Training College.

Principal, Miss A. C. Johnson, 250*l.*, with board and quarters.
1st Assistant Teacher, Miss M. J. Lewis, 70*l.*, with board and quarters.
2nd Assistant Teacher, Miss M. Walter, 50*l.*, with board and lodging.
3rd Assistant Teacher, Miss H. P. Guy, 40*l.*, with board and lodging.
4th Assistant and Mistress of Practising School, Miss L. Ottey (acting), 40*l.*, with board and quarters.
Medical Officer, J. Cargill, 30*l.*
Secretary, Board Visitors, E. A. Andrews, 35*l.*

Industrial School for Boys (Hope).

Master in Charge, A. J. Hopwood.

Industrial School for Girls (Shortwood).

Superintendent, Miss A. C. Johnson.
Matron, Mrs. Wingrave (acting), 100*l.*

Board of Education.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman ex officio.
Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*.
Right Revs. C. Gordon, G. H. Hanna; *Revs.* W. Gillies, T. M. Geddes, W. Pratt, M.A.; W. Simms, M.A.; *Dr.* J. Ogilvie, *Hons.* W. Ewen, J. Pringle; *Messrs.* J. V. Calder and A. L. Walcott.
Secretary, J. D. Kerrich, B.A., 75*l.*

Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor.

Chairman, Hon. John Pringle.
Members, Hon. H. R. Phipon Schooles, Hon. J. T. Palache, Wellesley Bourke, J. C. Macglashan, S. Soutar, Hon. George Stiebel, J. T. Wigham.
Secretary, Robert Johnstone, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Schools Commission.

Chairman, Most. Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica.
Vice-Chairman, J. C. Macglashan.
Members, *Right Rev.* C. F. Douet; Hon. Thos. Capper; *Rev.* W. Gillies, Hon. S. C. Burke, and R. B. Braham.
Secretary, Robert Johnstone, 50*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

United States, Q. O. Eckford, Kingston.
Spain, S. E. Pieterz (acting).
Denmark, S. Soutar.
Venezuela, J. Duff.
Austria and Germany, Wm. Schiller.
Belgium, S. E. Pieterz.
Netherlands, "
St. Domingo, J. B. Sorapura.
Haiti, B. C. Carvalho, con.-gen., J. R. C. Chenet.

Sweden and Norway, S. Soutar.

Ecuador, J. Gall.

Chili, "

Peru, A. Le Cordova.

Costa Rica, W. P. Forwood.

Salvador, J. J. G. Lewis.

Colombia, W. P. Forwood.

Guatemala, G. C. H. Lewis.

Honduras, J. de Cordova (Consul-General).

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.

Spain, S. E. Pieterz, V.C., Kingston.

France, C. A. Malabre, V.C., Kingston.

Spain, G. L. P. Corinaldi, V.C., Montego Bay;
 A. A. Lindo, Port Antonio; C. A. Nunes, Falmouth.

Sweden and Norway, C. A. Nunes, Falmouth;
 Z. Jones, V.C., Sav. la Mar; W. G. Price, V.C., Milk River.

United States, S. H. Wright, C.A., Kingston; C. A. Nunes, C.A., Falmouth; G. L. P. Corinaldi, C.A., Montego Bay; R. W. Harris, C.A., St. Ann's Bay; C. S. Farquharson, C.A., Sav. la Mar; D. S. Gideon, C.A., Pt. Antonio; A. A. Green, C.A., Milk River; L. D. Baker, junior, C.A., Port Morant; J. Lyon, C.A., Pt. Maria; D. H. Mendez, C.A., Old Harbour; C. M. Farquharson, Black River.
Venezuela, S. Soutar, V.C., Kingston.

Officers, Military, Naval, &c.

Major-General, H. J. Hallows, C.B.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major G. F. A. Norton, R.A.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Col. L. F. Brown, R.E.
Naval Officer in charge, Commodore T. S. Jackson.
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, &c., W. Tarre.
Naval Dep. Med. Insp. Gen., T. S. Burnett.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. C. S. Salmon.
District Paymaster, Col. Potter.

LABUAN.

(See Map, page 285.)

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat., and 115° 15' E. long. Its area is 30.23 square miles. It is distant from the coast at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The average annual rainfall is about 14 inches, and the thermometer ranges from 71° to 92°.

The island, then uninhabited was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island. Hitherto the companies formed to develop these coal resources

have not met with great success, but in 1893, the Central Borneo Company was re-constructed under the name of the New Central Borneo Company. The mines are now progressing more favourably, and a tramway of 8 miles in length between the mines and the wharf at Port Victoria has been completed and is connected with another line leading to the oil springs.

The Company has completed several buildings both in Victoria and at Coal Point, and possesses a steam collier of 1,500 tons, which carries coal to Manila and Singapore. On the 31st of December last the Company's local establishment consisted of 6 Europeans and 1,500 coolies.

Labuan has a fine port (Victoria Harbour), perfectly safe, and easy of access. Vessels drawing 16 feet can go alongside the jetties to coal. It is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago, such as sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta-percha, indiarubber, rattans, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore. Cattle and goats are reared, and 2,000 acres are estimated as under cultivation.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is exported to Singapore. There is no bank or savings bank. The currency is Mexican dollars and copper cents, which are legal tender under Order in Council of 25th March, 1887.

The inhabitants are chiefly Malays from Borneo, and Chinese, the latter being mostly petty traders.

A school and a free hospital are aided by government grants, but there are no Government schools, and education is not compulsory.

The Government is administered by a Governor who, under the Letters Patent of 16th November, 1889, alone makes ordinances, there being no legislative council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the Colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony. At the end of 1889 it was arranged that the Governor of the territory of the British North Borneo Company should be appointed Governor of Labuan.

A railway has been made 2-feet 5-inch gauge, and of about 8 miles in length, from Victoria Harbour to the coal mines at Coal Point, where it will join the existing line which connects the mines with the wharf at Coal Point. The railway is the property of the New Central Borneo Company.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has connected Singapore and Hong Kong by cable *via* Labuan. The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Singapore.

Steamers go about once in ten days to Singapore, and also to North Borneo and Sulu. The Sarawak Government steamer runs about once a fortnight between Kuching and Labuan. Most of the vessels calling at Labuan are engaged in the North Borneo trade, and ply regularly between the ports of that State, Singapore, and Hong Kong, making Labuan a port of call. The Colony has joined the Postal Union. The postage to Singapore is: letters 10 cents, newspapers 1 cent; and to England 10 cents and 1 cent respectively.

The chief sources of revenue are the farming of licences to sell tobacco, spirits, opium (retail), and fish.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1884	\$ 22,946	\$ 21,079	46,716	47,918
1885	21,555	22,028	44,253	47,879
1886	17,591	19,945	44,578	52,278
1887	20,005	20,167	49,738	62,726
1888	18,893	18,829	70,121	74,936
1889	20,510	18,873	113,479	126,745
1890	22,667	25,745	102,178	114,750
1891	41,520	29,970	113,722	124,184
1892	40,287	82,674	106,690	115,455
1893	39,734	86,129	93,588	109,142
1894	36,962	45,464	92,539	114,036

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1884	\$ 7,460	\$ 185,588	\$ 214,322	\$ 407,370
1885	2,800	210,311	196,487	409,598
1886	Nil	193,101	189,850	382,951
1887	—	164,971	205,780	370,751
1888	—	116,612	241,342	357,954
1889	—	166,442	132,904	299,346
1890	—	337,376	—	337,376
1891	—	363,022	—	363,022
1892	—	565,772	—	565,772
1893	—	518,414	—	518,414
1894	—	852,880	—	852,880

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1884	\$ —	\$ 231,851	\$ 179,704	\$ 411,555
1885	—	227,773	158,316	386,089
1886	—	223,022	180,286	403,308
1887	—	216,042	201,509	417,551
1888	—	178,204	241,342	419,546
1889	—	187,208	191,131	378,339
1890	—	207,898	—	207,898
1891	—	265,107	—	265,107
1892	—	365,556	—	365,556
1893	—	247,399	—	247,399
1894	—	482,820	—	482,820

Population.

Census of 1881, 5,995, of whom 47 were Europeans.
Census of 1891, 5,853, of whom 28 were Europeans.

Governors.

- 1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
- 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
- 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
- 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
- 1861 T. F. Callaghan.
- 1866 Hugh Low (acting), (afterwards Sir H. Low).
- 1867 Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
- 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
- 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.
- 1879 Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
- 1881 P. Leys (acting).
- 1888 A. S. Hamilton (acting).
- 1890 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.
- 1891 Leicester Paul Beaufort (acting).
- 1892 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G.
- 1895 Leicester Paul Beaufort.

Governor.

Leicester Paul Beaufort (In conjunction with governorship of North Borneo, see pp. 291, etc.)

Establishment, 1894.

Resident, W. R. Flint.

Acting Police Magistrate, R. V. K. Applin.

Postmaster and Chief Constable, H. Holkar.

Clerk, W. Boyd.

Medical Officer, R. E. Adamson, M.B., C.M.

LAGOS.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos is situated on the Bight of Benin, and is comprised within 2° and 6° east longitude. Its sphere of influence extends to the 9th parallel of north latitude, embracing the whole of the Yoruba country.

The Colony itself, consists of the coast line from the boundary of the French Protectorate of the kingdom of Porto Novo (the river Ajarra) on the west, to Aboto on the Mahin Beach on the east, and includes Badagry, Lagos Island (the capital of the Colony), Ebute Metta, and Iddo Island, Ikorodu, Ejirin, and Epe, with Palma, Leckie, and the Mahin Beach.

Ikorodu is the latest acquisition to the Colony (ceded August, 1894), and the Jebu strip on the north bank of the lagoon now extends from Orichi on the Ogun River, in a direct line half a mile to the north of the village of Majoda, situated on the road between Epe and Jebu Ode, and from thence proceeding due east to the Oshun River. By this acquisition the Colony commands all the main routes to the Interior.

The Protectorate comprises the kingdoms of Pokra, Okeodan, Ilaro, Addo, and Igbesa, with the Awori Country, Jebu Remo (1894), Mahin, Ogbo and Jakri, up to the right bank of the Benin River on the east, where it adjoins the territory of the Niger Coast Protectorate.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into the central, the western, the north-western, the eastern, and the north-eastern districts, with district commissioners stationed respectively at Lagos, Badagry, Ikorodu, Leckie, and Epe. In the Hinterland, resident officers are stationed at Ibadan, Jebu Ode, Shagamu, and at Odu Otin. There is also a superintendent of native affairs at Abeokuta.

Lagos Island has an area of 8½ square miles, and the whole Colony and Protectorate probably includes about 1,500 square miles.

The port is 4,279 miles from Liverpool, 1,203 miles from Freetown, 815 miles from Cape Coast, and 232 miles from Brass.

History.

The King of Lagos (Kosoko), having refused to co-operate in putting down the slave trade, was expelled by a British force in 1851, and his cousin Akitoye placed on the throne, by whom a treaty

was concluded under which he bound himself to put down the slave trade. A Consul was appointed, but the treaty was not fully adhered to by Akitoye's son and successor, King Docemo, who was induced on the 6th of August, 1861, to cede his possessions to the British Crown, in consideration of a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, which he continued to draw until his death in 1885.

The territories were erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent dated the 18th of March, 1868.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but being subject to the Governor-in-Chief, at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, Lagos became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By further letters patent dated 18th January, 1886, the whole of these territories were separated from the Gold Coast Colony, and erected into a separate Colony.

The original British settlements were Lagos Island and Iddo Island. In 1862, Palma and Leckie became British, and in 1863 Badagry was ceded by its chiefs. In 1879 the kingdom of Ketonu, lying to the south and east of the Denham waters, was, at the request of the king and chiefs, included in the protectorate, and in 1883 the kingdom of Appa, lying east of Ketonu, was also brought under British jurisdiction. On the east also the protectorate was, in 1885, extended as far as the Benin River, by the inclusion of part of the kingdom of Mahin, and of the Ogbo and Jakri territories.

In 1890, Ketonu was exchanged with the French Government for the kingdom of Pokra, lying between Porto Novo and Badagry.

An expedition was sent against the Jebus in May, 1892, which resulted in the military occupation and eventual inclusion into the Colony of a portion of their country, and in the opening of a most important trade route to the interior.

Constitution.

The Government is conducted by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The latter includes four nominated unofficial members. The law consists entirely of local ordinances and Orders in Council, with such English Acts as are of general application.

The Colony is associated with Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast Colony in contributing towards the salary of the Bishop of Sierra Leone and towards the subsidy paid for telegraph maintenance. It also contributes towards the total cost of the audit of the accounts of the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Industry.

There are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths and mats, boat and canoe building, and brickmaking. A saw mill has recently been established, and native builders, carpenters, and blacksmiths do fair work.

Fishing is extensively pursued in the inland waters, the fish being dried and sent into the interior.

Lagos was formerly one of the chief entrepôts for the export of slaves. It possesses a good harbour, which forms the only safe port along 1,000 miles of coast. It has unrivalled water communication with the interior by means of a network of

lagoons and creeks. A very extensive trade has therefore grown up, amounting, in 1893, to over a million and a half sterling. There is a large transit trade with Porto Novo and the leeward coast, as well as with the interior. The principal exports are palm oil and kernels, cotton goods, rubber, country cloths, rum, geneva, specie, and tobacco. The chief imports are cotton goods, spirits, tobacco, and hardware, nearly the whole trade being with England and Germany, some exports going, however, to Brazil and France. The quantities and values of the principal exports during 1894 were palm kernels, 53,533 tons, value 440,066*l.*; palm oil, 3,393,533 gals., value 187,928*l.*; cotton goods, value 33,394*l.*; country cloths, value 7,181*l.*; rum, 208,740 gals., value 8,685*l.*; geneva, 30,825 gals., value 2,176*l.*; specie, 87,287*l.*; tobacco, 350,140 lbs., value 7,615*l.*; rubber, 5,867 lbs., value 324*l.*

Chief Towns.

Lagos town has now about 33,000 inhabitants, and is the largest town on the whole West African coast. Epe is probably the largest town in the Colony outside Lagos, population about 6,000. The next largest towns are Badagry, with a population of 4,022, Leckie, and Ikorodu.

Currency and Banking.

By Ordinance No. 2 of 1880, the legal tender currency, and that generally in use, is British sterling, with some Spanish, American, and French gold coins. Cowries (80= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), are still occasionally employed for small transactions. Accounts are usually kept in sterling, but occasionally still in gallons of palm oil, or in cowries by the smaller native traders. A Government savings bank was established on the 1st January, 1887, under the management of the Colonial Treasurer, and on 31st December, 1894, held deposits amounting to 7,681*l.* 8*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

During 1891 a branch of the African Banking Company was established at Lagos, which has since been merged in a company named The Bank of British West Africa.

Means of Communication.

There are no railways or internal telegraphs, but Lagos Island is now in telegraphic communication with the Congo, South Africa, Bonny and Brass, the Gold Coast, and Europe, and *via* Accra, with the Gaboon, Loanda, Kotonu, and Porto Novo. There is also a weekly mail service to and from these places, and communication about once a month with Hamburg. With Brazil and the United States there is frequent communication by sailing vessels. The internal communication is chiefly by water, along the network of lagoons. There is telephonic communication between the various government offices.

Rates of Postage.

Letters	News- papers
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	per 4 ozs.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.

Within the Colony
To the United Kingdom and
Postal Union countries

(Parcels to and from England, 9d. per lb.)

Parcels to and from British Colonies in West Africa, 6d. per lb.

Money Orders are issued at a commission of 2*d.* for every 10*s.*, or portion of 10*s.*, for sums not exceeding 20*l.* For sums above 20*l.* commission is charged at the rate of 5 per cent.

In 1894—95,680 letters, 3,209 postcards, 82,989 book packets, samples, and circulars, and 2,178 parcels were dealt with in the Lagos Post Office. The value of money orders sent from Lagos was 8,689*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; received in Lagos, 4,493*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Education.

There are no Government schools, but a system of Government inspection and examination has been introduced under the supervision of an Education Board and a Local Inspector of Schools, under which grants were made during the past year to the schools of the various Christian denominations amounting in all to 1,322*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; about 3,315 children are on the school rolls. Fees are charged, and education is not compulsory. The Mohammedans, who are much on the increase, maintain their own schools, where Arabic is taught, but have not responded to offers of Government assistance.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The mean temperature is 81°, the extreme range being from 68° to 91°. The rainy season extends from May to October, a lull occurring generally in July and August. The annual rainfall is about 70 inches.

The native inhabitants are mainly of the negro race; about one-fourth of them speak English. There are about 200 persons of European birth in the Colony.

Defence.

There is an armed force of Houssa constabulary of 731 men, and a civil police numbering 224. Both forces are armed with Snider rifles.

Year.	FINANCE.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	63,505	40,314	860,162	432,950
1886	53,505	55,383	358,931	448,392
1887	51,346	78,610	375,667	518,648
1888	57,058	60,840	372,774	525,857
1889	57,633	57,488	368,632	505,517
1890	56,341	63,701	385,746	541,184
1891	78,625	66,388	442,646	597,645
1892	68,421	86,513	506,392	679,354
1893	115,317	101,251	526,032	694,840
1894	137,017	124,829	560,983	757,701

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	292,533	4,057	246,974	542,564
1886	222,883	4,707	130,241	357,831
1887	264,275	6,785	144,283	415,343
1888	291,563	10,348	140,152	442,063
1889	307,045	7,971	149,242	464,259
1890	336,714	7,674	156,440	500,828
1891	435,388	6,879	165,452	607,719
1892	323,565	13,782	184,694	522,041
1893	525,287	25,749	197,991	749,027
1894	486,896	28,157	229,508	744,561

Exports.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where £	Total. £
1885	194,607	14,392	405,182	614,181
1886	808,896	16,927	213,157	538,980
1887	235,622	7,570	284,277	491,469
1888	167,807	7,817	332,613	508,237
1889	152,897	10,651	294,100	547,649
1890	210,141	18,990	366,062	595,193
1891	885,822	18,043	413,778	717,643
1892	212,513	25,342	339,228	577,083
1893	327,613	20,472	488,210	836,295
1894	302,018	14,876	504,788	821,682

(Total Customs revenue 1894, 119,794*l.*)**Administrators of Lagos.**

1861. H. S. Freeman (Governor).	
1864. J. Hawley Glover, R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).	
1866. Admiral C. G. E. Patey.	Subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.
1870. W. H. Simpson.	
1871. J. Hawley Glover, R.N.	
1872. George Berkeley.	Subject to the Governor, Gold Coast.
1874. Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A.	
1874. Capt. C. C. Lees (Lt.-Gov.)	
1880. W. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. (Lt.-Gov.)	
1886. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator).	
1887. C. A. Moloney, C.M.G. (Governor).	
1889. George C. Denton (acting).	
1890. Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (Governor).	
1890. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).	
1891. G. T. Carter, C.M.G. (Governor).	
1893. George C. Denton, C.M.G. (acting).	
1893. Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (Governor).	

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Treasurer.

Legislative Council.

<i>The Governor, President.</i>	Official members.
<i>The Chief Justice.</i>	
<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	
<i>The Queen's Advocate.</i>	
<i>The Treasurer.</i>	
Charles Joseph George, Esq.	Unofficial members.
C. T. Mullins, Esq.	
J. J. Thomas, Esq.	
G. W. Neville, Esq.	

Civil Establishment.*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.*, and 500*l.* table allowance.*
A.D.C., Lieut., A.O.C. Scott.
*Clerk, C. J. P. Boyle, 80*l.* to 100*l.**
*Steward, H. Raleigh, 50*l.**

Secretariat.

*Colonial Secretary, G. C. Denton, C.M.G., 800*l.* to 1,000*l.**
*Asst. Col. Sec., G. B. Haddon-Smith, 400*l.* to 500*l.**
*Chief Clerk, F. S. Wigley, 250*l.* to 300*l.**

* All European officers on the Civil Establishment are entitled to free furnished quarters or an allowance in lieu.

*First Class Clerk, F. S. Pinkett, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*Despatch Clerk, S. J. da Souza, 100*l.* to 150*l.**
*Clerks, T. M. Williams, 100*l.*, J. C. Merriman, 75*l.* to 90*l.*, S. M. Raffel, 48*l.* to 60*l.*, E. J. Martins, 36*l.* to 48*l.**
*Head Printer, J. S. George, 125*l.* to 150*l.**
*Assistant ditto, H. A. Phillips, 60*l.* to 80*l.**

Queen's Advocate Department.

*Queen's Advocate, G. Stallard, 700*l.**
*Clerks, E. S. Roper, 60*l.* to 70*l.*, G. W. Meadows, 36*l.**

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, G. Stallard.
*Registrar, C. R. Cole, 150*l.* to 175*l.**
*Clerks, D. Akitoye, 60*l.* to 75*l.*, C. Robbin, 40*l.* to 50*l.*, P. G. da Silva, 24*l.**

Treasury.

*Treasurer, C. H. H. Moseley, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
*Chief Clerk, H. A. Caulerick, 250*l.**
*1st Clerk, A. J. Nicol, 150*l.* to 175*l.**
*Clerks, C. J. Porter, 100*l.* to 125*l.*, M. E. Craig, 75*l.* to 100*l.*, J. E. Smith, 36*l.* to 46*l.*, M. J. Porter, 24*l.**

Customs.

*Collector, Shipping Master, Registrar of Shipping, and Receiver of Wrecks, E. A. Lovell, 400*l.* to 500*l.**
*Assistant Collector, R. R. Gace, 300*l.* to 350*l.**
*Chief Clerk, G. Smith, 200*l.* to 250*l.**
*Clerks, J. T. Leigh, 150*l.* to 175*l.*, E. H. Obafemi, 100*l.* to 125*l.*, G. N. Martins, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, J. A. Williams, 50*l.* to 60*l.**
*Queen's Warehouse Keeper, S. F. Leigh, 75*l.* to 100*l.**
*Assistant Warehouse Keepers, A. S. Johnson, A. H. Bailey, 50*l.* to 60*l.**
*Receiving Officer, J. M. Johnson, 75*l.* to 90*l.**
*Chief Examining Officer, J. S. Taylor, 150*l.* to 200*l.**
*1st ditto L. W. W. Decker, 75*l.* to 90*l.**
*Examining Officers, E. G. Vincent, J. C. Foresythe, 60*l.* to 80*l.**
*Assistant Examining Officers, T. Monote, 50*l.* to 62*l.*, G. A. Shyllon, B. B. Smith, J. S. Johnson, H. Libert, J. O. Turner, J. A. Motajo, A. C. Macaulay, 50*l.* to 60*l.**
*Outdoor Officers, D. Sasegbon, S. T. Williams, M. A. Thomas, A. J. Cole, J. H. G. Willoughby, S. D. T. Shaw, 30*l.* to 40*l.**

Judicial Department.

*Chief Justice, T. C. Rayner, 1,200*l.**
*Police Magistrate, F. Rohrweger, 350*l.* to 400*l.**
*District Commissioners, E. Nundy, 400*l.* to 500*l.*; M. R. Menendez, Ed. de L. Collinson, R. W. Hamilton, W. G. Ambrose, 350*l.* to 400*l.**
*Chief Registrar, J. A. Payne, 200*l.*, and fees, and personal allowance of 100*l.**
*Deputy Registrars, J. H. S. Robbin, 75*l.* to 100*l.*; J. B. Buko, J. Leigh, A. W. Allen, E. J. Ojilebo, 50*l.* to 60*l.**
*Assistant Deputy Registrar, O. H. Williams, 50*l.* to 60*l.**
*Chief Interpreter, T. W. Johnson, 100*l.*, and personal allowance of 12*l.**
*Clerk to Chief Justice, G. H. Morgan, 45*l.* to 50*l.**
*Messenger, W. A. West, 24*l.*, and personal allowance of 20*l.**
*Bailiffs, J. Dawodu, 40*l.*, and fees, T. R. Davies, 25*l.*, and fees.*

Political Department.

Resident of Ibadan, R. L. Bower, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
Travelling Commissioners, J. H. Ewart, T. M. Haw-
 tayne, 500*l.* to 600*l.**
Superintendent of Native Affairs, E. R. Bickersteth,
 120*l.**
Clerk, A. L. Hethersett, 150*l.*

*Constabulary.**Houssa Force.*

Inspector General, Major E. Stanley, 600*l.* to 700*l.**
Inspectors, W. R. Higginson, 400*l.*, and personal
 allowance of 50*l.*, R. E. D. Campbell, W. R.
 Reeve-Tucker, 400*l.**
Adjutant, 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem.*
Assistant Inspectors, P. Moir-Byres, C. G. Gordon,
 L. E. H. Humfrey, H. V. J. McC. Neal, J. H.
 Mugliston, J. E. Cochrane, L. N. Blackwell,
 E. L. Cowie, L. J. Shaw, C. C. Hook, E. E.
 Johnstone 300*l.* to 350*l.**
Paymaster, W. R. Harding, 250*l.**
Quartermaster, J. T. George, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Clerks, T. A. Adu, 80*l.* to 100*l.*, D. M. Savage, 50*l.*
 to 75*l.*, E. A. Martins, 30*l.* to 40*l.*

Civil Police.

Chief Commissioner, Capt. J. D. Hamilton.
Assistant Commissioner, J. F. Carroll, (one vacancy).
Superintendent, A. Pratt, 200*l.**
Assistant ditto, F. C. Green, 120*l.*, H. A. Wil-
 loughby, 80*l.* to 100*l.**
Clerk, E. S. Willoughby, 50*l.*

Prison.

Sheriff, The Inspector-General, 50*l.*, and fees.
Keeper of Prison, G. H. Easton, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Chief Warder, E. H. Oke, 75*l.* to 100*l.*

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon and Health Officer, J. W. Rowland,
 M.D., 700*l.*, and boat allowance 100*l.**
Senior Assistant Surgeon, P. G. McReddie, 400*l.* to
 500*l.**
Assistant Surgeons, F. G. Hopkins, P. M. Dwyer,
 and W. Peach Hay, 350*l.* to 400*l.*, O. Johnson,
 275*l.*, C. J. Lumpkin, 250*l.**
Dispenser, A. E. Phillips, 60*l.* to 100*l.*
Assistant ditto, W. A. Cole, 48*l.* to 60*l.*
Dispenser, Ereko, E. J. Leigh, 48*l.* to 60*l.*
Clerks, G. Taylor, 75*l.*, S. M. Davies, 36*l.*, G. C.
 Cole, 24*l.*
Inspector of Nuisances, W. F. Lumpkin, 150*l.**

Public Works Department.

Director, A. Brebner, 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*
Surveyor, F. Anderson, 600*l.**
Assistant Surveyor, J. A. Rowse, 350*l.* to 400*l.**
Bookkeeper, R. J. Nettlehip, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Foremen of Works, G. C. Thomas, 325*l.*, G. R.
 Powrie, J. F. Thomas, C. W. Browne, W.
 Randall, J. E. Bly, F. C. Francis, Ed. Vaughan,
 F. J. Green, 250*l.* to 300*l.**
Assistant ditto, D. A. Glouster, 72*l.**
Surveyor of Crown Lands, H. S. H. Macaulay,
 150*l.**
Clerks, H. W. Taylor, 100*l.*, F. G. Martins, 80*l.* to
 100*l.*, N. A. Williams, 60*l.*, R. S. Williams, 60*l.*
 to 80*l.*, D. N. Leigh, 40*l.*; A. Sawyer, S. J.
 Coker, 24*l.*

* Forage allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

(c)

Audit Office.

Local Auditor, F. W. Marshal, 400*l.*
Clerk, P. J. Martins, 110*l.* to 150*l.*

Harbour.

Harbour Master, W. C. Speeding, 400*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. Lane, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerks, D. J. Martins, 57*l.*, J. E. Cole, 48*l.*
Signalman, S. R. Taylor, 60*l.*
Lighthouse Keepers, J. E. Goodwill, 50*l.*, J.
 Jarret, 40*l.*

Government Vessels.

Master, Padgett Jones, 400*l.*
Engineers, A. C. Stuart, 350*l.*, and 50*l.* personal
 allowance, S. K. Hayward, 350*l.*
Engine Drivers, M. Z. Turner, 150*l.*, E. C. Taiwo,
 80*l.*
Quartermasters, F. A. Davies, W. H. Randall, T.
 Williams, 48*l.*
Boatswain, A. A. Smith, 60*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster, G. J. Cole, 250*l.*
Clerks, A. T. Coker, 80*l.*, V. Williams, 52*l.*, J. B.
 Coker, J. T. Pratt, D. O. Beecroft, 42*l.*, G. M.
 John, 24*l.*, P. P. Williams, 18*l.*

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools, H. Carr, 200*l.* to 250*l.**

Botanical Station.

Curator, H. Millen, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
Assistants, F. G. R. Leigh, T. R. Dawodu, 75*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

German Consul, Herr E. Schmidt.
Congo Independent State, G. W. Neville, Consular
 Agent.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Leeward Islands, so called in contrast to the Windward Islands, which are most exposed to the N.E. Trade, the prevailing wind in the West Indies, form the most northerly group of the Lesser Antilles, the whole of which were included among the Windward Islands as the term was used by the Spaniards. Some of them belong to Denmark (part of Virgin Islands), Holland, (St. Eustatius, Saba, a part of St. Martin), and France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin). The English Leeward Islands (except Sombroero, see page 289), comprising the Presidencies of Antigua, with its dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Nevis, including Anguilla, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The total area of the Colony is 704 square miles, about the size of the county of Surrey, and its population about 127,723.

* Forage allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

History.

The Islands were discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1493, and became British during the 17th century. Particulars of their subsequent history will be found in the separate articles, but it may here be mentioned, that with the exception of Dominica they have been from the first associated politically as well as geographically. They were all colonised from St. Kitts as centre, all included in the Carlisle grant, and possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave amelioration Act, which was allowed; a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4½ per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1837 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871, the passing of which was largely due to the energy and activity of Sir Benjamin Pine, is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands. The Colonies of St. Kitts and Nevis, with Anguilla and their respective dependencies, were united into one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

Climate.

The climate of the islands varies, but is usually dry and fairly healthy. Antigua is subject to drought, and has an average rainfall of about 46 inches; St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat have average rainfalls of from 50 to 60 inches; the rainfall of Dominica averages about 120 inches. The mean temperature is about 80°, with but a slight range. The Virgin Islands are cooler, but more subject to hurricanes. The hot season is from May to October; the rainy season from August to December.

Constitution.

By "The Leeward Islands Act, 1871," one Executive and one Legislative Council, under one Governor, were constituted for the six (now five) presidencies. As reconstituted by the Federal Act No. 15 of 1882, the Legislative Council now consists of ten elective and ten non-elective members. Four elective members are chosen by the elective members of the Island Council of Antigua, two by those of the Legislative Assembly of Dominica, and four by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of St. Kitts and Nevis. They must be and continue members of their respective island councils. The non-elective members appointed by the Queen are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, and the Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis, with five unofficial members, one from each of the island councils, and another member of one of them who acts as President.

The Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act, such as matters of property, mercantile and criminal law, the law relating to status, procedure in maintenance of a general police force and a common convict establishment, quarantine, postal and telegraph affairs, currency, audit, weights and measures, education and the care of lunatics, all matters relating to immigration, and its own constitution and procedure. Any island legislature is, in addition competent to declare other matters to be within the competency of the general legislature. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the general legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

The Council meets once a year, at a place notified by proclamation (usually at St. John, Antigua), and no Council lasts more than three years. The session usually lasts from two to four weeks.

The expenses of the federal establishments are voted by the Council, and apportioned among the Presidencies, Antigua bearing five-sixteenths, Dominica three-sixteenths, Montserrat one-sixteenth, St. Kitts and Nevis three-eighths, and the Virgin Islands one-sixteenth.

The Council has power to alter its constitution by an ordinary Act, to be reserved for the Queen's pleasure, and the Queen has power at any time to include any other West Indian Island in the federation, upon joint addresses from both Councils.

Currency and Banking.

The usual currency is British silver, a few British and United States gold coins being occasionally met with. In addition to these, the gold doubloons are legal tender. The Colonial Bank has a branch in Antigua, one in St. Kitts, and one in Dominica. In the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Nevis, there are no banks. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate in Antigua (£3,500*l.*), and St. Kitt's (£14,000*l.*), and those of the Danish Bank of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

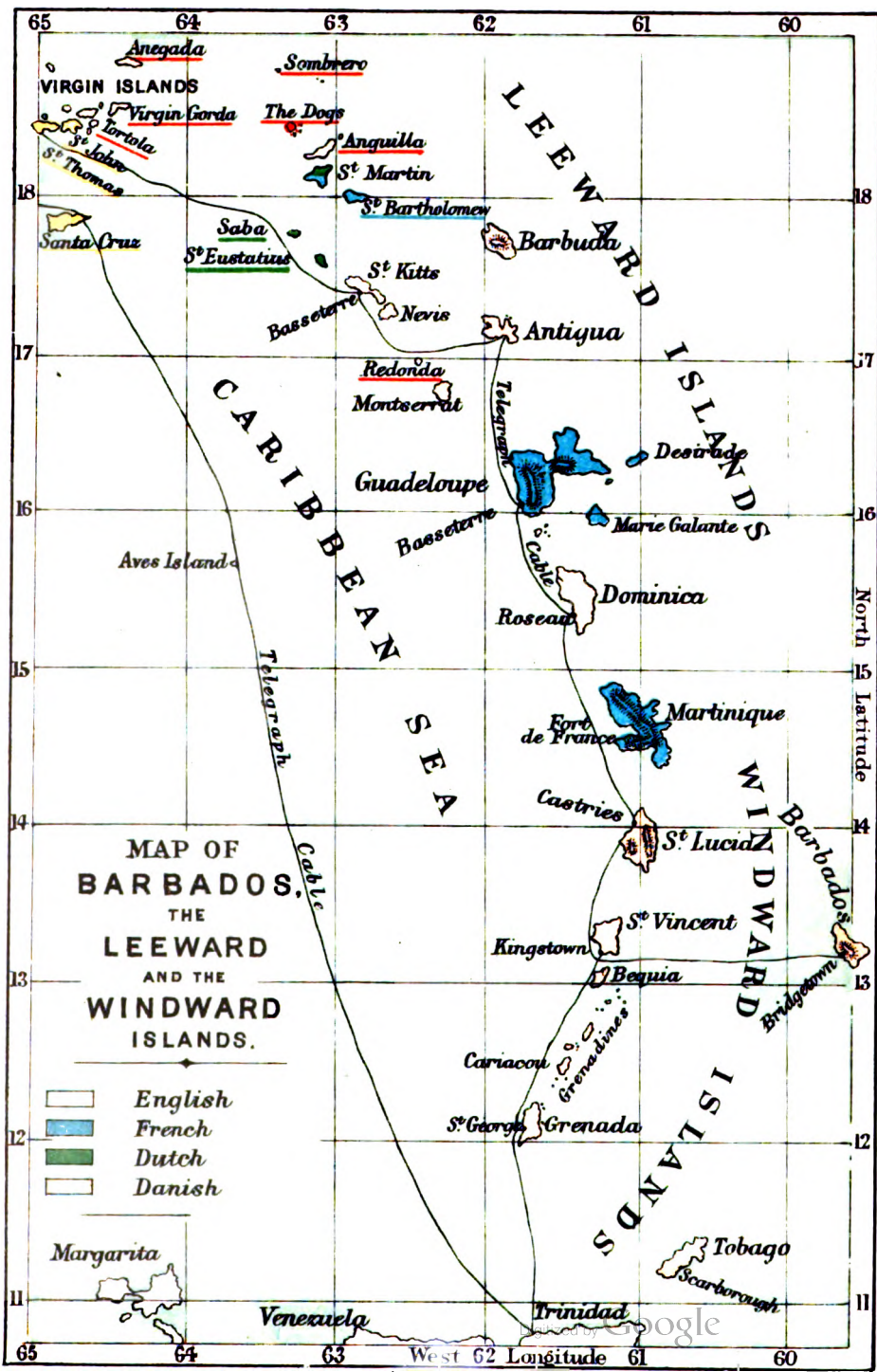
There is no limit to silver as a legal tender.

Government savings banks have been established in all the Presidencies except the Virgin Islands.

Total deposits on 31st December, 1894.			No. of Depositors on 31st Decem- ber, 1894.
	£		
Antigua ...	41,952		1,833
St. Kitts, Nevis ...	10,688		481
Dominica ...	4,334		259
Montserrat ...	2,791		126

Means of Communication.

Mail communication exists between England and the Southern Islands, including Trinidad, and with the Northern Islands and Jamaica, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Also to the same islands, as far as Trinidad, and to the United States of America, once a fortnight, by the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Line. The Royal Mail Company also runs a steamer on regular days in each week, connecting the various islands of the group, under a contract with the Colonial Govern-



ment. Intermediate mails are also made up for the above places by the steamers of Messrs. Scrutton's Direct Line and others. The usual time occupied by the voyage from England to Antigua is about 14 days.

Two telegraph cables connect Dominica with St. Lucia and Martinique, and two St. Kitts with Antigua and St. Thomas; Antigua is also connected with Guadeloupe, and thence with the United States and Europe. The other islands are not in telegraphic communication by cable, the nearest cable station to the Virgin Islands being St. Thomas and St. Croix, and the nearest to Montserrat, Barbuda, and Redonda being Antigua and St. Kitts. There are no railways or internal telegraphs.

Postage.

The rates for external postage are those of the Postal Union (to England 2½d. per ½ oz.). Inland postal arrangements exist in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica, the rates being 1d. the ½ oz. within each of the islands.

General Statistics of the Leeward Islands.

Total population, census 1891, 127,723, being an increase of 4,958 on that of 1881.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1885	375,159	430,024	106,340	105,216
1886	376,754	396,232	115,502	107,471
1887	402,583	451,947	107,898	105,533
1888	405,193	509,627	105,445	115,817
1889	428,996	691,751	112,725	108,677
1890	437,885	498,284	119,358	114,198
1891	419,286	412,800	111,285	114,504
1892	462,610	555,003	131,472	131,744
1893	460,885	564,289	137,010	140,060
1894	450,853	464,929	147,357	156,182

Chief Towns.

The most important towns are St. John (Antigua), 10,000; Basseterre (St. Kitts), 7,000; and Roseau (Dominica), 4,500.

Defence.

There is no Imperial garrison.

In Antigua there is a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps consisting of 48 officers and men, and small Artillery Corps. In St. Kitts there was until 1888 a Horse Artillery Corps, and two troops of Cavalry, the strength of the former being 26 men, and of the latter 56, officers included.

There are numerous old forts, mostly dismantled and in ruins, situated round the coasts of the several islands.

Education.

The system of elementary education is denominational, the various denominations being Anglicans, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The schools established by these denominations receive grants in aid from the local revenues of each Presidency. School fees are charged, and the schools are required to receive all children applying for admission. Grants in aid are refused to superfluous or inefficient schools. There are about 125 aided schools, attended by 20,879 children. Grants of varying amount are

also made to grammar schools established in all the islands except the Virgin Islands. Provision is also being made for technical education.

List of Governors of the Leeward Islands from 1871.

- 1871 Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
- 1873 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (now Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.)
- 1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
- 1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
- 1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
- 1888 Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
The Administrator of Dominica.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Thomas D. Foote.
Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
Clerk, W. M. Gordon.

General Legislative Council.

Official Members.

H. Ogilvie Bennett, *President*.
The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

Antigua—

James Maginley.
J. J. Camacho.
J. F. Foote.
John Maguiley.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

Edward G. Todd.
J. R. Gould.
J. R. Manchester.
S. L. Horsford.

Dominica—

S. R. Pemberton.
W. Davies.

Non-Elective Members.

Antigua—

W. H. Field.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

James Burns.

Dominica—

Acton Don Lockhart.

Montserrat—

Henry Dyett.

Virgin Islands—

Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 754.

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- 1878 H. T. Irving, C.M.G. (now Sir H. T. Irving, K.C.M.G.)
- 1875 Sir George Berkeley, K.C.M.G.
- 1881 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
- 1884 Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
- 1885 Lord Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
- 1888 Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
The Administrator of Dominica.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
Thomas D. Foote.
Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
Clerk, W. M. Gordon.

General Legislative Council.

Official Members.

H. Ogilvie Bennett, *President*.
The Administrator of St. Kitts and Nevis.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

Antigua—

James Maginley.
J. J. Camacho.
J. F. Foote.
John Maguiley.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

Edward G. Todd.
J. R. Gould.
J. R. Manchester.
S. L. Horsford.

Dominica—

S. R. Pemberton.
W. Davies.

Non-Elective Members.

Antigua—

W. H. Field.

St. Kitts and Nevis—

James Burns.

Dominica—

Acton Don Lockhart.

Montserrat—

Henry Dyett.

Virgin Islands—

Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 756.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary and A.D.C.,
 800l.
Colonial Secretary, G. Melville, C.M.G., 800l.
Clerks, W. M. Gordon, 150l., E. Jarvis, 100l.,
 G. Nugent, 60l.
Auditor-General, L. J. Bertram, 600l.
Clerks to Auditor-General, D. S. McGregor, 150l. to
 200l. (vacant) 60l. to 80l.
Inspector of Schools, F. H. Watkins, 400l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Henry
 Wrenfordale, Knt., 1,500l.
1st Puisne Judge ditto, Thomas Baynes, 900l.
2nd ditto ditto, John M. Danavall, 800l.
Attorney-General, Oliver Smith, M.A., 700l.
Solicitor-General, Charles Halman Beard, 200l.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is situated in W. long. $61^{\circ} 45'$, and N. lat. $17^{\circ} 6'$. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 580), and Redonda (population 120) are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 miles is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces some salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing, exporting cattle to Antigua. It is one of the few islands where wild deer are still found. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in $25^{\circ} 6' N.$ lat., $61^{\circ} 35' W.$ long., 1 mile by ½ mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered 1865, now worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under license at 6d. per ton royalty. On an average 7,000 tons are annually exported to the United States, 90 men being employed.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. The island is in the main low lying and has no forests, and is liable to hurricanes, which occur principally in the month of August.

The rainfall for 1894 was 48.00 inches.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1845, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66l. derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200l. derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26l. Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111l., or one acre of land and building value 222l., or tenancy paying not less than 88l. per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 316 voters registered for the whole island, 165 are registered for the City of St. John.

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years.

The chief productions are sugar and pine-apples, but much of the land has been allowed to become ruinous in the hands of the old planting families. There are 87 estates in cultivation, comprising 17,900 acres. St. John, the chief town, has a population of 10,000, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 49 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 1,017 and one steam vessel of 289 tons gross, chiefly engaged in coasting trade. The other towns are Falmouth and Parham.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	41,957	89,330	367,341	388,467
1886	47,451	41,055	364,991	380,641
1887	44,032	40,773	355,034	376,448
1888	40,722	46,160	347,245	366,489
1889	43,408	42,991	359,533	385,964
1890	46,334	45,685	396,934	420,614
1891	43,505	43,493	426,907	435,190
1892	52,550	50,372	491,473	523,269
1893	50,881	50,871	459,581	480,060
1894	53,933	55,755	487,712	501,886

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1884	76,506	27,235	65,758	169,499
1885	61,741	20,181	62,521	144,443
1886	63,627	18,288	49,711	131,626
1887	72,229	19,151	53,847	145,227
1888	72,708	22,930	62,154	157,792
1889	79,481	23,414	62,892	165,788
1890	91,958	19,064	65,297	176,311
1892	93,346	19,114	67,688	180,148
1893	89,217	16,079	73,636	178,931
1894	73,241	23,507	60,881	157,629

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1885	27,463	25,277	106,240	158,980
1886	20,910	23,490	115,285	159,685
1887	6,580	20,715	124,741	152,036
1888	18,636	33,101	147,224	199,685
1889	5,506	43,853	217,161	266,520

* New Customs and Excise laws were passed early in 1892.

Exports.

Year.	To P.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1890	9,626	23,087	181,094	213,807
1891	2,572	14,421	140,470	157,463
1892	2,765	40,531	196,551	238,847
1893	1,844	21,874	199,870	223,588
1894	1,857	40,264	128,102	170,223

The total Customs Revenue in 1894 was 28,680*l*.

Public Debt, 188,121*l*. (1894).

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total
1861	2,560	27,608	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964
1891	1,830	28,584	5,705	36,119

Crops.

	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Molasses. Punchons.	Rum. Punchons.
1885	14,080	6,059	20
1886	14,467	7,301	—
1887	16,142	7,950	—
1888	18,095	8,551	—
1889	17,660	8,842	—
1890	16,120	7,542	60
1891	10,908	5,077	—
1892	18,334	7,506	93
1893	14,589	5,585	—
1894	15,242	6,676	—

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
Thomas D. Foote.
Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
C. A. Shand.
James Maginley.
Edgar H. Lane.
Clerk, G. C. Faille.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:

H. O. Bennett, Pre-
sident.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
W. H. Whyham.
A. G. McHattie, M.D.
E. H. Lane.
W. H. Field.
Dr. W. H. Edwards.
C. Major.

Elected Members.

F. Holborow.
John Maginley.
J. Camacho.
M. W. White.
J. Harper.
M. Camacho.
Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 75*l*.
James Maginley.
G. J. Goodwin.
S. L. Athill.
D. N. Rannie.
J. F. Foote.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, 50*l*.
Clerk, G. C. Faille, 150*l*.
2nd Clerk in Local Audit Office, C. R. Rannie, 90*l*. to 120*l*.
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. D. Auchinleck, 500*l*., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.
Harbour Master, M. D. B. Eldridge, 300*l*.
First Landing Waiter, W. B. Davey, 150*l*.
Second " " E. G. M. Dupigny, 100*l*.
Third " " W. Thompson, 75*l*.
Fourth " " C. H. Chambers, 75*l*.
First Clerk, E. R. Jones, 150*l*.
Second Clerk, H. Humphreys, 100*l*.
Third Clerk and Cashier Savings Bank, A. C. K. Tibbits, 50*l*.
Accountant Savings Bank, A. E. Drinkwater, 50*l*.
Postmaster, Alfred E. Eldridge, 150*l*.
Clerk, A. C. Musgrave, 50*l*.; F. Humphrys, 50*l*.
Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c. Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350*l*. and 50*l*. horse allowance.
Secretary to the Board of Health J. Robertson, 50*l*.
Clerks to the Public Library, Miss Mercer, 55*l*.; Miss McDonald, 45*l*.
Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphrys, 350*l*., and 25*l*. as Chief Registrar, Supreme Court.
First Clerk, Registrar's Office, 150*l*.
Second ditto, R. H. K. Dyett, 60*l*., rising by 10*l*. to 100*l*.
Keeper of Common Gaol, T. F. Fisher, 200*l*.
District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400*l*.
C. G. Evelyn, 400*l*.
Inspector of Police, R. Thompson, 150*l*., and 35*l*. horse allowance.
Clerk of Police, J. E. Peters, 100*l*.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

400*l*.
A E. Edwards, F.R.C.S. Ed.,
M.R.C.S. Eng., 180*l*.
" " 2.—A. G. McHattie, F.R.C.S. Ed.,
M.R.C.S. Eng., 150*l*.
" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.
" " 4.—G. E. Piercez, M.D. Ed., 250*l*.
" " 5.—A. A. Mackie, M.B., C.M., 250*l*.
" " 6.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.
Resident Medical Officer, Holberton Institution, F. E. Forward, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Lon.
Government Analytical Chemist, F. Watts.

Clergy.

Anglican Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. 2,000*l*.
Bishop Coadjutor, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D.
Chaplain of Common Jail, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D., 50*l*.
Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. P. Fogarty.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, Frederick Melchertson.
Norway and Sweden, Frederick Melchertson.
France, William Dougall (Commercial Agent).
United States of America, J. Fox.
Portugal, John J. Camacho.
Netherlands, W. Percival.

*Civil Establishment.**Governor*, Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.*Private Secretary and A.D.C.*,
300*l*.*Colonial Secretary*, G. Melville, C.M.G., 800*l*.*Clerks*, W. M. Gordon, 150*l*., E. Jarvis, 100*l*.,
G. Nugent, 60*l*.*Auditor-General*, L. J. Bertram, 600*l*.*Clerks to Auditor-General*, D. S. McGregor, 150*l*. to
200*l*. (vacant) 60*l*. to 80*l*.*Inspector of Schools*, F. H. Watkins, 400*l*.*Judicial Establishment.**Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*, Sir Henry
Wrenfordsley, Knt., 1,500*l*.*1st Puisne Judge ditto*, Thomas Baynes, 900*l*.*2nd ditto, ditto*, John M. Danavall, 800*l*.*Attorney-General*, Oliver Smith, M.A., 700*l*.*Solicitor-General*, Charles Halman Beard, 200*l*.

ANTIGUA.

Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference, and its area is 108 square miles, about half the size of Middlesex.

The islands of Barbuda (population 580), and Redonda (population 120) are dependencies of Antigua. They have a total area of 62½ square miles. Barbuda lies about 25 miles due north of the main island, with an area of 62 miles is very flat, with a large lagoon on the west side, separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It was long owned by the Codrington family. It produces some salt and phosphates of lime, and is well adapted for cattle grazing, exporting cattle to Antigua. It is one of the few islands where wild deer are still found. Redonda, lying between Montserrat and Nevis, 25 miles S.W. of Antigua, in 25° 6' N. lat., 61° 35' W. long., 1 mile by ½ mile, 1,000 feet high, is valuable for its phosphate of alumina mines, discovered 1865, now worked by the Redonda Phosphate Company under license at 6*d*. per ton royalty. On an average 7,000 tons are annually exported to the United States, 90 men being employed.

Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. The island is in the main low lying and has no forests, and is liable to hurricanes, which occur principally in the month of August.

The rainfall for 1894 was 48·00 inches.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Auditor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1845, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66*l*. derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200*l*. derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26*l*. Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111*l*., or one acre of land and building value 222*l*., or tenancy paying not less than 88*l*. per annum

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 316 voters registered for the whole island, 165 are registered for the City of St. John.

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years.

The chief productions are sugar and pine-apples, but much of the land has been allowed to become ruinous in the hands of the old planting families. There are 87 estates in cultivation, comprising 17,900 acres. St. John, the chief town, has a population of 10,000, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, 49 sailing vessels registered, with a total tonnage of 1,017 and one steam vessel of 289 tons gross, chiefly engaged in coasting trade. The other towns are Falmouth and Parham.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	41,957	39,330	367,341	388,467
1886	47,451	41,055	364,991	380,641
1887	44,032	40,773	355,034	376,448
1888	40,722	46,160	347,245	366,489
1889	43,408	42,991	359,533	385,964
1890	46,334	45,685	396,934	420,614
1891	43,505	43,493	426,907	435,190
1892*	52,550	50,372	491,473	523,269
1893	50,881	50,871	459,581	480,060
1894	53,933	55,755	487,712	501,886

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1884	76,506	27,235	65,758	169,499
1885	61,741	20,181	62,521	144,443
1886	63,627	18,288	49,711	131,626
1887	72,229	19,151	53,847	145,227
1888	72,708	22,930	62,154	157,792
1889	79,481	23,414	62,892	165,788
1890	91,958	19,064	65,297	176,311
1892	93,346	19,114	67,688	180,148
1893	89,217	16,078	73,636	178,931
1894	73,241	23,507	60,881	157,629

* New Customs and Excise laws were passed early in 1892.

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1890	9,626	23,087	181,094	213,807
1891	2,572	14,421	140,470	157,463
1892	2,765	40,531	195,551	238,847
1893	1,844	21,874	199,870	223,588
1894	1,857	40,264	128,102	170,223

The total Customs Revenue in 1894 was 28,680*l*.

Public Debt, 138,121*l*. (1894).

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total
1861	2,560	27,608	6,882	37,046
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422
1881	1,795	27,219	5,950	34,964
1891	1,830	28,584	5,705	36,119

Crops.

	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Molasses. Punchons.	Rum. Punchons.
1885	14,080	6,059	20
1886	14,467	7,301	—
1887	16,142	7,950	—
1888	18,095	8,551	—
1889	17,660	8,842	—
1890	16,120	7,542	60
1891	10,908	5,077	—
1892	18,334	7,506	93
1893	14,589	5,585	—
1894	15,242	6,676	—

Executive Council (Local).

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.
Thomas D. Foote.
Henry Ogilvie Bennett.
C. A. Shand.
James Maginley.
Edgar H. Lane.
Clerk, G. C. Faille.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown:

H. O. Bennett, President.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Treasurer.

W. H. Whyham.
A. G. McHattie, M.D.
E. H. Lane.
W. H. Field.
Dr. W. H. Edwards.
C. Major.

Elected Members.

F. Holborow.
John Maginley.
J. Camacho.
M. W. White.
J. Harper.
M. Camacho.
Clerk, W. M. Gordon, 75*l*.

James Maginley.
G. J. Goodwin.
S. L. Athill.
D. N. Rannie.
J. F. Foote.

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, 50*l*.
Clerk, G. C. Faille, 150*l*.
2nd Clerk in Local Audit Office, O. B. Rannie, 90*l*. to 120*l*.
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. D. Auchinleck, 500*l*., and Fees as Registrar of Shipping.
Harbour Master, M. D. B. Eldridge, 300*l*.
First Landing Waiter, W. B. Davey, 150*l*.
Second " " E. G. M. Dupigny, 100*l*.
Third " " W. Thompson, 75*l*.
Fourth " " C. H. Chambers, 75*l*.
First Clerk, E. R. Jones, 150*l*.
Second Clerk, H. Humphreys, 100*l*.
Third Clerk and Cashier Savings Bank, A. C. K. Tibbits, 50*l*.
Accountant Savings Bank, A. E. Drinkwater, 50*l*.
Postmaster, Alfred E. Eldridge, 150*l*.
Clerk, A. C. Musgrave, 50*l*.; F. Humphrys, 50*l*.
Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c. Hon. A. W. H. A'Court, 350*l*. and 50*l*. horse allowance.
Secretary to the Board of Health J. Robertson, 50*l*.
Clerks to the Public Library, Miss Mercer, 55*l*.; Miss McDonald, 45*l*.
Provost Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphrys, 350*l*., and 25*l*. as Chief Registrar, Supreme Court.
First Clerk, Registrar's Office, 150*l*.
Second ditto, R. H. K. Dyett, 60*l*., rising by 10*l*. to 100*l*.
Keeper of Common Gaol, T. F. Fisher, 200*l*.
District Magistrates, W. H. Whyham, 400*l*.
C. G. Evelyn, 400*l*.
Inspector of Police, R. Thompson, 150*l*., and 35*l*. horse allowance.
Clerk of Police, J. E. Peters, 100*l*.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

400*l*.
A. E. Edwards, F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., 180*l*.
" " 2.—A. G. McHattie, F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., 150*l*.
" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.
" " 4.—G. E. Perez, M.D. Ed., 250*l*.
" " 5.—A. A. Mackie, M.B., C.M., 250*l*.
" " 6.—J. S. Gabriel, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.
Resident Medical Officer, Holberton Institution, F. E. Forward, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. Lon.
Government Analytical Chemist, F. Watts.

Clergy.

Anglican Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. 2,000*l*.
Bishop Coadjutor, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D.
Chaplain of Common Jail, Right Rev. C. J. Branch, D.D., 50*l*.
Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. P. Fogarty.

Foreign Consuls.

Denmark, Frederick Melchertson.
Norway and Sweden, Frederick Melchertson.
France, William Dougall (Commercial Agent).
United States of America, J. Fox.
Portugal, John J. Camacho.
Netherlands, W. Percival.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

The Presidency consists of the Islands of St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Anguilla, with their several dependencies. These were united to form one Presidency by the Federal Act No. 2 of 1882.

The total population is 43,963 by the census of 1891, and the total area about 153 square miles, about the size of Rutland.

Constitution.

There is one Executive Council for the United Presidency, consisting of such persons as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint.

The Legislative body is styled the Legislative Council of St. Christopher and Nevis, and consists of ten official and ten nominated unofficial members; the Governor, or, in his absence, the Administrator appointed by him, presides, and the Administrator enjoys an original and also a casting vote. Of the ten unofficial members, seven are chosen from among the inhabitants of St. Christopher and Anguilla, and three from Nevis. The council meets at Basseterre in St. Christopher, and is convened at such times as the Governor or Administrator sees fit.

Industry.

Tobacco was at first the principal crop grown, but it soon lost its pre-eminence, and the main industry of the two larger islands is now the production of sugar, molasses, and rum. Arrowroot, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are also grown in small quantities. Cattle are raised. Salt is produced in St. Kitts and Anguilla. The sugar crop of 1894 amounted to 16,901 hogsheads for St. Kitts and Nevis, and the export of rum was 56,430 gallons, and of molasses 440,160 gallons.

St. Kitts.

The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The total area is 68 square miles.

The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital. Basseterre, population about 10,000, is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, 54 sailing vessels of 1,183 tons.

The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

The climate, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. The temperature is from 78° to 85°.

The rainfall for the year 1894 was 42.45 inches.

Total area under various crops:—

St. Kitts, cane crops .. 15,426 acres.

Nevis " " .. 5,483 "

St. Kitts, the native name of which was Liamuiga, or "the fertile island," was the first settled of the Leeward group. Thomas Warner was despatched thither in 1623 by Mr. Ralph Merrifield, but a hurricane destroyed the first results of his first efforts at cultivation, and it was only in 1625, when he had obtained the patronage and assistance of the Earl of Carlisle, and a commission as King's Lieutenant over St. Kitts, *alias* Merwar's Hope, Nevis, Barbados, and Monserrat, that a permanent lodgment was effected. On the very day that Warner landed, Desnambuc, with a few Frenchmen, reached the island, and in the face of the common enemy, the Caribs, the two colonies settled peacefully side by side, the French obtaining the two ends of the island and the English the middle portion. From thence all the other islands in the group were colonized, and the settlement grew fast. In 1629 they were almost destroyed by the Spaniards, but soon recovered. The war with France and Holland, in the early part of the reign of Charles II, led to a struggle between the colonists of the rival nations, ending in a victory for the French, the English settlers capitulating in 1666. The English part of the island was restored at the peace of Breda, 1667. The same thing happened during the war of the Spanish Succession, and it was not till the Treaty of Utrecht that the island in its entirety passed into the hands of Great Britain. With all the other Leeward Islands it was captured by the French in the beginning of the wars of the French Revolution, but was re-captured after Rodney's victory in 1788.

Until the year 1866, St. Christopher had representative institutions of the type formerly so general in the West Indies. In 1866 (by Act No. 551), the two Houses were replaced by a single Legislative Assembly, partly nominated and partly elected. This Assembly abrogated itself, and substituted for itself a Legislative Council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members (Act of 28th June, 1878). The members were nominated by the Queen. The Governor, however, had power to nominate unofficial members provisionally. The Governor was President, or, in his absence, such member as he appointed in writing. Four besides the President were a quorum.

Nevis.

The island of Nevis is situated in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English from St. Kitts in 1628. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it. It has a population of about 1,500, and is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894, one vessel registered, with a tonnage of 136.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area is about 50 square miles, or about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charlestown (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur

The united Presidency now maintains steam communication twice daily, at a present cost of \$5,000 per annum.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same manner as had then recently been adopted in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established.

By an Act (No. 16 of 1877) to "Amend and simplify the Legislature of Nevis" the Assembly was abolished, and a Legislative Council established in its stead.

Anguilla.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles. The "Dogs" and neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 550*l.*, and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. The island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,300, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, licences, &c.

Population according to the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

St. Kitts . . .	29,187	1891	{	30,876
Nevis . . .	11,864			
Anguilla (estimate)	2,500			

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	41,243	41,430	366,538	387,901
1886	46,344	43,429	360,983	380,375
1887	40,616	40,180	424,092	441,642
1888	40,078	44,083	392,480	410,941
1889	40,032	37,650	368,431	388,148
1890	42,955	36,928	412,238	437,644
1891	38,209	39,820	435,584	456,213
1892	47,231	46,506	455,775	470,358
1893	53,859	52,580	441,024	472,648
1894	55,642	58,771	476,002	507,965

Year.	IMPORTS.		From Elsewhere.	Total.
	From U. K.	From Colonies.		
	£	£	£	£
1885	64,560	18,119	70,193	152,874
1886	73,587	18,592	78,554	170,735
1887	77,530	20,171	81,882	179,583
1888	78,431	20,190	75,294	173,916
1889	82,485	18,093	77,215	177,794
1890	90,383	15,892	73,930	180,205
1891	66,653	18,119	81,333	161,105
1892	87,790	17,081	75,951	180,822
1893	58,967	18,331	76,894	184,192
1894	90,830	15,905	85,966	192,701

Exports.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	58,661	10,301	135,111	199,074
1886	17,197	12,956	129,816	159,971
1887	12,259	18,604	187,233	223,096
1888	18,527	14,817	203,755	237,099
1889	21,745	20,136	301,290	345,172
1890	12,982	14,405	190,699	218,086
1891	17,986	8,662	160,807	187,455
1892	80,292	8,372	184,108	222,772
1893	20,192	18,551	235,056	273,799
1894	12,510	86,767	167,812	217,089

Public Debt 31st Dec., 1892—30,400*l.*

" " " 1893—49,900*l.*

" " " 1894—73,400*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1894—25,790*l.*

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Administrator.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
R. E. Semper.
G. J. Evelyn.
B. S. Davis.
Joseph Briggs.
E. G. Todd.
F. S. Wigley.
James Burns.
Clerk, J. G. Pignuenit.

Legislative Council.

Official Members.

The Administrator.
F. S. Wigley.
W. J. Branch, M.D.
L. M. Kortright.
A. Roger.
R. B. Roden.
James Burns.
F. P. Latouche.
G. H. Mapleton.
E. A. Hancock.

Unofficial Members.

John R. Gould.
Charles C. Greaves.
Thomas Liburd.
Edward Todd.
Joseph Briggs.
W. S. Napier.
S. L. Horsford.
J. T. Manchester.
George Home.
A. Munro.

Clerk, T. P. Berriden, 100*l.*

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, T. Risoly Griffith, C.M.G., 900*l.*, and residence.
Clerk, J. G. Pignuenit, 140*l.*; is also Pre-Audit Clerk at 50*l.*
Clerical Assistant, G. V. Walner, 60*l.*

Treasury.

Treasurer, James Burns, 500*l.*
Cashier and Bookkeeper, Henry George King, 250*l.*

Clerk, E. O. Johnson, 150*l*.
 2nd ditto, 60*l*., Geo. Johnson.
 1st Revenue Officer, W. W. Gray, 150*l*.
 2nd ditto, C. E. Moir, 125*l*.
 3rd ditto, E. Deravin, 100*l*.
 4th ditto, S. S. Davis, 75*l*.
 5th ditto, D. A. Macwilliam, 75*l*.
 6th ditto (Sandy Point), S. Wilson, 50*l*.
 Rev. Officer, (Nevis), M. Evelyn, 150*l*.
 Ditto (Nevis), H. Amory, 100*l*.
 Ditto (Anguilla) (vacant), 60*l*.
 Ditto (Anguilla), C. S. Webster, 80*l*.
 Signalmen, Fort Thomas, R. Walner, 30*l*.
 Pierkeeper, D. Mason, 36*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster, W. P. Pearce, 175*l*.
 Clerk, Geo. King, 50*l*.
 Nevis, Postmistress, A. H. Bridgewater, 60*l*.

Public Works,

Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, L. M. Kortright, 400*l*., and 80*l*. for horse keep.
 Nevis, Assistant ditto, E. Y. Connell, 50*l*.
 Inspectors of Weights and Measures, C. O. Plagemann and J. R. Gould, junr., fees.
 Waterworks, Basseterre, Clerk, C. O. Plagemann, 50*l*.
 Ditto, Northern Dist., Clerk J. R. Gould, junr., 50*l*.
 " " Overseer, W. Davis, 50*l*.
 " Nevis, Clerk, C. C. Graves, 50*l*.
 Botanical Station, Curator, J. Wade, 60*l*., and 15*l*. house allowance.

Technical Education.

Manager, J. F. Alexander, 200*l*. and 30*l*., horse allowance.
 Foreman of Works, F. Rose, 150*l*.
 Clerk, B. B. Robertson, 60*l*.

Town Improvements Commissioners.

F. S. Wigley.	E. S. Delisle.
E. G. Todd.	S. L. Horsford.
B. S. Davis.	A. Munro.
W. J. Branch.	F. Procope.

Clerk, C. O. Plagemann, 200*l*.
 Registrar, Springfield Cemetery, J. R. Chambers, 50*l*.
 " Cayon P. V. Todd, 20*l*.
 Market Keeper, Basseterre, A. King, 36*l*.

Board of Health, St. Kitts.

Chairman, The Administrator.
 Clerk to Board, J. G. Pigenit, 50*l*.
 Medical Officer, W. J. Branch, M.D., fees.
 Quarantine Officer, " 50*l*.
 Sanitary Officers, Basseterre, T. J. Christopher and I. Dowell, 50*l*. each.
 Ditto, Sandy Point, S. Wilson, 75*l*.
 " Old Road, J. A. Howe, 50*l*.

Board of Health, Nevis.

Chairman, J. Briggs.
 Health Officer, Dr. J. D. Bell, fees.
 Clerk, H. Amory, 12*l*.
 Quarantine Officer, H. Amory, 10*l*.
 Sanitary Officer, J. B. Morris, 12*l*.
 Registrar of Cemetery, G. H. Turner, 25*l*.
 Market Keeper W. Hull, 25*l*.

Medical Department.

Superintendent, Cunningham Hospital, Dr. W. J. Branch, M.D., 200*l*.; is also *Analysar of Vital Statistics*, 30*l*.
 Master, Cunningham Hospital, C. Dinzey, 100*l*. to 120*l*. and quarters.
 Matron, ditto, Mrs. L. A. Hodgson, 50*l*. and quarters.
 Dispenser, ditto, J. Jordan, 50*l*. and quarters.
 Medical Officer, Pogson Hospital, Dr. J. Foreman, 100*l*.
 Dispenser and Master, J. K. French, 50*l*. and quarters.
 Medical Officer, Leper Asylum, Dr. J. Foreman, 80*l*.
 Master, H. James, 80*l*. and quarters.
 Matron, E. James, 40*l*.
 Dispenser, J. K. French, 10*l*.
 Infirmary, Nevis, Medical Officer-in-Charge, Dr. J. D. Bell, drug allowance, 40*l*.
 Matron, M. Hebson, 36*l*. and quarters.
 Yaws Hospital, Nevis, Medical Officer-in-Charge, Dr. J. H. Cooke.
 Matron, E. Murrell, 15*l*. and quarters.

* District Medical Officers.

St. Kitts.

No. 1. G. H. Mapleton, M.B., C.M., Edin., 250*l*.
 No. 2. J. N. Rat, M.R.C.S., Lon., 250*l*.
 No. 3. W. H. Fretz, L.R.C.P.S., Edin., 200*l*.
 No. 4. C. W. Branch, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.
 No. 5. J. Foreman, L.K.Q.C.P.I., M.D., Mont., France, 200*l*.
 No. 6. E. W. R. Branch, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.

Nevis.

No. 7. J. D. Bell, M.R.C.S., 200*l*.
 No. 8. J. H. Cooke, M.B., Dub., 200*l*.
 No. 9. P. T. Huggins, M.D., America.

Anguilla.

No. 10. J. S. Nurse, M.B., C.M., Edin., 200*l*.

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools, F. H. Watkins, *see* Federal Civil Establishment.
 Government High School, Headmaster, P. V. Lasbrey, B.A., Lon., 250*l*. and house.
 Ditto, Assistant (vacant), 100*l*.
 " Pupil Teacher, L. D. Percival, 15*l*.
 Denominational Schools, Educational Officers, Basseterre, Miss C. I. France, 40*l*. and travelling exps.
 Ditto, Sandy Point, &c., J. R. Gould, junr.
 Ditto, Nevis, Mrs. A. Pemberton, 40*l*., and 10*l*. travelling allowance.
 Ditto, Anguilla, J. P. Lake, 50*l*.
 Public Library, Basseterre, Librarian, J. P. Turner, 60*l*.
 Ditto, Nevis, ditto, Miss C. Bridgewater, 20*l*.
 Laboratory, Govt. Analyst and Chemist, E. A. Hancock, F.C.S., &c., 300*l*. and fees.

Telephone Department.

Electrician, J. P. Berridge, 25*l*. and travelling expenses.
 Chief Operator, A. J. MacWilliam, 50*l*., and quarters.
 Operators, M. J. Haydon, 30*l*. and quarters; G. McArthur, 25*l*. and quarters; E. L. Evelyn, 20*l*. and quarters.
 Lineman, O. S. Hill, 49*l*. 8s.

* All are allowed private practice.

Judicial Department.

1st Puisne Judge, Supreme Court (see Federal Establishment), Thomas Baynes, 850*l*.

Registrar and Provost-Marshal, F. P. Latouche, 350*l*., and travelling expenses.

1st Clerk, G. Kirtou, 100*l*.

2nd Clerk, W. Wigley, 60*l*.

Nevis, Clerk, G. H. Turner, 100*l*.

Bailiff and Crier of Courts, St. Kitts, E. T. Adams, 80*l*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner (District C), F. Spencer Wigley, 400*l*.

Clerk, John R. Chambers, 150*l*.

Bailiff, R. J. Priddie, 60*l*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner (District D), Captain Archibald Roger, 350*l*.

Clerk, C. W. French, 150*l*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner for Nevis, R. B. Roden, 250*l*.

Bailiff, A. B. Baker, 40*l*.

Anguilla.—Magistrate and Coroner, Norman Lockhart, 200*l*. and 20*l*. house allowance.

Police Department.

Inspector, P. O'Farrell, (acting), 200*l*., and 50*l*. for horse and house allowance.

Goal.

Keeper of the Goal, P. O'Farrell, 100*l*. and quarters.

Medical Officer, W. J. Branch, M.D., 75*l*.

Superintendent and Head Warder, G. Henry, 50*l*.

Ecclesiastical.—Anglican Church.

St. Peter, Baseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*.

Consuls.

St. Kitts.

United States of America, L. Moore.

Denmark, Fred. Melchertson, consul.

France, Emile S. Delisle, consular agent.

Netherlands, George Horne.

Norway and Sweden, F. Melchertson.

Nevis.

United States of America, C. H. Simmonds.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is situated between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat., and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad; very mountainous and picturesque; was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1493, on his second voyage. It lies between the French Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, and has an area of 291 square miles.

This island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left

in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations.

Dominica was captured by the English in 1756, and by the ninth article of the peace of Paris, in 1763, was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling lands capable of cultivation, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, also Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

In 1771 the island was constituted a separate Government.

In 1771, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Duchilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor; trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1783, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000*l*. to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperta.

Serious riots occurred in 1893 in connexion with the collection of taxes in the interior of the Island. The police and marines were stoned, and compelled to fire on the rioters, with fatal results.

An inquiry into the administration was ordered by the Secretary of State, and entrusted to Sir R. Hamilton, formerly Governor of Tasmania, who left for Dominica in November, 1893, and returned to England in December of the same year.

Sugar, cocoa, and lime-juice are the chief products, but some fruit, coffee, spice, oils, and timber are also exported from the island. The principal exports in 1894 were: Coffee, 5,409 lbs., cocoa, 692,718 lbs.; sugar, 1,220 hogsheads; lime-juice, value 10,964. The island abounds in rivers and rivulets, well stocked with fish. The average rainfall for 1894 was 87 inches.

The chief town is Roseau, population about 4,500; it is a port of registry, and had registered on 31st December, 1894, five vessels, of a total tonnage of 54.

The Local Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by an Executive Council of 10 members. In 1865 the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The president presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in Committee.

Electors for a parish must possess land or houses to be rented at 4*l.* per annum, or be an occupier of premises worth 8*l.* per annum, or have an income of 25*l.*, or pay taxes of 15*s.* per annum.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	15,841	16,927	270,164	273,446
1886	15,238	15,642	302,063	304,423
1887	15,702	16,774	276,248	279,205
1888	17,238	18,025	272,150	274,471
1889	20,977	19,942	294,862	295,866
1890	21,574	23,607	318,644	332,448
1891	21,533	22,009	375,370	375,723
1892	22,715	25,074	385,145	389,915
1893	22,347	26,871	412,475	414,665
1894	22,982	27,833	416,816	418,124

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	18,850	11,506	19,847	50,203
1886	20,869	11,516	17,348	49,733
1887	20,344	8,380	18,166	46,890
1888	23,545	10,619	14,996	49,160
1889	29,263	12,711	15,272	57,248
1890	27,388	11,423	17,168	55,979
1891	28,368	11,719	20,693	60,780
1892	30,012	10,914	17,839	58,765
1893	34,008	10,770	19,774	64,552
1894	29,975	13,021	16,805	59,801

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	13,018	1,671	37,796	52,485
1886	15,798	2,528	33,203	61,529
1887	12,732	2,596	32,777	48,105
1888	14,525	3,366	24,330	42,221
1889	18,553	3,567	25,204	47,325
1890	11,239	2,202	26,087	39,528
1891	21,094	804	17,012	38,910
1892	20,886	1,472	21,280	43,638
1893	26,428	3,356	23,968	53,782
1894	15,905	7,111	19,646	42,662

Population, Census 1881—28,211 (309 Caribs).

" " 1891—26,841.

Debt, 31st Dec., 1892—40,900*l.*

" " " 1893—40,900*l.*

" " " 1894—70,900*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1894—7,270*l.*

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.

The Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General.

The Auditor-General.

The Administrator.

W. Stedman.

L. A. Giraud.

W. H. Porter.

W. Coull.

C. Musgrave.

A. D. Lockhart.

Legislative Assembly.

Crown Nominees.

W. Stedman.

L. A. Giraud.

W. Coull.

C. Musgrave.

A. D. Lockhart.

W. H. Porter.

S. R. Pemberton.

Elective Members.

J. J. L. Bellot.

A. R. Lockhart.

Hy. Hamilton.

W. Davies.

D. O. Riviera.

H. Rolfe.

A. Bellot.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, P. A. Templer, 900*l.*; Clerk, E. S. Holme.

Treasurer, W. H. Porter, 300*l.*

Revenue Officers, J. W. Trail, 125*l.*; C. A. Seignoret, 125*l.*; A. P. Viret, 125*l.* and fees; A. D. Boyd, 140*l.* and fees.

District Government Officers, C. R. Lauder, 175*l.*

and 75*l.* add.; Alex. Robinson, E. R. Green,

I. H. Winston, 150*l.* each, and 25*l.* horse

allowance.

Postmaster, F. S. Fadello (acting), 100*l.*; 50*l.* addi-

tional.

Clerk to Colonial Engineer, J. A. Pinard, 75*l.*

Medical Officer of Public Institutions, H. A. A.

Nicholls, M.D., 300*l.*

Ditto, Dist. A, W. R. Williams, 250*l.*

Ditto, Dist. B, N. G. Cookman, 250*l.*

Ditto, Lasosy Dist., R. S. Earl, 200*l.*

Ditto, Windward Dist., S. Senhouse, 200*l.*

Registrar and Provost Marshal, Christopher Mus-

grave, 250*l.*

Interpreter to Court, J. A. Pinard, 25*l.*

Magistrates, Wm. Coull, W. H. Roper, 300*l.* each;

R. F. Garraway (acting), 250*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

France, L. A. Giraud.

United States of America, Wm. Stedman.

MONTERRAT.

This island, discovered by Columbus in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated 27 miles from Antigua in 16°45' N. lat., and 61° W. long., and is about 11 miles in length, and 7 in the broadest part. Its total area is 32½ square miles. It is of volcanic formation and very rugged and mountainous. The hills are covered with forest, the highest elevation being Soufrière Hill (3,000 feet) in the southern part of the island. The cultivated land is mainly on the western and south-eastern sides. Plymouth, the chief town, with a population of 1,500, is on an open roadstead on the south-west coast. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1892, 2 sailing vessels, 1 steam vessel, total tonnage 64 tons.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782, but was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668. After undergoing various modifications they became merged in a Legislative Assembly, which lasted down to 1867.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The principal export of the island is sugar, which is shipped in tierces and barrels: 8 tierces equal 12 hogshheads. In a very good year the crop yields 2,500 hogshheads. In 1892 the export was 2,500 hogshheads, value 20,559*l*. The export of lime-juice for the same year was valued at 4,859*l*. Many sugar works are furnished with steam-engines, but there are still some few properties which rely on the windmill; there are a few cattle mills, and two or three mills are worked by water power.

Within the last twenty years there has been established a valuable staple export, viz., lime-juice, raw and concentrated. There are (principally in the northern part of the island) about 1,000 acres planted in lime trees, and the cultivation is extending. It is principally in the hands of the Montserrat Company, Limited.

There are seven Anglican schools with 1,468 scholars, three Wesleyan with 672, one Roman Catholic with 113, and two undenominational with 511 scholars—in all 2,764 children at school.

The roads of the island have of late years been much improved, macadamized, and drained by masonry culverts and surface drains; and every year progress is made in these respects, as far as the small revenue of the island will permit.

The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles.

The rainfall in 1893, was 70 inches, and the mean temperature is about 81°.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	5,546	5,603	215,941	217,800
1886	5,022	5,669	323,358	325,809
1887	5,803	5,718	328,084	329,105
1888	5,853	5,529	311,768	313,844
1889	6,426	6,144	307,417	308,623
1890	6,732	6,097	237,754	240,594
1891	6,525	6,987	344,446	345,731
1892	7,609	7,831	417,416	418,227
1893	8,371	7,972	416,237	418,021
1894	8,677	8,381	309,844	313,215

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	
1885	6,889	11,251	2,496	20,636
1886	7,416	10,879	2,793	21,087
1887	15,666	8,231	3,947	27,844
1888	9,328	6,467	5,563	21,358
1889	9,817	8,620	6,405	24,843
1890	9,111	5,000	7,277	21,388
1891	9,526	4,287	12,232	25,845
1892	10,223	6,951	5,511	22,690
1893	12,125	5,406	11,794	29,325
894	12,723	12,027	4,848	29,598

Year.	To U.K.	Exports.		Total.
		To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	3,555	1,254	11,475	16,284
1886	3,835	750	11,809	20,344
1887	7,602	1,805	14,809	24,216
1888	8,203	2,100	17,571	27,874
1889	8,640	2,358	17,393	28,392
1890	7,775	795	18,306	21,876
1891	10,779	909	12,651	24,339
1892	11,246	2,065	15,518	28,829
1893	10,678	4,206	17,831	32,715
1894	2,394	3,982	16,086	22,462

Public Debt, 31st December, 1893—8,200*l*.

" " " " 1894—17,500*l*.

Population, 1881—10,083; 1891—11,762.

Customs Revenue, 1894—3,639*l*.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Commissioner.
H. Dyett.
H. de C. Hamilton.
M. P. Duke.

Members of Legislative Council.

The Commissioner.
Henry Dyett.
Mansergh Pace Duke.
H. de C. Hamilton.
York Wilkin.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, Edward Baynes, 500*l*.
Commissioner's Clerk, W. H. Cowie, 60*l*.
First Treasury Officer, E. F. Dyett, 100*l*.
Second ditto, H. M. Drinkwater, 60*l*.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, M. P. Duke, 200*l*.
No. 2 " F. L. Norris, 200*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes, Rev. W. Evered, 105*l*., and from voluntary contributions, 150*l*.
Rector of St. Peter's Parish 180*l*., Rev. E. Evans.
Roman Catholic Vicar, Rev. J. B. Primeau, 50*l*.
Wesleyan Minister, Rev. R. Wilson, 105*l*.

Consular Agent.

United States of America, R. Hannam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of islands to westward of and adjacent to Porto Rico; the largest in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situated in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The British Islands (about 32 in number) include Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dyke, Peter's Island, Salt Island, and all others not now actually in possession of Denmark with

the exception of Bieques, or Crab Island, and Culebra, which are Spanish. The total area of the British colony is about 58 square miles. Sombrero is British, but is not included in the Colony.

The Danes possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote.

There is also an Executive Council.

The chief town is Roadtown, Tortola, population 400, which is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1890, 19 vessels, of a total tonnage of 841.

A small quantity of sugar is made in the Virgin Islands, and during the American Civil War the landed proprietors planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly. The peasants own and cultivate most of the land in small plots for subsistence. They also raise a few cattle, and catch fish. They take their produce in small boats to St. Thomas, and this constant sailing among the reefs and currents which surround the Virgin Islands, makes them the finest seamen in the West Indies. They are a hardy intelligent race, remarkably distinct from the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Their trade and intercourse is with the Danish Islands, and to a smaller extent with Hayti and San Domingo. The currency consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and Danish silver and copper, which are not legal tender. There is also a curious local currency of old Spanish dollars roughly cut into halves, quarters, and eighths, stamped with the word "Tortola." A small number of French copper coins of Louis XVI are also current under the name of "Dogs," value three farthings each.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property.

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871. The climate is more healthy than that of the other West Indies, and the heat not so great.

The mail communication is by small sailing craft to St. Thomas, which is touched at fortnightly by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers. The Leeward Islands contract steamer, "Tyne," also calls every fortnight.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
		Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	1,753	1,926	13,794	14,099
1886	1,447	1,676	9,843	10,764
1887	1,745	1,790	8,497	9,062
1888	1,555	1,904	8,718	9,122
1889	1,882	1,950	8,358	8,506
1890	1,762	1,880	8,179	8,902
1891	1,512	2,193	23,644	24,215*
1892	1,365	1,959	20,975	21,811
1893	1,552	1,767	19,338	21,149
1894	2,576	1,602	20,732	21,699

No public debt.

* The large increase in tonnage is due to the fact that in April, 1891, the Colonial contract steamer commenced to run.

Population according to Census.

1861	6,051
1871	6,651
1881	5,287
1891	4,639

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
		£	£	£
1885	—	11	5,846	5,857
1886	—	9	3,563	3,573
1887	—	—	3,039	3,039
1888	129	3	2,837	2,969
1889	111	53	3,178	3,323
1890	234	40	3,720	3,994
1891	317	195	3,934	4,446
1892	582	147	3,680	4,409
1893	306	63	3,516	3,885
1894	135	93	4,667	4,895

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
		£	£	£
1885	—	3	4,632	4,635
1886	—	40	4,063	4,103
1887	—	78	4,416	4,494
1888	—	209	3,263	3,472
1889	—	196	4,144	4,341
1890	—	—	4,987	4,987
1891	—	—	4,633	4,633
1892	—	—	3,111	3,111
1893	—	—	4,153	4,153
1894	—	975	4,015	4,990

Customs Revenue, 1894—5321.

Executive Council.

The Governor of the Leeward Islands.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The President.

Legislative Council.

The Commissioner
J. B. Davison M.B.
J. B. Ronney.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner (vacant).
Revenue Officers, J. King, 401., and C. Chalwill, 251.
Colonial Surgeon, J. B. Davison, 2301.
President's Clerk, G. W. Buckley, 1001.
Gaul Chaplain, Rev. H. R. Semper, 101.
Gauler, W. Pickering, 251.

MAP OF THE ISLANDS OF MALTA AND GOZO.

Scale of Miles.



GOZO

CHANNEL OF MALTA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

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MELLIEHA ST. PAUL'S BAY

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MALTA.*Situation and Area.*

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, 80 miles from Syracuse, and 142 from Reggio, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, the port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is about 95 square miles; that of Gozo 20 square miles, and that of Comino about one square mile. Filifa and Cominotto are but islets. The whole group is about half the area of the Isle of Man.

History.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. The Phœnicians settled in them in B.C. 1519, according to some authors, whilst others give the date B.C. 1400. Diodorus Siculus describes Malta and Gozo as most important and prosperous Phœnician colonies. They were afterwards under the dominion of the Greeks, and then of the Carthaginians. During the Punic wars the Maltese islands fell alternately to the lot of the Carthaginians and Romans, and were ultimately occupied by the latter. During the Roman occupation the shipwreck of Paul took place (Acts xxviii). On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell into the hands of the Goths, and then into those of the Saracens, who were expelled in 1090 by Count Roger the Norman. It was under the dominion of the House of Aragon from 1190 until 1530, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, the Grand Master Hompesch capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte, who dispersed the Order. The Maltese, however, rose against the French, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded by the British fleet aided by the Maltese for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and the government was placed in the hands of Great Britain, 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Climate.

The climate of Malta is equable and very healthy in winter. In August the heat at the sea level approaches that experienced in the tropics. The nights, however, are pleasant and cool, except during the prevalence of the sirocco wind. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61½° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73°. The mean temperature is 67°, and the annual rainfall varies from 10 to 20 inches. There is no river or rivulet in the island, the water drainage becoming absorbed in the porous sandstone beds, and finding its way through underground channels and aqueducts.

Industry.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, potatoes, and corn; the vine is grown; oranges of very superior quality and figs are abundant; honey of a superior kind is also

produced; and early crops of potatoes and onions are exported to England. Many cattle, sheep, horses and goats are reared. But a large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the enormous trade of Valletta as a coaling station and an *entrepôt* and port of call. It is a port of registry, having on 31st December, 1894—125 vessels of together 8,280 tons. There is a large trade with Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria, Italy, and the Levant.

Chief Towns.

The population, according to the census, 1891, is 177,225, including garrison and Royal Navy. The chief town and capital is Valletta, having with its suburbs of Floriana, Sliema, and St. Julian's a population of 37,909 in 1891. The "three cities" on the other side of the harbour from Valletta (Senglea, Cospicua, and Vittoriosa) have a population of 26,737. Citta Vecchia, the old capital, is in the interior of the island, and, with its suburbs, has a population of 8,008 in 1891. The chief town of Gozo is Victoria (formerly called Rabat), population 6,124.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants of the country districts resemble the southern Italians in appearance, and in some districts show distinct traces of their Punic descent. In the towns and among the upper classes are to be found representatives of families who have settled in Malta from many different countries. The Maltese dialect which is generally spoken is of Semitic origin, and is held to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The educated and commercial classes usually speak also Italian or English, or both. The Maltese are remarkably thrifty, hard-working, and industrious. They are excellent seamen and mechanics; large numbers of them are to be found as traders in Tunis, Egypt, and around the Mediterranean coast.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is, under Order in Council of September 24th, 1886, exclusively British. There are two local banks (Banco di Malta and Anglo-Maltese Bank), and a branch of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The first two banks have a small note circulation, reported to amount to about 30,000*l.*, and the deposits in the three banks are estimated at about 200,000*l.* The Government savings bank, established in 1833, had on 31st December, 1894, 517,071*l.* deposits.

Means of Communication.

There is a railway 7½ miles in length and 3 feet 3 in. gauge, now belonging to the Malta Government, which was originally built by the Malta Railway Company at the cost of about 90,000*l.*, and there are 65 miles of telegraph, constructed and worked by the military authorities, but open to public use. Valletta has an extensive telephone system, and is a station of the Eastern Telegraph Company, with direct cables to Gibraltar, Bone (Algeria), Sicily (2), Alexandria (2), and Zante.

It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and is a most important coaling station, facilities being given for coaling in quarantine, and at any hour, day and night, and for ensuring the delivery of full weight of bunker

coals when owners call for a Custom House certificate of weight. There is direct mail communication with nearly every Mediterranean port, several times per week, and with England, *via* Sicily or Reggio or Brindisi, daily, except on Sundays. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	½d.	Free
Europe, Tunis, the Levant, the United States, and all Postal Union Countries .	2½d.	½d. per 2 oz.

The total correspondence despatched in 1894 was: Letters 827,247; post cards, 55,378; newspapers, 263,344. Internal correspondence received and despatched: Letters, 217,826; newspapers, 43,091.

Public Works.

The drainage of the fortified towns, which was commenced in 1876 at the joint charge of the Colonial and Imperial Treasuries, was completed in 1885, and has greatly improved their sanitary condition. The reorganization of the water supply, hitherto very defective, has also been taken in hand, and considerable water works have been established for raising and distributing at high pressure an effective supply of pure water for all purposes. These works have now been extended to all the large villages and to Gozo. In connection with this work arrangements are contemplated for an extension of the means of irrigation, and for utilizing drainage. Considerable progress has also been made lately in improving the roads and streets and in public lighting. The harbour accommodation has been greatly improved, a loan of 20,000*l.* having been made from Imperial funds in 1873 to the Anglo-Maltese Hydraulic Dock Company, under the Colonial Docks Act.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, advised and assisted by an Executive Council, established in 1881, and reconstituted in 1887; it consists of ten members besides the President and the clerk. Legislation is carried on by means of a partly elective council of government originally constituted by letters patent of 11th May, 1849, and re-constituted by letters patent of 12th Dec., 1887. It now consists of six official members and fourteen elected, four of whom are returned by special electors, and chosen from the classes of ecclesiastics, nobles, university graduates, and members of the chamber of commerce respectively. Public officers are ineligible for election, and not more than two ecclesiastics may be chosen by the general electors. The islands are divided into ten electoral districts, returning one member each. The total number of electors is over 10,000. The qualification for a member of Council is the possession of immovable property of the clear value of 100*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of rent for immovable property to the annual value of 10*l.* for twelve calendar months previous to election; or the payment of 40*l.* a year for board and lodging, for the same period previous to election. The qualification for a general elector is an income from immovable property of 6*l.* per annum, or the payment of rent to the amount of 6*l.* per annum for six calendar months before registration, or, independently of both, the age of twenty-one

years, and qualification to serve as a common juror. That of a special elector, and of the members elected by this class, is an income from immovable property of 60*l.*, or payment of rent of that amount. The Council of Government, unless sooner dissolved, lasts three years. The Governor is *ex officio* President, with the power of veto. A Vice-President was appointed by Letters Patent dated 6th February, 1893. The Governor, or the Vice-President, if present, may depute an official member to preside. There are no municipalities or other forms of local government.

Education and Religion.

Primary education is carried on almost exclusively in Government schools, which are Roman Catholic and free. There are two secondary schools with 196 scholars, and 110 primary and infants' schools with 13,344 pupils. There is a public lyceum or secondary school, with 460 scholars, and a university (founded in 1769) with 186 students. At these two latter institutions the fees are extremely low, being respectively 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per family per month. There are numerous private secondary schools. The total number of these schools is 130, with 2,706 scholars. Education is not compulsory. The Roman Catholic religion is almost universal amongst the Maltese.

Defence.

Malta is the principal naval station in the Mediterranean, and is strongly fortified. Valetta is defended by massive and extensive works, and the garrison of over 9,963 men, includes 375 R.M.A. and 1,031 R.M. Militia. The Island Government contributes 5,000*l.* for military contribution.

Revenue.

There is no direct taxation of any kind. The most important sources of revenue are the Customs duties, port dues, and land revenue.

Weights and Measures.

Malta barrel is equal to 9½ imperial gallons.
 „ salm „ 1 „ quarter.
 „ cantar „ 175 lbs. English.
 „ caffiso „ 4½ imperial gallons.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	213,311	226,345	9,120,958	10,525,863
1886	223,753	271,407	7,677,971	8,884,059
1887	219,185	233,825	5,858,076	6,815,636
1888	240,146	212,313	9,241,676	10,545,957
1889	251,175	229,703	9,044,387	10,407,116
1890	261,254	266,900	7,751,949	9,162,094
1891	275,125	281,870	6,782,079	8,187,726
1892	289,231	297,371	4,997,887	6,236,421
1893	291,158	304,993	5,683,964	6,931,663
1894	301,859	291,682	5,959,759	7,190,133

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1881	73,430	76,352	149,782
„ 1891	81,067	83,625	164,692

(Exclusive of British troops and their families.)

Imports and Exports of Dutiable Goods.

	£	£
1884	634,744	68,049
1885	748,259	53,051
1886	706,887	42,769
1887	767,521	28,787
1888	875,853	70,874
1889	845,177	56,316
1890	778,573	37,482
1891	1,019,088	50,209
1892	1,040,832	69,000
1893	1,468,065	62,127
1894	735,822	34,540

The transit trade (of grain, alcohols, cattle, &c., not landed) amounts, in addition, to twenty-three millions sterling annually. There is also a large trade in non-dutiable goods. The total imports are probably about 2,500,000*l.* annually, and the total exports about a quarter of a million.

Public Debt, 79,168*l.*

*Governors.**

- 1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.
 1858 Lieut.-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.
 1864 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.
 1878 Gen. Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1884 Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1888 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D'O. Torrens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 1890 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.
 1893 Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Executive Council.

- Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor.
 Maj.-Gen. C. B. Knowles, C.B., Senior Officer in Command of the Troops.
 Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., Major R.M.M., Chief Secretary to Government.
 A. Naudi, LL.D., Crown Advocate.
 F. Vella, C.M.G., Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports.
 R. Micallef, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions.
 P. Trapani, Superintendent of Public Works.
 E. de Petri, Receiver-General and Director of Contracts.
 Clerk of the Council, W. Casolani.

Council of Government.

- Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., President.
 Vice-President, (vacant).
 Chief Secretary to Government, Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, C.M.G.
 Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D.
 Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G.
 Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef.
 Superintendent of Public Works, Paolo Trapani.
 Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Emilio de Petri.

Unofficial Members: (seats vacant).
 Clerk to the Council, William Casolani.
 Assistant Clerk to the Council, G. Borg Cardona.
 Stenographer, P. F. Bellanti.
 Assistant Stenographers, A. Galea, E. L. Bonavia.

Civil Establishments.

Governor, Gen. Sir Lyon Fremantle, 5,000*l.* (2,000*l.* from Imperial Funds).
 A.D.C., Captain N. G. Biancardi, R.M.M., 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Chief Secretary's Office.

Chief Secretary to Government, Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., 1,000*l.*
 Assistant Secretary and Clerk to the Council, William Casolani, 500*l.*
 Second Class Clerks, George Borg Cardona, D. A. Garroni, 110*l.* to 180*l.* each.
 Third Class Clerks Edgar L. Bonavia, Edgar Arrigo, Alfonso Trapani, 60*l.* to 100*l.* each.
 Copyist, Alfredo Gera, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Gozo.

Assistant-Secretary, C. Gatt, 350*l.*
 First Class Clerk, P. Monreal, 180*l.*
 Third Class Clerks, W. C. Millard, F. Mercicca, 60*l.* to 100*l.*

Crown Lawyers.

Crown Advocate, A. Naudi, LL.D., 600*l.*
 Advocate for the Poor, Zaccaria Roncali, LL.D., 140*l.*
 Legal Procurator, A. Micallef, 130*l.*

Audit and Contract Office.

Auditor-General, A. Sciortino, 500*l.*
 Deputy Auditor-General, A. Francica,* 220*l.* to 250*l.*†
 Supernumerary First Class Clerk, G. Grech, 190*l.* to 250*l.*
 Second Class Clerk, W. England, 110*l.* to 180*l.*
 Third Class Clerks, L. Pace, F. Rapinet, E. R. Mifsud, H. Miller, 60*l.* to 100*l.* each.

Educational.

Director of Education and Librarian, A. A. Caruana, D.D., 500*l.*
 Assistant and Secretary to the Senate of the Malta University, N. Tagliaferro, 250*l.*
 Assistant Librarian, Dr. F. Vassallo, 200*l.*

Professors in the Malta University.

Theology, Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. R. Farrugia, D.D., 140*l.*; The Most Rev. Canon Monsignor Enrico Caruana, D.D., 120*l.*
 Law No. 1, G. Pullicino, LL.D., 180*l.*
 Law No. 2, B. Ullo Xuereb, LL.D., 160*l.*
 Law No. 3 and Political Economy, J. Caruana, LL.D., 120*l.*
 Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 190*l.*
 Surgery, T. Bonnici, M.D., 120*l.*
 Anatomy and Histology, Carmelo Samut, M.D., 120*l.*
 Midwifery, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 140*l.*
 Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 160*l.*
 Natural History, F. Debono, M.D., 120*l.*
 Latin Literature, Rev. F. M. Scerberras, D.D., 170*l.*

* Captain, R.M.M.

† Besides 50*l.* as Deputy Head of Department.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1899.

English Literature, D. Fallon, 220l.
Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 190l.
Mathematics and Physics, E. Magro, M.D., 195l.
Logic, Very Rev. Canon C. Bounici, D.D., 120l.

Customs and Port Department.

Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, F. Vella, C.M.G., 572l.
Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk, Edward Casolani, 220l. to 250l.†
Second Class Clerks, E. Farrugia, G. Curmi, E. Camilleri, M. L. Casolani, R. Bonello, P. Metrovitch Nani, G. Cutajar, R. J. Briffa, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerks, A. Camilleri, R. Chapelle, J. Turner Tonna, 60l. to 100l. each.
Head Storekeeper, G. Bonello, 175l.
Chief Gauger, G. Agius, 140l.
Chief Searcher, G. Inglott, 150l.
Superintendent of Public Weighers and Public Measures, G. Borg, 70l. and fees.
Chief Port Officer, S. Staines, 250l.
Quarantine Medical Officer, R. Carbone, M.D., 250l.
Assistant ditto, F. Borg, M.D., 60l.

Receiver General's Office.

Receiver General and Director of Contracts, E. de Petri, 500l.
Deputy Receiver General and Director of Contracts, and Chief Clerk, E. Trapani, 220l. to 250l.†
First Class Clerks, G. Casolani, R. Caruana Dingli,* 220l. to 250l.
Accountant, J. Huber, 120l.
Second Class Clerk, R. Mifsud, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerks, W. B. Carbonaro, A. Montanaro†; T. Gouder, 60l. to 100l. each.

Charitable Institutions Department.

Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Richard Micallef, 500l.
Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk, P. Mifsud, 110l. to 180l.†
Second Class Clerk, A. Galea, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerks, G. Ferris, H. Barthet, 60l. to 100l.

Hospitals, &c.

Resident Medical Superintendent, A. Gulia, M.D., 160l.
Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea, M.D., 110l.
Visiting Surgeon, Central Hospital, T. Bonnici, M.D., 80l.
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Surg.-Maj. L. Manche, M.D., R.M.A., 50l.
Accoucheur, Central Hospital, G. B. Schembri, M.D., 80l.
Visiting Physician and Surgeon, British Seamen's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon, Central Hospital, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D., 97l. 10s.
Junior Visiting Physician, C. Mifsud, M.D., 50l.
Junior Visiting Surgeon, S. Cassar, M.D., 50l.
Assistant Medical Officers, Central Hospital, G. Debono, M.D.; A. Busuttil, M.D.; J. S. Galizia, M.D., 50l. each.
Resident Physician and Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, Gaspare Camilleri, M.D., 120l.
Superintendent of the Poor House, Alfredo Marras, M.D., 160l.
Assistant, John Rutter, M.D., 100l.

* Captain, R.M.M.

† Besides 50l. as Deputy Head of Department.

‡ Lieut., R.M.M.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, M.D., 45l.

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, F. Xuereb, M.D., 180l.

Assistant, G. Ulo Xuereb, M.D., 100l.

Resident Chief Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Rev. S. Tartaglia, 95l.

Resident Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, The Mother Superior of the Sisters of Charity, 75l.

Matron of Magdalen Asylum, A Sister of Charity, 80l.

Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, B. Mercioeca, M.D., 130l.

Public Health Department.

Chief Government Medical Officer, Prof. S. L. Pisanì, C.M.G., M.D., 500l.
Deputy Chief of the Public Health Department, P. F. Bellanti, 110l. to 180l.*
Land Surveyor, P. Busuttil, L.S.A., 150l.
Second Class Clerk, Mompalao De Piro, 110l. to 180l.
Third Class Clerk, H. Casolani, 60l. to 100l.
Sanitary Inspector, G. Caruana Xicluna, M.D., 280l.
Analytical Chemist, T. S. Zammit, M.D., 180l.
Chemist, Prof. V. Micallef, M.D., 40l.
Assisting Inspecting Officer of Cattle, Dr. G. O. Bardon, V.S., 75l.

District Medical Officers.

Valletta, A. Portelli Carbone, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
Ditto, C. Ghio, M.D., 80l.
Floriana, G. Camilleri, M.D., 70l.
Vittoriosa, T. Franca, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
Senglea, P. Bonello, M.D. (1st class), 130l.
Cospicua, G. F. Inglott (1st class), 130l.
Sliema and St. Julian's, P. Sammut, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
S. Giuseppe and Samra, J. Zammit, M.D., 65l.
Misida, G. Busuttil, M.D., 100l.
Tarzien, Paula, Luqa, Gudja, and Corradino Prison, W. Rapinet, M.D., 95l.
Birkirkara, H. Mifsud, M.D. (2nd class), 65l.
Qormi, S. Naudi, M.D. (1st class), 140l.
Zabbar, G. C. Borg, M.D. (2nd class), 70l.
Zeitun and Aziaq, E. Cannataci, M.D. (1st class), 100l.
Zebbug, A. Semini, M.D., 115l.
Siggiewi, G. E. Baldacchino, M.D., 60l.
Lia, Attard, and Balzan, A. Zammit, M.D. (1st class), 100l.
Mosta, F. G. Salomone, M.D. (1st class), 80l.
Naxxar and Gargur, I. Zammit, M.D., 115l.
Notabile, Rabat, and Dingli, S. Darmanin, M.D., 60l.
Zurrieq, Safi, Mgabba, Kirkop, and Qrendi, V. Grech, M.D., 55l.
Mellieha, P. Caruana Xicluna, M.D. 110l.
Victoria, Garb, Zebbug, and Sannat Gozo, G. Debono, M.D. (1st class), 150l.
Nadur, Qala, and Gainsielem, G. Vassallo, M.D. (2nd class), 80l.
Xugra and Xexkija, N. Tabone, M.D., 90l.

Slaughterhouses.

Veterinary Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. G. O. Bardon, V.S., 120l.
Third Class Clerk, E. Rizzo, 60l.

* Besides 50l. as Deputy Head of Department.

Public Works Department.

Superintendent, P. Trapani, 500*l*.
Assistant Superintendent and Chief Surveyor, F. Micallef, L.S., 300*l*.
Deputy Supt. and Chief Clerk, P. P. Spiteri, 220*l*. to 250*l*.
First Class Clerk, G. Mompalao De Piro, 190*l*. to 250*l*.
Third Class Clerks, C. Pace Bardon, 95*l*.; J. V. Aspinall, 60*l*.; F. Tortell, 60*l*.
First Class Land Surveyor, M. Busuttill, 260*l*.
Second Class, E. Calleja, V. Mercieca, C.E., 120*l*. to 150*l*. each.
Third Class, F. Magri, G. Pace, E. Caruana, C. Mallia, N. Buhagiar, N. Said, C. Rizzo, 100*l*. to 120*l*. each.
Clerk of Works, A. Vassallo, 185*l*.
Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 145*l*.

Railway Department.

Manager and Professional Officer, Lorenzo Gatt, C.E., 300*l*.
Clerk, F. Gerada, 62*l*.

Government Press.

Officer in Charge, V. Rizzo,† 50*l*., in addition to his salary as Second Class Clerk, 110*l*. to 180*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster, S. Camilleri, 500*l*.
Deputy Postmaster and Chief Clerk, Tom Vella, 220*l*. to 250*l*.†
Clerks:—G. Izzo, 200*l*.; H. W. Engerer, Capt. R.M.M., 145*l*.; Godfrey Busuttill, S. S. Delali, J. Farrugia, G. Grech, E. Spiteri, F. Reynolds, A. Agius, A. Giglio, J. Galizia, Alex. Tortell, 60*l*. to 100*l*. each.

Public Registry.

Director of Public Registry and Keeper of Government Archives, P. Mompalao de Piro, 260*l*.
First Class Clerk:—A. C. Briffa, LL.D., 190*l*. to 250*l*.
Third Class Clerks, R. Camilleri, P. Mifsud Bonnici, 60*l*. to 100*l*. each.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of Malta and President of the Court of Appeal, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 1,000*l*.
Judges, Court of Appeal, Sir S. Naudi, Kt., C.M.G., LL.D., and L. Ganado, LL.D., 500*l*. each.
Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, Baron A. Chapelle, LL.D., and A. Naudi, LL.D., 500*l*. each.
Ditto, Second Hall, P. De Bono, LL.D.
Judge, Commercial Court, P. De Bono, LL.D., 500*l*.
Judges, Criminal Court, Sir Joseph Carbone, K.C.M.G., LL.D.; Sir S. Naudi, Kt., C.M.G.; and L. Ganado, LL.D.
Registrar of the Superior Courts, Ottone Dedomenico, Notary, 300*l*.
Deputy Registrars, R. Manara, 220*l*. to 250*l*.; T. Manara, C. Curmi, L. Benjacar, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each.
Assistant Registrar, R. Muscat, 220*l*. to 250*l*.
Second Class Clerks, G. Xerri Decaro, G. Bonello, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each.

* Besides 50*l*. as Deputy Head of Dept.

† Capt. R.M.M.

(c)

Third Class Clerks, R. Lapira, P. Savona, A. Tonna, F. Camilleri, F. Bonello, G. Roncali, 60*l*. to 100*l*. each.
Archivist of Notarial Acts, G. Gera, 80*l*.
Interpreter to the Civil Courts, G. Busuttill, 70*l*.
Marshals, C. Mizzi, 120*l*., Antonio Azzopardi, 120*l*.; and G. A. Scalpello, 100*l*.
Magistrates of Judicial Police for Malta, G. Falzon, LL.D., 300*l*., P. Frendo Azzopardi, LL.D., S. Trapani, LL.D., and G. B. Mifsud, LL.D., from 200*l*. to 300*l*. each.
Syndics, G. Darmanin, R. Carbone, and R. Cassar Torreggiani, LL.D., 190*l*. to 250*l*. each.
Registrar of the Criminal Branch, A. Vassallo, 220*l*. to 250*l*.
Registrar, Civil Branch, R. Leonardini, 220*l*. to 250*l*.
Second Class Clerks, R. Iliff, F. R. Galea, P. V. Vella, 110*l*. to 180*l*. each.
Third Class Clerk, F. S. Rossignaud, 60*l*. to 100*l*.
Marshal, A. Piccinino, 55*l*.
Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, P. Cremona, LL.D. and Luigi Caruana, from 190*l*. to 250*l*.
Registrar, V. Tabone, LL.D., 200*l*.
Second Class Clerks, A. Tabone, F. Cutajar, 110*l*. to 180*l*.
Third Class Clerk, A. Bajona, 60*l*. to 100*l*.

Eccelesiastical.

Archbishop of Malta, Monsignor Pietro Pace, D.D.
Anglican Chaplain to Government, Ven. Archdeacon E. Hardy, M.A., 450*l*.
Bishop of Gozo, Monsignor Camilleri.

*Police Department.**(Interior Police.)*

Superintendent of Police, Captain C. La Primaudaye, R.N., 500*l*.
Senior Assistant ditto, S. C. Magri, LL.D., 250*l*.
Assistant Superintendents, A. Camilleri, 146*l*., T. Curmi,* 127*l*. 15*s*.; J. Frendo Azzopardi, 127*l*. 15*s*.; J. B. Mattei,* 123*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*.; A. Gonder, 123*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*.
First Class Clerk, L. Chapelle, 220*l*. to 250*l*.
Third Class Clerk, A. Denaro,* 60*l*. to 100*l*.

Marine Police.

(Under the control of the Collector of Customs.)

Senior Assistant Superintendent, S. Stivala, 250*l*.
Assistant Superintendents, G. Gerada, J. Zarb Mallen, 6*s*. 6*d*. to 8*s*. per day each.

Corradino Prison.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, Crispo Barbaro Marquis of St. George, 230*l*.
Clerk, G. Portelli Carbone, LL.D., 80*l*.

Monte di Pietà.

Commissary, Charles Rapinet, 300*l*.
Second Class Clerk, L. Catro, 130*l*. to 180*l*.
Third Class Clerk, C. B. Sciortino, 60*l*. to 100*l*.

Chief Military and Naval Officers.

Assistant Military Secretary, Captain J. S. Ewart, Cam. Highrs.
Major-General, C. B. Knowles, C.B., *Commanding Infantry Brigade*.
Major-General, J. F. Owen, R.A., *Commanding Artillery Brigade*.

* Lt. R.M.M.

Dep. Adjutant-General, Colonel A. S. Wynne C.B.
Dep. Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Capt. E. M. Woodward, Lt.-Col. F. Luttman-Johnson, Lt.-Col. E. Grattan, Capt. G. R. C. Paul.
Commander, Engineers, Col. E. Wood, C.B., R.E.
Surgeon-General (Military), Surgeon Major-General J. Inkson, M.D.
Senior Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. A. Malim, M.A.
Admiral Superintendent, R. Duckworth-King.
Staff Captain and Queen's Harbour Master, Thomas Roberson, R.N.
Chief Constructor, H. R. Champness.
Chief Engineer, R. J. Tench.
Naval Storekeeper and Cashier, J. R. R. Whitmarsh.
Naval Dep. Inspector General, H. Macdonnell.
Naval Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.
Fleet-Surgeon, Valentine Duke.
Secretary to Supt. and Officer in Charge of Expense Accounts, H. Vella.

Foreign Consuls.

Argentine Republic, Gavino Bonavita.
Austria, Arturo Kohen (Acting Consul-General).
Belgium, Edward V. Ferro.
Brazil, Frederick Vella.
Denmark, Edward V. Ferro.
France, Emile Rocher.
German Empire, Edward V. Ferro.
Greece, B. Nathanael.
Italy, P. Grande.
Montenegro, Gustaf Gollcher.
Netherlands, Gustaf Gollcher.
Persia (vacant).
Portugal, T. G. Micallef.
Republic of Chili, C. Micallef Eynaud.
Republic of Guatemala, O. E. Segond.
Rumania, Edw. L. Vella.
Russia, G. Saxe (acting Consul).
Siam, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.
Spain, T. C. Smith.
Sweden and Norway, James Gollcher.
Turkey, Atif Bey.
United States of America, D. C. Kennedy.
Venezuela, Stefano Micallef Eynaud.

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MAURITIUS.

Situation and Area.

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 18' and 57° 49' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat., distant 115 miles from Réunion, 940 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, 2,000 miles from Cape Comorin, 11,000 miles from England, 2,300 from the Cape of Good Hope, and 500 from Madagascar. It comprises an area of about 705 square miles (nearly equal to Surrey), having an extreme length of 36 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 28 miles from east to west. The Dependencies have an area of 172 square miles.

The formation of the island is supposed to be volcanic, and it is surrounded by reefs of coral. The mountain chains average 2,000 feet in altitude. The highest peak, the Piton de la Rivière-Noire, is 2,711 English feet, and Pieter Both and the Pouce are only a few feet lower. The island is

watered by numerous streams, commonly flowing in deep ravines, with several fine cascades; none of these rivers are navigable beyond a few hundred yards from the sea.

History.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but the first people that occupied it in any great numbers were the Dutch, in 1598, whose commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, named it Mauritius, in honour of the then Statholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch, however, though they built a fort at Grand Port, do not appear to have made any permanent settlement, and they finally abandoned the island in 1712. A party of Frenchmen landed there in 1715, and in 1721 it was formally taken possession of by the French, at first on behalf of the French East India Company, and afterwards, in 1767, on behalf of the Crown of France. The name of the island was then changed by M. Du Fresne, captain in the naval service of France, into that of Isle of France, which it retained till the landing of the English in 1810, when its former name of Mauritius was again restored to it. The most celebrated of the French Governors was Mahé de Labourdonnais (1735—1746), "a man of eminent talents and virtues" (in the words of Lord Macaulay), who introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island.

Mauritius was during the earlier part of the long war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels, from the facility with which sorties were made from it by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810; the laws, religion, and customs of the inhabitants being guaranteed in the instrument of capitulation. The possession of the island was confirmed to England by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The island was visited by a terrible hurricane on the 29th of April, 1892, which caused an enormous destruction of buildings and crops.

On the 23rd of July, 1893, a part of the town of Port Louis was entirely destroyed by fire.

On the 22nd February, 1894, during a small cyclone, a railway train was blown down in a ravine at Pailles Bridge; five persons were killed and great loss of material sustained.

General Description.

The permanent settled population of European race is greater in Mauritius than in any other tropical colony. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles. The higher and middle classes possess much intellectual culture. The natives are proud of their country, and of the designation of Creoles.

Nine daily newspapers and other periodicals are published in the capital. The French language is spoken all over the island, English being used in courts of justice. Debates in the council of Government may take place in either language.

Mauritius is divided into nine districts, Port Louis, Pamplémousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savanne, Moka, Plaines Wilhelms, and Black River.

The *City of Port Louis* is the capital, and seat of Government, and contains, with its suburbs, a population of 58,244 souls. The harbour is one of the best in the East, and is sufficiently spacious to receive more than a hundred vessels.

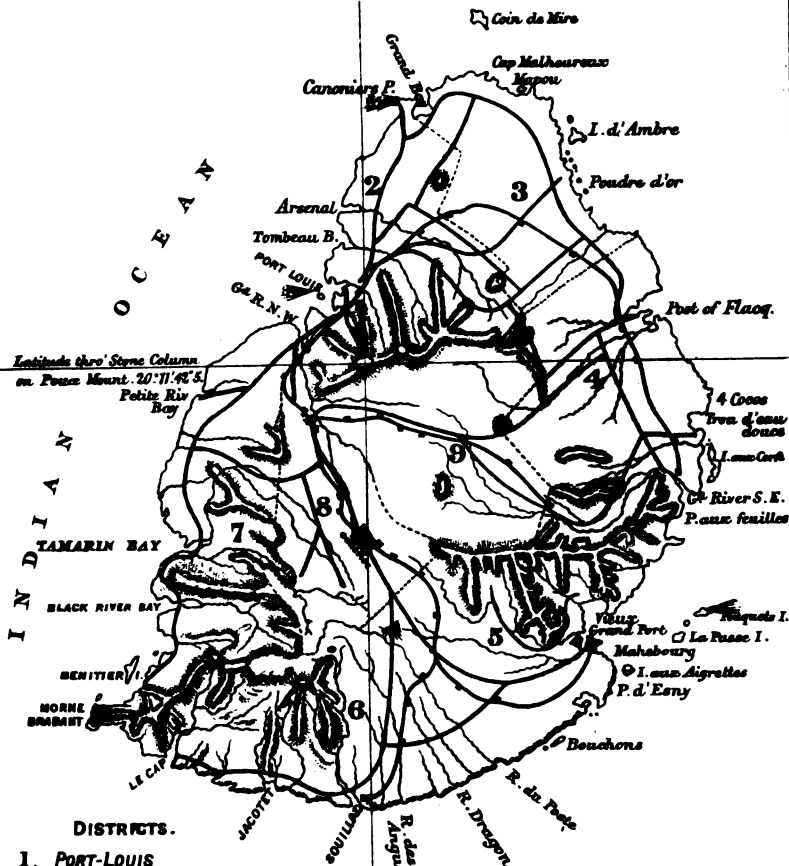
MAURITIUS,

1887.

Round I.

Flat I. & Gabriel I.

Mauritius, 34° 00' E. of Greenwich.



- DISTRICTS.**
1. PORT-LOUIS
 2. Pamplemousses
 3. Riviere du Rempart
 4. Flacq
 5. Grand Port
 6. Savanne
 7. Black River
 8. Plaines Wilhems.
 9. Moka

Existing Railways
Railway Stations
Main Roads.

It possesses three graving docks. It is defended by Fort Adelaide (the citadel) and by Fort George. There are large barracks and military stores. The trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The city has an elected municipal corporation, and raised in 1894 a revenue of Rs. 500,087-76, against an expenditure of Rs. 515,093-11. Its debt amounts to 135,300*l.* and Rs. 388,152.

The principal public edifices of Port Louis are the Government House, the Institute, the Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, the Royal College, the Town Hall, the theatre, the public offices, &c.

After Port Louis, the largest town is Curepipe, incorporated in 1888 (population 11,291), situated on the uplands in the Plaines Wilhems. Its climate is temperate, and many families reside in the numerous villas there during the summer season, while they spend the winter months in Port Louis.

In the district of Grand Port is the small town of Mahebourg (population 3,257), so called in honour of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais.

Constitution.

The constitution of Mauritius was altered in 1884-85. It now consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of five officials, and two elected members, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight being *ex officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and ten elected on a moderate franchise—two for the town of Port Louis, and one for each of the eight rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members must be persons not holding any public office. Members are not paid: they may speak either in French or English. The number of registered electors in 1894 was 5,150; the franchise qualification is ownership of immovables worth Rs. 300, or movables worth Rs. 3,000, or payment of rent of Rs. 25 monthly, or of license duty of 200 Rs. annually, or receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 monthly. The session usually lasts from April to December.

The law is based on the Code Napoléon, and other French laws modified by Colonial Ordinances.

Climate, &c.—From December to April is the hottest season in Mauritius, but it is comparatively cool during the remainder of the year. The temperature on the high lands in the interior of the island is always lower by several degrees than in the city of Port Louis and in the coast districts. The climate at Curepipe, from 1,700 to 1,900 feet above the sea, resembles that of the South of France or Italy. The hurricane season extends from December to the end* of April, and the cyclones range from about 8° to 30° S. latitude.

At the Observatory.

(181 feet above sea level).

Rainfall in 1894	... ..	48-91 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	... ..	79-2°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	... ..	68-5°

* There is no record of the Island having been visited by a hurricane later than the 12th of April, with the exception of the disastrous one of 1892.

(c)

Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	... ..	86-4°
Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature between open windows, in a large room	... ..	56-8°
Mean Temperature in Shade for the year between open windows, in a large room	... ..	73-2°
Absolute Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	... ..	93-5°
Absolute Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	... ..	50-6°
Mean Shade Temperature for the year in screen on lawn	... ..	74-3°

At Curepipe.

(1840 feet above sea level)

Rainfall in 1894	... ..	132-93 ins.
Average Maximum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	... ..	74-0°
Average Minimum Shade Temperature in screen on lawn	... ..	61-3°
Approximate Mean Temperature for the year	... ..	66-7°
Absolute Maximum Temperature in shade	... ..	84-5°
Absolute Minimum Temperature in shade	... ..	44-0°

Mean Annual Rainfall.

At the Observatory (1875-94)	... ..	48-43 ins.
Ditto ditto (1888-94)	... ..	51-88 "
At Curepipe (1884-94)	... ..	129-38 "

Water Supply.—A reservoir on the Grande Rivière for the supply of Port Louis Town was constructed some years ago by the municipality. The works begun by the Government in 1885 for supplying pure water from the upland springs to the chief centres of population are complete. The mains extend from the *Mare aux Vacoas*—with branches—the whole covering a surface of 44 miles. The reservoirs and canals so constructed can supply three and a half millions of gallons per day. These waterworks cost Rs. 430,000. The fever has decreased in the localities now supplied with this upland water. Further works of an important character were commenced during 1892, for the purification of the *Mare aux Vacoas* water by filtration, and for its extension to the town of Curepipe. The estimated cost, including purchase of lands, was Rs. 909,338. These additional works are now practically completed, and the filtered water is actually delivered.

Scenery.—The famous tale of *Paul and Virginia*, by Bernardin de St. Pierre, an Engineer officer in the service of France, who was stationed in the island towards the close of the last century, scarcely exaggerates the picturesque beauty of large portions of Mauritius. Many of the forests have, however, been felled to make room for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the staple industry of the colony. In the remaining woods deer abound, and afford good sport; there are also partridges, quails, hares, and wild ducks in several parts of the island. The far-famed Botanical Gardens of Pamplémousses contain many rare and valuable plants and flowers.

Railways.—There are four lines of railway, all owned and worked by Government. (1) The North line, from Port Louis to the sea coast village of Grand Rivier, south-east. Its length is

31 miles, and its course is approximately parallel to the northern coast line of the island. (2) The Midland line, beginning at Port Louis and running across the island to the sea coast town of Mahébourg on the other side; its length is 36 miles, with a summit level of 1,822 feet; the gradient in many places is 1 in 27. (3) The Moka Flacq line, from the Rosehill station on the Midland line to Rivière Sèche station on the North line; length 27 miles. (4) Savanne branch from Rosebelle station on the Midland line to the sea coast town of Souillac at the southern extremity of the island; its length is 11 miles. The total number of miles of railway now open is 105, the total cost up to date being about 800,000*l*. At Curepipe the elevation of the railway is 1,822 feet above the sea. The receipts in 1894 were Rs. 1,790,808, and the expenditure, Rs. 1,085,429.

Religion.—The Christian Churches are assisted by State grants. According to the last census, the Roman Catholics numbered 115,436, and the Protestants 7,307. The Roman Catholics received in 1894 Government aid amounting to Rs. 101,236-25 and the Protestants Rs. 41,078-05.

Education.—The department of public instruction comprises two branches, the Royal College for higher education, and the Schools Department for primary education. The College is under the control of a Rector, who is assisted by a staff of professors. The Schools Department is under the direction of a Superintendent, aided by two Inspectors.

The Government schools are supported wholly by the State; the grant schools only partially so. There were in 1894:—

	Number.	Pupils.
Government schools	80	9,191
Grant schools	89	8,510
Total	169	17,701

Total Number of Pupils.

The relative numbers are shown by the following percentages:—

Members of Church of England	3-15%
Roman Catholics	72-13 „
Members of other Christian denominations	1-56 „
Mahomedans	6-85 „
Hindoos and others	16-81 „

The total expenditure on education in 1894 amounted to Rs. 496,005-44, of which Rs. 298,862-30 were expended on primary education. There are 425 masters and mistresses employed. Of the pupils in the aided schools 94 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 4 per cent. belong to the Church of England, and 2 per cent. to other Christian denominations. No assistance is given to Hindoo Schools, but one Assisted Mohammedan School was opened in Plaines Wilhems District during the year 1894.

Military Contribution.—Mauritius pays 40*l*. per head per annum for each infantry soldier stationed in the colony, and 70*l*. for engineers, artillerymen, staff, &c. The total strength of the garrison on 31st Dec., 1894, was 906 men of all ranks. The total military expenditure for the year amounted to 51,867*l*. The contribution of the colony was 13,804*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. A sum of Rs. 5,716 has been spent on defence works in 1894, the two forts and

two batteries for the defence of the harbour of Port Louis, are finished and armed.

The total police force on 31st December, 1894, was 752.

Communications.—A four-weekly service is carried on by the mail steamers of the Messageries Maritimes between New Caledonia and Marseilles, *via* Suez, touching at Mauritius, Réunion, and Seychelles. The same Company's steamers leave Marseilles every four weeks for New Caledonia, touching at Seychelles. The passage to and from Marseilles averages 21 days. This line receives a subsidy from the Mauritius Government. The Messageries Maritimes Company have also a monthly service of steamers between Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, Mozambique, and Zanzibar. There is also a four-weekly communication of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Colombo and Mauritius and Castle Mail Packets. There is frequent communication by both sailing and steam vessels with India, Australia, Madagascar, Natal, Réunion, &c. Telegraphic communication is established along and beyond the railway, the total length of line being 135 miles; and cable communication through a branch office of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company with Europe *via* Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Aden, was opened in November, 1893. Through rate: United Kingdom to Mauritius, 8*s*. 9*d*. per word; and from Mauritius to United Kingdom, Rs. 7-12.

There are in Mauritius, the General Post Office in the city of Port Louis, and 59 branch post offices in the rural districts. Port Louis has a telephone system, with 52 subscribers. In the island of Rodrigues there is one post office at Port Mathurin. There is no post office on any other of the Dependencies. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	News- papers.
United Kingdom, Coun- tries in Postal Union and Réunion	15 cents	3 cents
Dependencies	8 „	free

Parcels Post Rates from 1st July, 1895.—In addition to the following charges, the ruling rate of exchange on the day of posting of such parcels is also levied.

	<i>Viâ</i> France.	<i>Viâ</i> Colombo.
	R <i>s</i> . c.	R <i>s</i> . c.
Not over 3 lbs.	1 58	1 00
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	1 88	1 50
Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	2 17	2 00

Commerce.

The island produces hardly anything for its own consumption, but its foreign commerce extends to every quarter of the globe.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, molasses, spice, vanilla, aloe-fibre, oil, &c. Attention is now being turned to the cultivation of tea, with very successful results. Oxen are imported from Madagascar, sheep from South Africa and Australia, and breadstuffs from India.

The imports consist mainly of grain (rice, wheat, &c.), cotton manufactures, wine, coals, hardware, and manure. There is a small tobacco plantation, but sugar production is the greatest industry. About 90 per cent. of the value of the exports is due to shipments of sugar. In 1894 the weight of sugar exported was 139,449,413 kilos., with an estimated value of Rs. 28,672,008. The value of the rum exported was Rs. 424,697; that of vanilla, Rs. 82,720; that of aloë-fibre, Rs. 171,526; and that of cocoa-nut oil, Rs. 187,116.

The number of vessels registered at Port Louis is now 64, of a total tonnage of 7,246.

Currency and Banking.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank has establishments in the colony. The total amount of deposits was Rs. 7,757,799.

The Bank of Mauritius (Limited) was established in October, 1894, with paid up capital of 125,000*l.*, and opened in Mauritius in Dec., 1894.

A Government savings bank was established in 1865. The total deposits on the 31st December, 1894, amounted to Rs. 3,253,538.

All accounts are now kept in rupees and cents of a rupee, which is the currency of the island. There are about 9,824,272 Rs. (in coin) in circulation. A Government note issue was re-established in 1876, the notes being legal tender except at the office of issue. The circulation on the 31st December, 1894, was Rs. 3,016,250.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System, as regards weights and measures, came into force on the 1st May, 1878.

DEPENDENCIES.

The numerous dependencies of Mauritius comprise about a hundred islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, and contain a total population of 17,000 inhabitants. They may be roughly divided into four groups, the Seychelles (see p. 171) the Amirantes Group, the Oil Islands and St. Brandon Group, and detached islands, such as Eagle Island, Peros Banhos, and the Solomon Islands. The Amirantes Group lie between 4° 24' and 6° 13' S. lat., and 53° 27' and 53° 7' E. long. They are coral islands, producing cocoanut oil and a little maize, and some of them are used as fishing stations. The chief are Poivre, Darros, African, Eagle, Iles des Roches, Bondouse, Alphonse, Coëtivy, and Platte. The St. Brandon, or Carcadas Islands (Albatross, Tromelin, and Coco), lie between 16° 20' and 16° 50' S. lat., and 59° 26' and 59° 41' E. long. Most of them are mere sandbanks, and their only produce is a little salt fish. The Chagos Islands, the Trois Frères or Eagle Islands, and the Cosmoledo Islands, which are known generally as the Oil Islands, lie between 6° 40' and 9° 40' S. lat. and 72° 22' and 47° 48' E. long. The chief are North, South, Polyte, Wizard, and Menai. Amongst the detached islands may be named Assumption, Astove, St. Pierre, Providence, Cerf, Farquhar, and the Aldabra, but none of these have any permanent population.

Rodrigues, the most important dependency of Mauritius after the Seychelles, is situated in latitude S. 19° 41' and longitude E. 63° 23', and is 344 nautical miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad, and is surrounded by coral reefs, extending in some places 5 or 6 miles from the shore. It is under the administration of a magistrate, who takes his instructions from the Governor of Mauritius. Laws for the island

are made in the form of regulations framed by the Governor of Mauritius in executive council. The estimated population on 31st December, 1894, was 2,522.

The island, which is volcanic, mountainous, and in some parts well wooded, is beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. The highest land is 1,760 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen in clear weather at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues. The temperature differs little from that of Mauritius, although the breezes are stronger and hurricanes more frequent and severe. The climate is healthy. The principal industries are fishing and the rearing of cattle and goats, for which latter the pasturage is excellent. The soil is good; sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rice, maize, beans, and vanilla grow luxuriantly.

During the time of slavery fortunes were made in this island by agricultural pursuits; but of late years cultivation has been neglected, owing to want of regular communication and insufficient labour. There is an abundance of fresh water springs in the island, and wild guinea fowls and partridges are plentiful. There are also deer and wild pigs. Fruit abounds, such as mangoes, bananas, guavas, pineapples, avocads, custard-apples, wild raspberries, and tamarinds, while the island is famous for oranges, citrons, and limes. The palmist and vacoa trees are to be found all over the island.

The principal exports at present are beans, maize, salt-fish, cattle, goats, pigs, poultry, and fruit.

Diego Garcia, the most important of the Oil Islands group, consists of four islands, at four days' steaming from Mauritius, the chief one being about 30 miles in length, extending in an irregular horse-shoe shape, and embracing between its extremities three minor islets. It is a coral atoll, fifteen miles by six and a-half, nowhere over ten feet high, but forming a spacious bay, roomy enough for large vessels to enter, being fifteen miles in length from end to end and from two to five miles in breadth.

Situated as *Diego Garcia* is, at 7° latitude S. and between 72° and 73° longitude east, on the straight line between the entrance to the Red Sea and Cape Leeuwin, it affords great convenience for coaling purposes to steamers, and coal depôts have been established on the island by commercial companies. In 1885 it was placed under the jurisdiction of a magistrate, with a small force of police from Mauritius, which was, however, withdrawn in 1888.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.*

James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (acting)	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	13 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (acting)	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (acting)	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. Selby Smyth (acting)	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	21 Oct. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	20 Jan. 1873

* Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1849.

Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1878
Edward Newton, Esq. (acting)	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	31 Dec. 1878
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	4 April 1879
F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	9 Dec. 1880
C. Bruce, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	5 May, 1883
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	1 June, 1883
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	24 Sept. 1884
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	15 Oct. 1884
H. N. D. Beyts, Esq., C.M.G. (acting)	30 Sept. 1886
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1886
The Right Hon. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	15 Dec. 1886
Major-Gen. W. H. Hawley (acting)	18 Dec. 1886
F. Fleming, C.M.G. (acting)	2 July 1887
Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.	22 Dec. 1888
Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 1889
Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. (acting)	12 Mar. 1891
Confirmed	June, 1893

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	7,309,233	8,391,059	315,591	609,112
1886	7,229,973	8,390,055	637,781	692,270
1887	6,858,920	7,985,910	324,357	615,839
1888	8,574,058	7,771,578	480,184	781,619
1889	8,744,802	8,558,332	415,276	666,039
1890	7,774,774	7,705,311	470,947	689,622
1891	7,595,651	8,192,265	401,090	595,641
1892	7,473,029	8,024,484	467,435	655,270
1893	8,103,922	7,872,096	437,081	587,032
1894	8,534,427	8,587,039	458,011	641,098

Public Debt, total 1,844,149l. balance 1,407,849l. (not including 135,500l. Debenture Debt of the Municipal Corporation of Port Louis, plus loans in rupee currency to the amount of Rs. 288,152.).

Customs Revenue, 1894, Rs. 3,006,819.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. Rs.	From Colonies. Rs.	From Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	4,581,409	12,015,819	6,241,499	22,788,727
1886	5,962,017	11,051,705	7,696,406	24,710,128
1887	6,272,943	10,183,428	7,248,427	23,649,798
1888	8,010,409	9,330,911	4,197,149	16,538,469
1889	3,670,880	9,413,262	4,592,414	17,676,556
1890	4,051,595	8,837,399	3,813,824	16,702,818
1891	3,622,436	9,633,600	3,221,305	16,477,341
1892	5,189,701	14,820,000	3,391,475	13,401,176
1893	3,849,075	14,245,700	3,793,416	21,388,191
1894	3,709,584	14,822,533	3,403,142	21,935,259

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. Rs.	To Colonies. Rs.	To Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1885	4,894,753	24,707,785	5,092,861	34,695,399
1886	4,608,213	25,725,603	2,814,525	33,148,341
1887	1,761,476	22,653,137	3,474,808	27,889,421
1888	2,901,712	26,275,587	3,663,187	32,840,486
1889	4,237,861	24,680,608	4,280,210	33,198,679
1890	8,155,119	21,914,342	2,551,363	27,620,824
1891	2,774,150	19,299,467	2,234,786	24,308,403
1892	3,212,428	18,261,704	1,886,011	18,350,147
1893	8,304,925	22,840,951	3,268,587	27,914,463
1894	2,870,478	26,096,757	2,692,366	31,659,601

Population.

Estimate, 1767, 19,000. " 1837, 184,000.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Census, 1881 ...	57,308	53,578	110,881
" Indian ...	151,352	97,641	248,993
Census, 1891 (General) ...	58,539	56,129	114,663
" Indo Mauritian ...	80,653	75,938	156,591
" Other Indians ...	66,846	32,483	99,329

Executive Council.

The Governor.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.

Charles Anthony King-Harman, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

F. T. Piggott, Procureur and Advocate-General.

L. E. Schmidt, Receiver-General.

E. C. Ashley, Auditor-General.

Sir V. Naz, K.C.M.G.

H. Leclézio.

Clerk, W. C. Rae.

Council of Government.

The Governor.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B., Commanding the Troops.

C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

F. T. Piggott, Procureur and Advocate-General.

L. E. Schmidt, Receiver-General.

E. C. Ashley, Auditor-General.

J. J. Brown, Collector of Customs.

J. F. Trotter, Protector of Immigrants.

G. de Coriolis, Surveyor-General.

Elected Members.

Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. L. de Rochecouste.

H. Leclézio. C. F. H. Adam.

William Newton, Q.C. W. T. A. Edwards,

V. Rohan, M.D. M.D.

G. Guibert, Q.C. L. E. Antelme.

V. Geoffroy.

Nominated Members.

Dr. E. Chastellier, Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. C. Meldrum, C.M.G., Director of Observatory.

Louis Rouillard, Substitute Procureur-General.

O. Beaugard, M.D. Edin., Visiting and Superintending Surgeon, Civil Hospital.

A. Povah Ambrose. G. A. Ritter.

Sir C. Antelme, K.C.M.G. Hamilton Stein.

Geo. Robinson.

Clerk, W. C. Rae.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Rs. 50,000.

Private Secretary Honourable Reginald Walsh, Rs. 3,000.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hugh Rose (The Black Watch Regiment), Rs. 1,000.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Charles Anthony King-Harman, C.M.G., Rs. 13,500.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, Douglas Young, Rs. 7,200.

Clerical Staff.

- 1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gibson, Rs. 4,800.
 2nd Class Clerks, M. Saverimoutou (pers. allee. Rs. 400), A. E. Johnson, Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerks, G. Crétin (pers. allee, Rs. 100), F. Emile, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, G. Lincoln, V. Sherwin, A. Maingard, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, P. Arokion, J. Duthil, R. Gigueul, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerks, Léon Koenig, L. Isnard, Rs. 720.

Loan Office.

- Secretary, Edouard Pelte, Rs. 4,800.
 Accountant, P. L. E. Lincoln, 3,600.
 Expert, E. Marot, Rs. 3,600.
 Clerk, R. Lejeunne, Rs. 2,400.
 Auditor, F. V. Descroizilles, Rs. 1,200.

Receiver-General's Department.

- Receiver-General, L. E. Schmidt, Rs. 10,000.

General Branch.

- Assistant Receiver-General, L. S. R. du Vergé, Rs. 6,000.
 5th Class Clerk, W. L. Argent, Rs. 1,200, and pers. allee. Rs. 1,000.

Account Branch.

- 1st Class Clerk, A. FitzPatrick, Rs. 4,800.
 3rd Class Clerks, E. E. Toussaint (pers. allee. Rs. 550), E. Rosse, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, F. de Rosemond and F. Vanmeerbeck, Rs. 1,800 each.
 6th Class Clerk, P. Mouton, Rs. 720.

Pay and Account Branch.

- 2nd Class Clerk, E. Crétin, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 350).
 3rd Class Clerk, V. Singery, Rs. 2,400.
 6th Class Clerk, A. Paniel, Rs. 720.

Receipt Branch.

- 2nd Class Clerk, P. P. Harrison, Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerk, L. Crétin, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerk, D. C. Maleappa, Rs. 1,800; pers. allee. Rs. 200.
 5th Class Clerk, A. P. Meyépa, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerks, J. A. Sicard, F. Fanchette, A. Bhujoharry, Rs. 720.

Savings Bank.

- 2nd Class Clerk, Louis Léonce Duvergé, Rs. 3,600, pers. allee. Rs. 1,400.
 3rd Class Clerk, I. Ange Adirouben, Rs. 2,400, pers. allee. Rs. 600.
 5th Class Clerks, M. Thomas, A. Assarapin, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerk, P. Fitzpatrick, Rs. 720.

Stamp Branch and Weights and Measures.

- 3rd Class Clerk, J. F. Duchenne, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerk, C. L. F. Le Breton, Rs. 1,800, pers. allee. Rs. 700.

Distillery Branch.

- Superintendent of Distilleries, H. C. Rawstorne, Rs. 3,600.
 Chief Inspector of Distilleries, L. A. Célestin, Rs. 2,400.
 Inspectors, E. d'Arvoy, A. Latapie (both with pers. allee. Rs. 700), L. A. Pougnet, E. Hitié, A. Letellier, G. Rose, N. Allan, J. Loumeau, E. Jean Louis, Rs. 1,800.

Inland Revenue Branch.

- Superintendent, D. P. Garrioch, Rs. 4,000.
 Inspectors, L. N. Lagosse, G. Letourneur, J. J. McGaw, J. P. Freeman, G. Bérenger, Rs. 1,500.

Audit Office.

- Auditor-General, E. C. Ashley, Rs. 10,000.
 Chief Clerk, F. V. Descroizilles, Rs. 5,000.
 2nd Class Clerks, J. Rozan, P. Cartier, T. Carr, J. H. Daniel, J. Macpherson, Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerks, F. L. Ferré, J. H. Pilot, W. E. Acton, G. Batty, J. Standley, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, F. Crétin, H. Chrétien, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, Rs. 1,200 per annum, P. V. Betsey, E. Narcisse.
 6th Class Clerks, E. Bouffé, T. Le Merle, Rs. 720.

Public Works Department.

- Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor General, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 1,000 travelling allee. G. de Coriolis.
 Chief Clerk, J. B. Bruce, Rs. 3,000 per annum.
 Pay Clerk, L. J. Mazere, Rs. 2,400, pers. allee. Rs. 600.
 Clerks, J. F. E. Magnien, Rs. 1,860; V. Magnien, Rs. 1,500; O. Goder, A. Arokion, Rs. 1,200; G. Piat, Rs. 1,000.

Engineering and Architectural Branch.

- Government Architect and Engineer, L. E. Pitot, Rs. 5,000.
 Inspector of Works, E. Mangénie, Rs. 3,000.

Roads and Bridges Branch.

- Chief Inspector, C. Hall, Rs. 3,600, pers. allee. Rs. 600, and trav. allee. Rs. 2,000.
 Surveyors, J. McVeay, C. Mazère, Rs. 3,000, with Rs. 1,000 horse allee.
 Government Surveyor, S. B. Hobbs, Rs. 5,000.
 Assistant ditto, F. R. Parsons, Rs. 4,000.
 5th Class Clerk, L. Samuaden, Rs. 1,200, pers. allee. Rs. 300.
 Learners, W. M. Vaudin, Rs. 720; J. J. Brunat Duff, Rs. 840, pers. allee. Rs. 660; D. E. Pougnet, Rs. 600; A. M. Sapet, Rs. 480.

Civil Status Department.

- Registrar-General, G. R. Dick, M.A., Rs. 7,000 and fees.
 3rd Class Clerk, L. E. Gaud, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerk, E. Faoulez, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, S. H. Thatcher, L. Forget, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerk, L. Pilot, Rs. 720.

Customs Department.

- Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, J. J. Brown, Rs. 9,000.
 Deputy Collector, J. Lavers, Rs. 5,000.
 2nd Class Clerk, H. Cartier, Rs. 3,600.

3rd Class Clerks, A. Upton, S. Dinnematin, pers. allee. Rs. 600. Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, G. M. Rae, A. Ythier, R. E. Lamport (pers. allee., Rs. 800), Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, J. M. Ythier, M. Rayépa, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerks, E. Pitchen, S. Merle, E. Appou, Rs. 720.

Outdoor Branch.

1st Class Clerk, S. Graves, landing surveyor, Rs. 4,800.
 2nd Class Clerk, C. A. D'Avray, sen., landing waiter, Rs. 3,600 (pers. allee. Rs. 250).
Landing Waiters, 3rd Class Clerks, A. Chasteauneuf, J. Chasteauneuf (pers. allee. Rs. 100), Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, J. E. Aubert, pers. allee. Rs. 700; A. Marot, pers. allee. Rs. 700; J. Brodie, locker; J. Zamudio, storekeeper, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, C. A. Standley; L. Colombino, pers. allee., Rs. 300; T. W. Avice, Rs. 1,200.
Tide Surveyor, 3rd Class Clerk, A. Vielle (lodging Rs. 472-50), Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee. Rs. 100).
 4th Class Clerk, H. Serret (with lodging, Rs. 400), Rs. 1,800.
Tide waiters, H. Lecornu, E. Baril, Rs. 1,500.
Coast Guard Inspector, A. Latapie, Rs. 1,800.
Veterinary Surgeon, C. Galdemar, fees.

Harbour Department.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, J. Wilson, Rs. 6,000, and pers. allee. Rs. 2,000.
Chief Pilot, T. W. Ledson, Rs. 3,000 and quarters.
Chief Engineer, A. Coutet, Rs. 2,800.
2nd Engineer, J. Thompson (pers. allee. Rs. 300), Rs. 2,200.
Clerk and Port Boarding Officer, S. J. Jenkins, Rs. 1,500 and pers. allee. Rs. 1,500.

Mercantile Marine Office.

Superintendent, J. Wilson.
Deputy Superintendent, N. Decotter, Rs. 2,500; pers. allee. Rs. 1,400.

Registration Office and Mortgage Department.

Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, N. Lesage, Rs. 9,000.
 1st Class Clerk, L. E. Dupont, Rs. 4,800; pers. allee. Rs. 1,200.
 2nd Class Clerks, P. A. E. D'Emmerez, S. Pitchen (pers. allee. Rs. 400), Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerks, E. Margeot (pers. allee. Rs. 600), C. E. Pitrel, G. Goy, Rs. 2,400.
 4th Class Clerks, F. Serret, A. Grégoire, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, P. C. Quéland, W. G. Smith, J. R. Mellish, M. Yardin, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerk, T. Avice, Rs. 720.

Archives Office.

Custodian of Archives, A. Duvivier, Rs. 8,600.
 5th Class Clerk, T. Boucherat, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerk, E. Gérard, Rs. 720.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster and Superintendent of Telegraphs, L. Martiu, Rs. 6,000.
 2nd Class Clerk, S. Standley, Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerks, P. E. Robert, L. A. L. de Lalouvière, Rs. 2,400.

4th Class Clerk, E. Bourelly, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, A. Lefebure, L. Rivet, C. Albert, G. Viale, L. Robert, L. Philippe, E. Hermelin, A. Beaupré, Rs. 1,200.

Telegraph Branch.

2nd Class Clerk, C. Joachim, Rs. 3,600, pers. allee. Rs. 400.

Immigration Department.

Protector of Immigrants, J. F. Trotter, Rs. 9,000, and trav. allee., Rs. 1,000.
Medical Officer, J. Bolton (acting) Rs. 8,000.
Inspectors, O. L. O'Connor, C. G. Hall, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 2,000 trav. allee.
Chief Clerk, E. Courtois, Rs. 3,600.
 3rd Class Clerks, G. Adrien, L. E. Barbeau, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allee. Rs. 100).
 4th Class Clerks, C. L. Lamport, L. E. Beyts, P. Magnien, Rs. 1,800.
 5th Class Clerks, L. Rayépa (Rs. 300 pers. allee.), C. Philogene, J. Armand, Rs. 1,200.
 6th Class Clerks, O. E. Gaiqui, L. E. Sèrieuse, G. Fidélia, R. Vanmeerbeck, C. Amboule, N. Cheriff, Rs. 720.
Depôt Superintendent, T. Jacquin, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500, with quarters.

Emigration Agents in India.

Calcutta, A. G. Stewart, Rs. 5,000.
 Madras, C. E. Conran, Rs. 5,000.

Civil Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, E. Chastellier, Rs. 9,000, trav. allee., Rs. 1,000.
Chief Clerk, A. J. Dupré, Rs. 1,800.
Clerk, L. St. Clair O'Sughrue, Rs. 1,500.
Health Officer, Dr. A. Esnouf, Rs. 5,000.
Medical Storekeeper, A. Noel, Rs. 1,500.
Visiting Surgeon Civil Hospital, O. Beaugeard, M.D., Edin., Rs. 2,500.
Resident ditto, Dr. H. Villemont, Rs. 3,000 to 3,500.
Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. A. Rouget, Rs. 2,500.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. S. H. Monty (acting), Rs. 6,000, and Rs. 2,000 as chemical analyser.
Barkly Asylum, Surg. Supt., Dr. A. B. Jollivet, Rs. 6,000.
Assist. ditto, D. M. Joly, Rs. 3,360.
Poor Law Med. Offr., Port Louis (vacant), Rs. 4,500; E. Laval (acting).
Medical Attendants and Vaccinators, Pamplemousses, Dr. Dubois; *Rivière du Rempart*, Dr. Ménagé; *Grand Port*, Dr. Antelme; *Plaines Wilhems*, Dr. Paddle; *Moka*, Dr. Vinson, Rs. 1,500 each, and fees; *Savanne*, Dr. Lemerle; *Flucq*, Dr. Portal (acting); *Black River*, Dr. Chasteauneuf; Rs. 1,000 each, and fees.
Government Vaccinators, Port Louis, Dr. De Boucherville; *Savanne*, Dr. E. Desenne; *Plaines Wilhems* and *Moka*, Dr. Vinson, fees only.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, E. Collins, Rs. 2,000.
Steward, Cannonniers Point, E. Dupont, Rs. 1,000.

General Board of Health Office.

President, Dr. E. Chastellier, *Chief Medical Officer*, *Secretary*, A. Gaud, Rs. 2,500.
Financial Clerk, P. J. C. Rivière, Rs. 2,500.
Sanitary Warden, J. Bolton (acting), Rs. 7,000, and Rs. 1,000 allowance.

Sanitary Guardians, M. Brownrigg, A. Le Juge de Segrais, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 allowances.
Engineer, C. Carbonel, Rs. 4,000, and allice. Rs. 2,000.

Department of Forests and Gardens.

Director of Forests and Gardens, W. Scott, Rs. 4,500, with quarters.

Assistant-Director of Gardens, T. Vankeirsbilck, Rs. 2,500.

Assistant-Director of Forests, P. Randabel, Rs. 2,500, with quarters.

Museum.

Curator, A. Daruty de Grandpré, Rs. 2,500.

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Director, Dr. C. Meldrum, C.M.G., F.R.S., Rs. 6,000, (pers. allice. 1,000) and Rs. 1,000 for quarters.

First Assistant, H. Bell, Rs. 4,000.

Storekeeper-General's Department.

Storekeeper-General, G. Lumgair, Rs. 8,000.

Assistant ditto, J. Angus, Rs. 4,500.

3rd Class Clerks, L. Senèque, C. Clark, Rs. 2,400.

4th Class, D. Mélotte, J. A. Dupré, Rs. 1,800.

5th Class, J. Huron, L. Audibert, L. Courau, Rs. 1,200.

Judicial Establishment.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, Sir E. P. J. Leclézio, Kt., Rs. 17,500.

Puisne Judges, A. Mure, J. Rouillard, L. V. Delafaye, Rs. 12,000 each.

Clerks to Judges, W. McIrvine, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 500 as Interpreter; L. de Froberville, T. Hamming, J. Le Maire, Rs. 3,000.

Shorthand Writer, V. I. Bennett, Rs. 2,500, and Rs. 2,500 as Shorthand Writer to Council of Government.

Master's Office.

Master and Judge in Bankruptcy, E. Didier St. Amand, Rs. 10,000.

Registrar in Bankruptcy and Chief Clerk, G. de Comarmond, Rs. 4,800, and fees.

Accountant in Bankruptcy, G. Newton, Rs. 6,000.

Clerks, I. Piarroux, J. R. Coombes, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000; V. A. E. Duvivier, Rs. 2,400.

Registrar's Office.

Registrar, F. L. Isnard, Rs. 7,000.

Chief Clerk, W. D. Bathfield, Rs. 4,800.

2nd Class Clerk, T. Demmerer de Charmoy, Rs. 3,600.

3rd Class Clerk, L. S. Collet, Rs. 2,400.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur-General, F. T. Piggott, Rs. 13,500.

Substitute Pro.-Gen., L. Rouillard, Rs. 10,000.

Crown Attorney, J. Guibert, Rs. 6,000, and pers. allice. Rs. 1,500.

Additional Substitute Procureur - General, L. A. Thibaud, Rs. 6,000.

Crown Prosecutors, M. Noël, E. Serret, Rs. 4,800.

2nd Class Clerk, A. Rae, Rs. 3,600.

3rd Class Clerk, E. Morgan, Rs. 2,400.

4th Class Clerk, J. Lalaune, Rs. 1,800.

Curator of Vacant Estates, F. Poirier, Rs. 4,000.

3rd Class Clerk, R. Vilbro, Rs. 2,400, and pers. allice. Rs. 100.

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, G. C. Mayer, Rs. 7,000.

District Clerk, E. Desmarais, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, A. Dupont, Rs. 2,400.

Junior District Magistrate, E. A. Esnouf, Rs. 7,000.

Joint District Clerk, L. N. Sénèque, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Assistant ditto, A. Barrant, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.

Pamplemousses Magistrate, H. Lemièrre, Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, A. Marceau, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, O. Sandapa, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Grand Port Magistrate, G. Pilot, Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, A. Antoine, Rs. 3,600.

Cashier, O. Coombes, Rs. 3,000.

Plaines Wilhems Magistrate (Rose Hill Division), J. H. Ackroyd, Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, A. de Lachenaue, Rs. 3,600.

Cashier, A. Langlois, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Rivière Du Rempart Magistrate, A. E. Bazire, Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, E. Bernon, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, R. Pinguet, Rs. 2,400.

Flacq Magistrate, A. Boucherat, Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, L. Meyer, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, L. Salède, Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

Savanne Magistrate, C. F. Farquharson, Rs. 7,000 (pers. allice. Rs. 1,000).

Clerk, A. Toureau, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.

Cashier, L. Pitot, Rs. 2,400.

Black River and Curepipe Magistrate, H. Avice, Rs. 6,000, and travelling allowance.

Clerk, S. Barfoot, Rs. 3,600.

Cashier, J. N. Morin, Rs. 2,400.

Clerk. Curepipe, L. J. Madelon, Rs. 2,400.

Cashier, V. Pitot, Rs. 1,800.

Moka Magistrate, H. E. Desmarais, Rs. 7,000.

Clerk, E. Pauquy, Rs. 3,600.

Cashier, J. F. Arnot, Rs. 2,400.

Police Magistracy.

Police Magistrate, Port Louis (vacant), Rs. 6,000.

Clerk, E. McGregor, Rs. 2,400.

Assistant Clerk, N. Sicard, Rs. 1,200.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Port Louis and Pamplemousses Magistrate, T. E. Dempster, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000, travelling allowance, Rs. 750.

Clerk, Port Louis, V. Villemont, Pamplemousses, E. Rae, Rs. 1,800.

Moka Magistrate, H. E. Desmarais.

Clerk, L. Caltaux, Rs. 1,800.

Rivière du Rempart Magistrate, A. E. Bazire.

Clerk, T. Robert, Rs. 1,800, pers. allice. Rs. 200.

Flacq and Plaines Wilhems Magistrate, A. La Nauze, Rs. 5,000; house allowance, Rs. 1,000; travelling allowance, Rs. 750.

Clerk, Flacq, C. Jonas; *Plaines Wilhems*, J. Maingard, Rs. 1,500 to 2,000.

Grand Port and Savanne Magistrate, G. Baptiste, Rs. 5,000.

Clerks, Grand Port, P. E. Simonet; *Savanne*, H. J. de Fondauinière, Rs. 1,800.

Black River and Curepipe Magistrate, H. Avice.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, Captain Hon. C. T. Holland, Rs. 9,000.

Inspectors, V. Trow, (allice. as in charge of Port Louis, Rs. 1,000), F. Sheppard, V. A. Butler,

A. W. F. Gould, W. Chew, H. Marshall, L. M. Gregoire, Rs. 4,000.

Pay Clerk, C. S. Pasquet, Rs. 2,400 (pers. allice, Rs. 600).
Clerks, E. Maingo, Rs. 1,800; A. Ameerudden, Rs. 1,200.

Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons and Reformatory, A. H. W. Gordon, Rs. 5,000, with quarters.
Chief Warder, J. Backshall, Rs. 2,500.
Clerks, M. Henri and M. Patron, Rs. 1,200.
Matron, Mrs. Jollivet, Rs. 1,000 to 1,500.
Warders, *Port Louis*, George Warwick, and J. Williams; *Beau Bassin*, H. Hall; *Grand Port*, A. Labelle; *Reformatory*, D. H. McGuire, Rs. 1,320 and pers. allices, Rs. 480; *Savanne*, T. Lydon, Rs. 1,320 (pers. allice, Rs. 40).

Ecclesiastical.

Church of England.

Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. W. Walsh, M.A., D.D., Rs. 7,200, and trav. allice, Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon (vacant), Rs. 4,000.
Civil Chaplain, *Port Louis*, Rev. A. Vaudin.
Chaplain, *Mahebourg*, Rev. A. K. Finnimore, Rs. 3,000.
Civil Chaplain for Curepipe, Rev. C. S. Harrington, Rs. 2,000.
Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c., Rev. L. N. Seichan, Rs. 3,000.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhems, Ven. R. French, Rs. 2,500.
Incumbent of St. John's, Moka, Rev. W. Pendavis, Rs. 2,000.
Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, and Asst. St. James, Port Louis, Rev. A. Lagier, Rs. 3,000.
Incumbent of Mariners' Church, Rev. H. A. W. Jones, Rs. 2,000.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop of Port Louis (vacant), Rs. 7,200, and trav. allice, Rs. 1,000.
Vicar-General, Very Rev. P. Cooney, Rs. 3,000.
Priests, Revs. S. Marcelli, C. Hogan, C. O'Loughlin, P. Sweeney, A. Raverat, F. McCarthy, L. Piffoux, D. Connellan, Ditner, P. Coghan, J. Cotonéa, E. Chalvet, F. O'Neill, P. Bretesche, A. Boujon, Rs. 2,000.
Assistant Priests, Revs. L. Mengelle, M. Bechet, A. Perraud, P. J. Lainé, J. R. de Lempdes, M. Martin, J. Guyot, A. Haaby, A. Gausserand, A. Laventure, F. Rellier, B. Grimaud, A. C. de Langavent, C. Bruel, V. Malaval, F. Guilhen, de Iachapelle.

Church of Scotland.

Minister and Chaplain to Military, Rev. G. McIrvine, Rs. 4,000.

Royal College.

Rector, D. A. Messervy, M.A., Rs. 10,000.
Senior Professor, W. W. Hamley, M.A., Rs. 6,000.
Secretary, C. H. Britter, Rs. 2,400.
1st Class Professors, W. Russell, A. Temple Roberts, L. Favez, T. A. Pope, Rs. 4,500 to 5,000.
2nd Class Professors, J. Félix, T. W. Eyre, A. Standley (one vacant), Rs. 3,500 to 4,000.
3rd Class Professors, F. G. Patterson, D. Papillon, B.A., F. André, J. Boucherat, Rs. 2,500 to 3,000.

1st Class Masters, H. Morin, A. Cantin, A. Bernon, G. Chaperon, A. Lamaletie, L. J. Bonnin, A. Maujean, B.A., E. Laval, B.A., F. J. L'Etang, Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.
1st Usher, J. Smith, Rs. 3,000.
2nd Usher, J. Furlong, Rs. 1,700.

Government Schools.

Superintendent, D. J. Anderson, Rs. 6,000.
Inspectors of Schools, E. Mainity, Rs. 3,600; A. de Boucherville, Rs. 3,000 to 4,000.
Additional Sub-Inspector of Schools, J. Blackburn, Rs. 2,400.
Accountant, A. Kalle, Rs. 2,400.
Clerk, L. A. Narcisse, Rs. 1,200.
Masters, G. A. Avico, F. B. C. Boullineau, P. J. Ambrosine, E. Augustin, J. N. Rohan, P. T. Naréna, J. Huot, L. Aubergé, Rs. 2,000, and quarters or allowance.
Mistress, M. Dromart, Rs. 2,000, with quarters and Rs. 240 for training teachers.

Poor Law Commission.

Commissioner, E. Aubert, C.M.G., Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 1,000 pers. allice.

Railway Department.

General Manager, Michael Connal, Rs. 11,000.
Head Accountant, R. Dowson, Rs. 6,000.
Traffic Superintendent, A. Oudin, Rs. 3,000.
Carriage and Wagon Foreman, H. Toché, Rs. 3,000.
Inspector. Permanent Way, G. Latter, Rs. 3,500.
Loco. Superintendent, G. Watson, Rs. 4,800.

RODRIGUES.

Magistrate, H. B. Colin, Rs. 5,000.
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. H. Jauny, Rs. 2,000.
Government Medical Officer, Dr. Roussel, Rs. 2,000, with quarters, fees, and private practice.
Schoolmaster, Gabrielle, J. Dove, Rs. 1,500.
Port Mathurin, J. Armand, Rs. 720.

MINOR DEPENDENCIES.

Police and Stipendiary Magistrate, H. Hewatson, Rs. 5,000.

Military Officers, &c. (in Mauritius).

Col. on the Staff, Maj.-Gen. W. Osborne Barnard.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major Mayhew, R. A.
Commanding Royal Engineers, Lt.-Col. F. R. de Wolski, R.E.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Dep. Assist. Com., Gen. W. M. Tracy.
Senior Medical Officer, Brig.-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Frazer, M.D.

Foreign Consuls (in Mauritius).

France, A. Drouin.
Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Germany, Hamilton Stein.
Austro-Hungary, F. C. Estill.
United States, J. P. Campbell, Consul; Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Vice-Consul.
Italy, Hon. A. P. Ambrose, Consul; J. W. Hollway, Vice-Consul.
Spain, Jean Simon Leopold Antelme, Vice-Consul.

Portugal, Charles Leopold Antelme, senior.
Netherlands, F. C. Estill.
Belgium, J. W. Hollway.
Switzerland, G. A. R. Bourguignon.
Turkey,
Siam, H. E. Patterson (on leave).
Peru, J. Coutanceau, Consular Agent.

SEYCHELLES.

Situation, Area, and Climate.

The Seychelles Islands are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the estimated total number of acres comprised in the group is 50,120.

They are distant from Mauritius 934, from Madagascar 600, and from Zanzibar 970 miles. Mountainous, fairly fertile, and extremely healthy, the shade temperature seldom exceeds 84, and falls frequently at night to 70. The records taken on the hills are several degrees lower. The rainfall at Victoria, Mahé, was:—In 1891, 124 inches; in 1892, 87 inches; in 1893, 88 inches; and in 1894, 95 inches.

Geography.

Mahé is the largest and most populous of the Seychelles Islands. It is 17 miles long and 4 to 7 miles broad, and is estimated to contain 45,000 acres.

It rises abruptly from the sea, and its mountains, in some cases, reach the elevation of 2,900 feet. The capital of the island, now called Victoria, is situated in a valley in the north-east, and has a safe and commodious harbour.

The other chief islands are Praslin (8,000 acres), Silhouette (5,700 acres), La Digue (2,000 acres), Curieuse (1,000 acres); and Bird, Frigate, Aride, Stag, Félicité, Denis, North, The Sisters, and St. Ann's. The total acreage of the Dependency is estimated to be 95,000 acres.

History.

The Islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mas Caregnas, in 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to French occupation they were the resort of pirates or corsairs who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahé at the present time.

Under the Government of Labourdonnais at Mauritius, whose name they originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession of the Islands in the name of the king of France, called the principal island Mahé. Later on the group was re-named the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Hérault de Seychelles.

The natural resources of the Islands, and their freedom from hurricanes, induced the French to transplant from the Isle de France (now Mauritius) cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, under the directions of M. Poivre. Much secrecy was at first observed in regard to the existence of these retired plantations, the object being to wrest from the Dutch the lucrative spice monopoly which the Colonies of that nation then enjoyed in Europe from their own possessions.

The rumours of the war that broke out between France and England in 1778, induced the then French Governor of Mauritius, Count de Souillac, to issue peremptory orders that in the event of an attack the spice plantations should be at once destroyed. Soon afterwards a French ship from Madagascar, having slaves on board, called at Mahé to take in wood and water, but fearing that the English might be in possession, adopted the ruse of hoisting the English flag. The small French force at Mahé had already been withdrawn, and the officer in charge, knowing that resistance was useless, at once set fire to the whole of the spice trees, each of which had previously been surrounded with dry wood and inflammable material.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahé was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on the 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcombe, of His Majesty's Ship "Orpheus."

Mr. De Quincy was left in undisturbed possession of his authority, which he had held for twenty years under the French, and subsequently for eighteen years as juge de paix under the British Government.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806 by Capt. Ferrier, of His Majesty's Ship "Albion," and on the capture of Mauritius, Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony.

The increasing importance of these Islands was considered sufficient to warrant an alteration in its constitution, and in December, 1888, an Order in Council was passed creating the office of Administrator, and nominating an Executive and Legislative Council.

An education grant of Rs. 8,000 is annually given in assisting schools of all denominations, of which there were 28 in 1895, attended by 2,178 children. A sum of Rs. 4,000 is also voted for the maintenance of a government undenominational school, and Rs. 1,200 for affiliating two schools to the Royal College of Mauritius.

Communications, &c.

The steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, leaving Marseilles on the 3rd of each month, call at Mahé on the voyages to and from Australia, a third steamer of the same company completing the circuit of the additional line to Mauritius, Réunion, Madagascar, and Zanzibar. The company have a coaling dépôt there. The British India Company's steamers between Zanzibar and Bombay and *rice-versa* also call once a month. Men of war of all nationalities frequently call at Mahé. The Admiralty have also a coaling station, and passing steamers can procure coal. It has recently been nominated as the head quarters of the Southern Division of the East India Station. Seychelles is a free port in regard to shipping.

Telegraphic communication with Mauritius and Europe *via* Zanzibar was completed in November, 1893. The rates for telegrams are 2s. per word to Mauritius or Zanzibar, 3s. 6d. to Aden, and 7s. 3d. to London.

Mails leaving England for Seychelles on the 3rd of each month *via* Marseilles, and leaving Seychelles for Europe on the 15th or 16th, take from 13 to 15 days in transit.

The present letter rate of postage to the United Kingdom and other countries of the Postal Union is 15 cents, and from the United Kingdom to

Seychelles, 2½*d.* The parcels post has been in full operation since April, 1890. During the year 1894, 16,246 letters and 22,085 newspapers, books, and samples, and 524 parcels were received from beyond sea, and 21,068 letters and 1,392 newspapers, and 189 parcels despatched. The money order system is in operation with England and numerous other countries and colonies, and since October, 1893, with Bombay and Aden direct.

Savings Bank.

A Government savings bank was established in March, 1894, and towards the close of the year Rs. 16,914 was upon deposit.

Revenue, Trade, Products, &c.

The revenue is derived principally from specific import duties, which are light and an ad valorem duty of 9½ per cent. on articles not otherwise enumerated, licenses, a locally assessed property or income tax and stamps. There is no export duty.

The chief exports consist of cocoa nut oil, cocoa, vanilla, turtle shell, cloves, cocoa nuts, soap, vacoa bags, &c.

More especially at Praslin, though also in other parts of the group, are to be found the celebrated cocos-de-mer, with the leaves of which beautiful hats and delicate basket work are made by the natives.

The Aldabra group of islands under the Seychelles administration is the habitat of the gigantic land tortoises; numerous living specimens are however to be seen in Mahé and the neighbouring islands.

The lighthouse is situated on Denis Island, and the quarantine station is placed on Long Island opposite to Mahé.

	Revenue.	Expen- diture.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.
1889	210,423	203,608	570,989	653,102	168,425
1890	224,680	212,793	657,512	620,578	192,379
1891	217,322	210,725	610,325	798,898	185,750
1892	194,844	213,593	481,720	819,400	220,719
1893	232,024	223,165	550,209	828,605	224,918
1894	235,410	278,470	604,633	764,080	226,672

Debt, Rs. 59,000.

Population.

Census 1881—14,081; 1891—16,603.

Executive Council.

The Administrator.
The Judge.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Auditor.

Legislative Council.

Official Members:—The Members of the Executive Council.

Unofficial Members:—F. Hodoul, E. Serret, N. Jouanis.

Secretary, J. Driver, B.A.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, H. Cockburn Stewart, Rs. 11,000.*

Clerk to Administrator, G. Gemmell, Rs. 1,000.

Copyist, H. Lefevre, Rs. 400.

* And table allowance of Rs. 2,500.

Revenue Department.

Collector and Treasurer, Manager of Savings Bank, G. A. Banbury, Rs. 4,000.

Auditor, Inspector of Schools, James Driver, B.A., Rs. 8,000.

Customs Clerk, Tide Surveyor, Landing Waiter, and Storekeeper, H. Tregarthen, Rs. 2,500.

Warden of Mahé, &c., E. Collard, Rs. 1,000, and 2½ per cent. on taxes collected, averaging Rs. 650.

Judicial Department.

Judge, R. M. Brown, Rs. 7,000.

Registrar, A. Rolando, Rs. 4,000

Assistant ditto and Stipendiary Clerk, H. Pilot, Rs. 1,500.

Senior Clerk, J. Duhamel, Rs. 1,000.

Conservator of Mortgages, L. V. Boullé, Rs. 2,000.

Clerk, Felicien Hodoul, Rs. 850 to Rs. 1,000.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, Jules Monnier (acting), Rs. 4,000.

Assistant ditto, Praslin, J. V. Monty, Rs. 3,000.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic and Bishop, Père Marc Hudrisier, Rs. 3,000.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. F. J. Grandjean, Rs. 3,000

R.C. Priest, The Rev. — Bernadine, Rs. 1,500.

Post Office.

Postmaster and Revenue Stamp Officer, F. Touris, Rs. 1,000 and fees.

Police and Gaois.

Chief Officer of Police, Inspector of Immigrants, and Sanitary Inspector, W. J. P. Kidson, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 600 for quarters.

Gaoler, Edgar D. Mélé, Rs. 1,250, and quarters.

Public Works Department.

Government Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works, Sebort Baty, M.A., Rs. 3,000.

Inspector of Works (vacant), Rs. 1,300.

Conservator of Crown Lands, S. Baty, M.A. (acting), Rs. 1,200.

Harbour Department.

Port Officer, W. J. Manton, Rs. 1,000.

Government Pilot, D. Sauvage, Rs. 1,000.

Education Department.

Head Master, Government School, R. J. Dupuy, Rs. 2,000, with house allowance. Rs. 400.

Assistant Master, A. E. Power, Rs. 1,200.

2nd Asst. ditto, Paul Dupuy, Rs. 600.

Printing Department.

Chief Government Printer and Binder, L. E. Marie, Rs. 600 to Rs. 750.

Foreign Consuls.

Italy, Félix Cheyron; P. P. Boustead, acting Consul.

France, Félix Cheyron; E. D. Lagreze (acting), Vice-Consul.

Portugal, Consul, L. Lemarchand.

Germany, F. A. L. Ross, Consul; M. H. Rohde (acting).

NATAL.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of Natal^{*} derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas Day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umtamvuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about 20,461 square miles (being over one-third of England and Wales), and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. It is a well-watered country, no less than 23 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and seventy miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable. The capital, Pietermaritzburg, has a population of 15,767; the largest town and only port is Durban, with 22,882 inhabitants, of whom half are Kaffirs and Indians.

History.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco da Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Navy, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage, endeavoured to colonize it. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country, sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up about four years later.

Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to, his brother Chaka. For two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory, and placed Panda, an ally of theirs, and brother of Dingaan, on the Zulu throne.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a force under Captain Smith, (1840). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

Constitution.

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In May, 1844, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for

the administration of justice. In April, 1845, other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, and an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1847, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, its affairs being administered, under the Royal Charter of the 15th July of that year, by a Governor, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

The law establishing responsible government (The Constitution Act, of 1893) received the Royal Assent on the 26th June, 1893, and on the 10th October, 1893, the first ministry was appointed.

The ministers are: the Colonial Secretary, who is also Prime Minister and Minister of Education, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Minister of Lands and Works, all of whom must hold seats in either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly, but not more than two may be members of the Legislative Council.

In place of the Legislative Council as previously existing, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly are constituted.

The Legislative Council, consisting of eleven Members, is, in the case of the first council, summoned by the Governor, and thereafter from time to time by the Governor in Council. The Members are summoned from the following districts of the Colony:—Five from within the counties of Durban, Victoria, Alexandra, and Alfred; three from within the counties of Pietermaritzburg and Umvoti, and three from within the counties of Weenen and Klip River; but not more than two Members may be chosen from within any one county.

Each Member holds his seat for ten years from the date of his summons, but five of the Members first summoned vacate their seats at the end of five years.

No person may be summoned as a Member of the Legislative Council unless he be the registered proprietor of immovable property within the Colony of the value of £500 in net value.

The Legislative Assembly is an elective body, and consists of 37 Members who must be duly qualified and registered electors chosen by the electors of the several electoral districts, of which there are 13 in the Colony.

The duration of the Legislative Assembly is limited to four years from the date of the return of the writs of election, but the Governor may dissolve the Assembly whenever he may think fit.

The laws relating to the mode of election, the qualifications of electors, and to all other matters concerning elections, in force at the time of the passing of the Act, apply to the election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

The reserved Civil List attached to the Act includes £2,900 for pensions to officers retired on account of the change in the Constitution, and also £8,200 for the salaries of the Governor and Ministers, £600 for an Under Secretary for Native Affairs, and £10,000 for the promotion of the welfare and education of the natives.

Members are not paid, but those residing more than two miles from the Seat of Government receive 1*l.* per day travelling allowance. The session is usually from April to June.

* There was formerly another British settlement named Natal, a factory of the East India Company on the west coast of Sumatra, founded 1751, and not finally abandoned until the cession of Sumatra to the Dutch in 1824.

Every male inhabitant who possesses property to the value of 50*l.*, or is in receipt of rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, or who has been a resident in the Colony, and whose income, inclusive of allowances, is equal to 8*l.* per month, is entitled to a vote.

Local Government.

There are municipal corporations in Durban, Maritzburg, and Newcastle, and local boards in Ladysmith and Verulam. Their total revenue in 1894-95 was 237,458*l.*, their expenditure 229,333*l.*, and their debt 680,705*l.*

Native Affairs.

In 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amalubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, rebelled and escaped into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force was dispatched against the tribe, and Langalibalele and many of the tribe were secured in Basutoland and given up. Langalibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under "native law." About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langalibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. Langalibalele and his son were transported to the Cape of Good Hope. They were allowed to return to Natal in 1886.

The native population had until then been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, which withdrew them from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*. The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act No. 28 of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he was entitled to all the rights of an ordinary colonist.

It was decided to supersede very gradually the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law (No. 26 of 1875) established a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and placed them under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. A white magistrate is placed with every tribe, who is the administrator of justice in civil matters, and supercedes to a considerable extent the authority of the Chiefs. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. But besides these location natives there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms. By law No. 13 of 1875 a tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.* Under law 41, 1884, a rent of 1*l.* per hut is imposed upon natives living on Crown lands.

The area vested in the Native Trust, for occupation by natives, is 2,200,000 acres, besides about 150,000 acres held by religious missions.

The number of natives living on these lands was estimated in 1885 at 169,800, there being at the same date about 162,600 on private lands as tenants, and 42,000 on Crown lands as squatters.

Climate and Inhabitants.

The climate varies, but is usually mild, cool, and bright. On the coast it is semi-tropical. The mean temperature at Pietermaritzburg is 65°, and at Durban 69°. The rainfall at the coast is about 40 inches, and less inland. The rainy season is from October to March inclusive, during which thunderstorms are frequent and severe.

More than four-fifths of the inhabitants are Zulu Kaffirs, and about 7 per cent. are Indian Coolies. The Europeans nearly all speak English, but half of them are of Dutch descent, with some Germans and Norwegians.

Means of Communication.

There is a weekly mail service with England (voyage from England to Natal 24 days 12 hours, and from Natal to England daily 24 days 4 hours; services with Cape daily; with Mauritius and East Coast Ports (Inhambane, Chiloane, Beira, Mozambique, Ibo, &c.) once or twice a month; with Delagoa Bay six times a month or more frequently; with Australia fortnightly; and at intervals of ten or twelve days with India.

There is direct land telegraph communication with the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, the Cape, Delagoa Bay, and other parts of South Africa; and by cable with Zanzibar, Aden, Europe, and the world generally.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per 4 oz.
Cape, Orange Free State, and Transvaal	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Most other countries	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ per 2 oz.

There are 760 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Government telegraphs, constructed at a cost of 93,228*l.* 16*s.*, and the earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1895, were 21,179*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* (cash receipts, 16,342*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and value of Government messages, 4,837*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*) and the expenses, 16,680*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*.

There are 399 miles of railway open, all constructed and worked by the Government, with the exception of the Dundee branch ($\frac{7}{8}$ miles in length) which was constructed by the Dundee (Natal) Coal Company, but is worked by the Government, and will ultimately be absorbed into the Natal Government railway system.

The main line extends from the Port of Durban to Pietermaritzburg (the capital of the Colony, 73 miles inland), and from thence to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic, 306 miles distant from the port. A branch line extends northwards from Durban to Verulam, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and another from South Coast Junction to Isipingo, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work was begun in January, 1876, and the sections then authorised were completed in November, 1880. Two subsequent extensions of 119 and 114 miles respectively were sanctioned, and the last, which completes the main line to Charlestown, on the border of the South African Republic, was opened for passenger traffic on 7th April, 1891, and for goods traffic on 1st August, 1891. Connection with Johannesburg and Pretoria was opened at the close of 1895. A branch to Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, from the main line at the 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile post, was opened for traffic on 14th July, 1892, with a mileage of 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ of which run through the Orange Free State.

The total cost of construction of the railways up to the end of the year 1894 was 6,078,489*l*. The receipts in 1894 were 465,872*l*., and the expenditure 294,063*l*. The net receipts were equal to 2*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. per cent. upon the capital expended upon open lines.

Defence.

There is a garrison of about 1,200 Imperial troops quartered at Pietermaritzburg.

The volunteer force of the Colony at the end of June, 1894, consisted of 1,531 of all ranks. This includes a volunteer naval force of 86 men.

There is also an armed and mounted police force, numbering 259 Europeans. The port of Durban is strongly fortified by a battery on the Bluff and one at the Back Beach armed with heavy guns.

Industry.

The chief exports are wool, sugar, tea hides, gold, coal, maize, hair, wattle bark, and ostrich feathers.

There is a large transit trade with the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic. The harbour of Durban, which has a somewhat dangerous bar, has been much improved by the works of the Harbour Board. It is a port of registry, having, in 1894, 25 vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,301 tons. The main industry of the Colony is, however, agriculture: large numbers of cattle and sheep being reared, and large crops of maize and sugar raised. There are several mines of coal, those at Dundee, Eland's Laagte, and Newcastle supplying the Government railways.

The area under sugar is about 14,506 acres, the produce for the year ended 30th June, 1895, being 20,401 tons; that under coffee about 490 acres, yielding 38,850 lbs. Tea, tobacco, arrow-root, and cayenne pepper are also grown. The area under tea in 1895 was 2,297 acres, yielding 737,000 lbs., and the area cultivated by natives was 377,680 acres.

The stock owned by Europeans was as follows: Horses, 27,758; mules, 1,227; cattle (horned) 229,512; sheep, 950,187; Angora goats, 60,582; pigs, 17,453; donkeys, 539. The stock owned by natives was as follows: Horses, 30,871; cattle (horned), 508,938; sheep, 19,282; goats, 285,517; pigs, 43,686.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. The Natal Bank, the Standard Bank of South Africa, the Bank of Africa, and the African Banking Corporation have together sixteen establishments, with 1,935,203*l*. deposits. A Government savings bank was established in 1868, and had in 1894 (Dec. 31st), 155,400*l*. deposits.

Education.

There are 22 Government schools, 43 aided denominational and other schools, and 225 farmhouse schools. The aggregate number of pupils in regular attendance at the Government and inspected schools was 7,616 (1895). The management is vested in the Minister of Education, and the local control occasionally in committees. Education is not compulsory. There are government secondary schools at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, as well as private establishments. There are also 133 native

schools receiving Government aid, with an attendance of 7,809, and 28 Indian schools, all of which are aided, with an attendance of 1,610. Total children on rolls, 17,035.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	669,831	871,675	349,026	388,403
1886	600,177	761,649	367,911	392,884
1887	816,680	785,093	422,411	466,791
1888	990,614	901,154	648,970	727,057
1889	1,327,105	1,146,079	913,611	1,013,108
1890	1,422,688	1,328,468	950,821	1,035,999
1891	1,336,111	1,430,307	993,267	1,063,014
1892	1,281,936	1,191,160	1,034,399	1,163,890
1893	999,866	1,021,794	1,132,583	1,233,815
1894	1,144,514	1,147,441	1,243,889	1,386,159

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	1,231,816	174,341	112,400	1,518,557
1886	1,078,294	147,359	105,452	1,331,115
1887	1,853,972	224,626	185,322	2,263,920
1888	2,420,189	192,312	277,967	2,890,468
1889	3,642,594	309,096	575,325	4,527,015
1890	3,448,103	374,824	594,158	4,417,085
1891	2,764,630	352,383	419,418	3,535,831
1892	2,422,744	320,691	421,814	3,165,249
1893	1,685,191	223,196	328,351	2,236,738
1894	1,638,098	235,461	443,037	2,316,596

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1885	696,838	143,952	36,693	877,483
1886	95,915	114,408	49,967	960,290
1887	862,997	122,876	71,086	1,056,959
1888	1,264,188	87,730	65,953	1,417,871
1889	1,483,208	78,453	94,657	1,656,318
1890	1,196,958	54,926	127,773	1,379,657
1891	1,036,803	57,127	277,310	1,371,240
1892	1,014,623	161,108	304,875	1,480,606
1893	798,477	146,088	297,604	1,242,169
1894	728,529	104,370	364,712	1,197,611

Customs Revenue, 1894, 193,183*l*.

Public Debt on 31st Dec., 1894..... 8,060,354*l*.
Sinking funds 254,779*l*.

Population in 1891.

Whites, 46,788; Coolies, 41,142; Natives, 455,983
total, 543,913. Total in 1881, 377,932.

Governors of Natal since its Constitution as a British Colony:—

- 1845 Martin West, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1850 Benjamin C.C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1856 John Scott, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1864 J. Maclean, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1867 Robert W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor.
- 1872 Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1873 Sir Benjamin C.C. Pine, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
- 1875 Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator.

- 1875 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1879 General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor.
 1880 Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G. Governor.
 1881 Brigadier-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C. K.C.B., Administrator.
 1881 Major-General Redvers H. Buller, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., Administrator.
 1881 Major-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Administrator.
 1882 Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., (G.C.M.G., 1883), Governor.
 1886 Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 1889 Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 1893 Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor.

Executive Council.

- The Governor.*
 The Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Prime Minister, Colonial Secretary, and Minister of Education.*
 Hon. Harry Escombe, Q.C., M.L.A., *Attorney-General.*
 The Hon. Geo. Morris Sutton, M.L.C., *Treasurer.*
 The Hon. Fredk. Robert Moor, M.L.A., *Secretary for Native Affairs.*
 The Hon. Thos. Keir Murray, C.M.G., M.L.A., *Minister of Lands and Works.*

Legislative Council.

- President,* The Hon. John Trevenen Polkinghorne, 400l.
County of Durban—
 The Hon. A. M. Campbell.
 " R. Jameson.
County of Victoria—
 The Hon. Geo. Sinclair Smith.
 " John Trevenen Polkinghorne.
County of Alexandra—
 The Hon. Frank Reynolds.
County of Pietermaritzburg—
 The Hon. Geo. Morris Sutton.
 " William Arbuckle.
County of Umvoti—
 The Hon. Philip Rudolph Botha, senior.
County of Weenen—
 The Hon. Andrios Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius.
 " George Turner.
County of Klip River—
 The Hon. Alfred John Crawford.
Clerk, C. W. P. Douglas de Fenzi, 400l.
Usher of the Black Rod, V. W. L. Blake, 250l.
Clerk Assistant and Shorthand Writer, D. Robb, 300l.

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker— H. E. Stainbank (Durban County), 400l.

Constituencies.	Members.
Pietermaritzburg City	Thomas Keir Murray Thomas Patrick O'Meara Frederic Spence Tatham Henry Bale Henry Fell James King Charles J. Smythe Cecil Audley Sacheverel Yonge
Umgeni Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg	
Lion's River Div. of Co. of Pietermaritzburg	

Constituencies.	Members.
Ixopo Div. of County of Pietermaritzburg	Joseph Baynes Henry Nicholson
Durban Borough	Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G. Harry Escombe, Q.C. John William Leuchars Benjamin Wesley Green-acre
Durban County	John William Payn John George Maydon Henry Ellerton Stain-bank
Victoria County	Henry Binns James Liege Hulett Thomas Groom Thomas William Garland Theunis Jacobus Nel George Leuchars John Philip Symons Frederick Robert Moor Henry Daniel Winter John Henry Wallace Herbert Holdsworth Smith
Umvoti County	Edward Ryley John Bainbridge
Weenen County	Francis Augustus Robert Johnstone John Parks Charles George Willson Robert Montgomery Archibald Thomas Kirkman John Frederick Reth-man Charles Hitchins
Klip River Div. of Co. of Klip River	
Newcastle Div. of Co. of Klip River	
Alexandra County	
Alfred County	
	<i>Clerk,</i> F. W. A. Watson, 500l. (100l. personal to present holder.) <i>Clerk Assistant and Librarian,</i> G. Hannaford, 300l. <i>Shorthand Writer and Reporter,</i> J. T. Henderson, 350l. (50l. personal to present holder.) <i>Serjeant-at-Arms,</i> W. Molyneux, 250l.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor,* The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, B.A., K.C.M.G., 4,000l.
Private Secretary, Hon. N. C. Walsh, 150l.
A.D.C., John A. Bell-Synth, Lieut. 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, 250l.
Clerk, Governor's Office, A. Byrne, 425l. (50l. personal to present holder).

Colonial Secretary's Office.

- Colonial Secretary,* The Hon. Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., 1,000l.
Principal Under Secretary, C. Bird, 600l.
Chief Clerk, G. T. Plowman, 350l. to 400l.
Clerk of Executive Council, H. A. Himo, 100l.

Civil Service Board.

- Chairman,* H. C. Campbell (*Auditor-General*).
Members: R. I. Finnermore (*Crown Solicitor*), C. Bird (*Principal Under Secretary*), S. O. Samuelson (*Under Secretary for Native Affairs*), and F. N. Tucker.
Secretary, G. T. Plowman, 60l.
Agent-General for Natal, Walter Peace, C.M.G., 64, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W., 1,250l.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, The Hon. H. Escombe, Q.C., 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. W. F. Bird, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
Crown Solicitor and Parliamentary Draughtsman, R. I. Finemore, 600*l*.

Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds, and Registrar-General, G. Lamond, 600*l*. (150*l*. personal to present holder).
Chief Clerk, J. Dumaresq, 850*l*. to 400*l*.

Treasury.

Treasurer, The Hon. G. M. Sutton, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, A. S. Leslie, 850*l*. to 400*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, H. C. Campbell, 600*l*.
Sub-Auditor, Durban, A. C. Sewell, 800*l*. to 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. W. F. Taylor, 850*l*. to 400*l*.

Native Office.

Secretary for Native Affairs, The Hon. F. R. Moor, 800*l*.
Under Secretary for Native Affairs, S. O. Samuelson, 450*l*. to 600*l*.

Lands and Works.

Minister, The Hon. T. K. Murray, C.M.G., 800*l*.
Secretary, W. Mullins, 820*l*.
Engineer of Public Works, J. F. E. Barnes, 700*l*.
Assistant Engineer, N. B. Jameson, 400*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. Hüneberg, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
Surveyor-General, J. L. Masson, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Hoffman, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
Draughtsman and Examiner of Diagrams, J. L. Watson, 250*l*. to 850*l*.

Railways.

General Manager, D. Hunter, 1,200*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, M. W. Carr, 1,100*l*.
Assistant Manager, J. M. Hunter, 600*l*.
Locomotive Superintendent, G. W. Reid, 650*l*. to 750*l*.

Harbour Department.

Engineer-in-Charge, C. J. Crofts, A.M.I.C.E., 700*l*.
Port Captain and Shipping Master, H. Ballard, 750*l*.

Mines Department.

Commissioner of Mines and Agriculture, C. B. Lloyd, 500*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Emigration Officer, J. Byrne, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. R. Cochrane, 850*l*. to 400*l*. (50*l*. additional, personal to present holder).

Excise.

Controller of Excise, H. Rutherford, 450*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).

Immigration.

Protector of Indian Immigrants, L. H. Mason, 600*l*.
Assistant Protector, J. A. Polkinghorne, 250*l*.
Secretary, Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, J. A. Polkinghorne, 200*l*.

Natal Government Observatory.

Government Astronomer, E. N. Nevill, 400*l*.

Postal.

Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick, 500*l*. to 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. O'Keefe, 850*l*. to 400*l*. *Clerk (1st class)* A. J. Norris, 250*l*. to 850*l*.
Postmaster, Pietermaritzburg, H. Sullivan, 450*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).
Postmaster and Telegraph Superintendent, Durban, J. W. Coleman, 400*l*.

Telegraphs.

General Manager, J. Chadwick.
Inspector, T. T. Hardaker, 400*l*.
Sub-Inspector, R. W. Weightman, 250*l*. to 850*l*.
Accountant, C. H. Lormer, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. Long, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
Senior Clerks, C. Oehley, and S. C. Beckerleg, 250*l*. to 850*l*.

Judicial.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Sir M. H. Gallwey, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1,500*l*.
Prime Judge, Sir W. T. Wragg, Kt., D.C.L., 1,000*l*.
Ditto, J. W. Turnbull, 1,000*l*.
Master and Registrar, W. Broome, 450*l*.
Sheriff, R. C. Visick, 500*l*.
Judge of Native High Court, J. W. Shepstone, C.M.G., 900*l*. (100*l*. personal to present holder).
Registrar, F. P. Shuter, 250*l*. to 850*l*.

Magistrates:—

Pietermaritzburg, City Division, C. Bartcr, 575*l*. (75*l*. personal to present holder).
Clerk of the Court, C. P. Wolluter, 250*l*. to 850*l*.
Umgeni Division, J. Forder, 525*l*. (75*l*. personal to present holder).
Lion's River Division, A. Morling, 450*l*.
Durban Division, Captain G. A. Lucas, 650*l*. (150*l*. personal to present holder).
Clerk of the Court, H. J. J. D'Hotman, 250*l*. to 850*l*.
Umlazi Division, A. E. Titren, 525*l*. (75*l*. personal to present holder).
Klip River Division, G. M. Rudolph, C.M.G., 500*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).
Newcastle Division, S. W. Rowse, 450*l*.
Inanda Division, W. H. Beaumont, 525*l*. (75*l*. personal to present holder).
Lower Tugela Division, J. W. Cross, 400*l*.
Umvoti County, J. E. Fannin, 500*l*.
Estcourt Division, T. H. Bennett, 450*l*.
Umsinga Division, H. F. Fynn, 475*l*. (75*l*. personal to present holder).
Alexandra County, J. McLaurin, 450*l*.
Alfred County, J. O. Jackson, 450*l*.
Upper Umkomazi Division, J. Giles, 550*l*. (100*l*. personal to present holder).
Izopo Division, J. C. C. Chadwick, 500*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).
Ipolela Division, C. N. R. Norman, 450*l*.
Lower Umzimkulu Division, R. H. Beachcroft, 875*l*.
Dundee Division, A. D. Gilson, 400*l*.
Weenen Division, M. R. N. Matthews, 850*l*.
Mapumulo Division, W. R. Gordon, 425*l*. (50*l*. personal to present holder).
Impendle Division, C. B. Boast, 450*l*.
Upper Tugela Division, D. G. Giles, 875*l*.
Inadveve Division, F. E. Foxon, 350*l*. to 400*l*.
Kranskop Division, H. W. Boast, 850*l*. to 400*l*.
New Hanover, C. L. A. Ritter, 450*l*.

Police Department.

Chief Commissioner, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 650l.

Inspectors, F. A. Campbell, W. F. Fairlie, F. L. Phillips, J. A. Masson, 350l. to 450l.

Sub-Inspectors, W. V. Dorehill, A. Prondergast, G. L. Marfall, A. Shekleton, W. C. H. George, A. G. Petley, I. Strutt, J. E. Rose, 250l. to 300l.

Inspector and Paymaster, F. A. S. Sewell, 350l. to 400l. (50l. personal to present holder).

Sub-Inspector and Quartermaster, W. D. Campbell, 250l. to 300l.

Criminal Investigation Officer, W. J. Clarke, 400l.
Governor of Central Gaol, Pietermaritzburg, J. R. Thomson, 310l.

Governor of Central Gaol, Durban, A. M. Smith, 350l.

Volunteer Department.

Commandant, Colonel J. G. Dartnell, C.M.G., 150l.
Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. W. Royston, 400l.

Arms and Ammunition.

Controller of Arms, C. G. Behrens, 400l.

Education Department.

Minister, The Colonial Secretary.

Superintending Inspector of Schools, R. Russell, 600l.
Assistant Inspectors, C. J. Mudie, 400l., J. Kllenschmidt, 250l.

Head Master, Pietermaritzburg College, R. D. Clark, M.A., 500l.

Head Master, High School, Durban, W. H. Nicholas, B.A., 500l.

Inspector, Native Education, R. Plant, 350l.

Inspector, Indian Schools, F. Colepepper, 350l.

Military Officers.

Officer Commanding Troops, Major-General C. Tucker, C.B.

Dep.-Asst. Adj.-Gen., Capt. C. W. Watts.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. H. Eldale, R.E.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Edwards, A.S.C.

Foreign Consuls.

Belgium, D. Siffert, Consul-General.

Max Pincus, Consul.

Portugal, E. A. De V. Massano, Consul.

Germany, Gustav Monhaupt, Consul.

Netherlands, J. H. A. Balwe, Consul.

South African Republic, J. H. A. Balwe, Consul.

Denmark, Captain W. Storm, Vice-Consul.

France, H. L. A. Dausseing, Vice-Consul.

Austria-Hungary, E. Munder, Vice-Consul.

Sweden and Norway, C. Schjoth, Consul.

Italy, J. T. Rennie, Vice-Consul.

United States, J. P. Prince, Consular-Agent.

Medical Department.

Natal Government Asylum:

Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Hyslop, 600l.

Addington Hospital, Durban:

Surgeon Superintendent, Dr. G. C. Henderson, 400l.

Grey's Hospital, Pietermaritzburg:

Surgeon, Dr. J. F. Al'en, 250l.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Surgeon, S. Wiltshire, 400l.

NEWFOUNDLAND.*Situation and Area.*

Newfoundland is an island situated between 46° 37' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 35' and 58° 25' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 180; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or one-third of that of the United Kingdom.

Labrador.

Labrador, from Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, is, under Letters Patent of 28th March, 1876, included in the colony, the remainder of the Labrador peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories of the Canadian Dominion. The area is about 120,000 square miles (equal to that of the United Kingdom) with a coast line of some 600 miles. The outside coast line is bleak, but the shores of the bays and rivers are well wooded, and in some cases densely so, the timber being high and sound. The temperature of the interior being, as a rule, like that of northern Canada. There are about 4,000 permanent inhabitants (some 1,700 Eskimo, the remainder of British descent), occupied in the fisheries and in trapping. The population is greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen, over 1,000 vessels being employed. Battle Harbour (Strait of Belle Isle) is the chief port, the other villages being the Moravian Mission stations (commenced 1770) at Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, and Hebron. The customs duties are those of Newfoundland.

Labrador, discovered by the Norsemen and (in 1497) by Cabot, was early frequented by Basque, and subsequently by Breton fishermen, it became British on the conquest of Canada (1759). In 1763 the Atlantic coast was annexed to Newfoundland, but was temporarily re-annexed to Quebec from 1773 to 1809. The first judicial court was established in 1824; it was revived in 1863, but has been discontinued for some years past. The collector of customs, who visits Labrador every summer in a revenue cruiser, is a J.P.; no other administration exists.

History.

The island was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries. Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the Peninsula of Avalon, the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634 a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and twenty years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was acknowledged

to belong to Great Britain, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which is still in question between the two nations. The French possess the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the district is resorted to annually by a French fishing fleet from St. Malo, Granville, St. Brieuc, Bordeaux, Quimper, St. Nazaire, &c. They claim the exclusive right to fish along the coast from Cape John on the east coast round the north to Cape Ray on the west coast, upon which they are allowed temporary structures for drying the fish. That this right is an exclusive one has never been admitted by Great Britain, which also contends that it does not include a right to the lobster fishery. By the declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, the King of Great Britain also undertook to remove the fixed fishery settlements on the part of the coast to which the French rights extend. A proposal for the settlement of all the questions was agreed to in 1885 by commissioners representing France and England, but was rejected by Newfoundland. An agreement for the reference to arbitration of the lobster fishery question was signed in 1891, but the law approving it has not yet passed the French Chamber. Pending the arbitration, the *modus vivendi* which had been adopted in 1890, limiting the erection of new factories, was renewed. The Colony reluctantly passed legislation in 1891 for enforcing it for three years, but rejected the draft permanent Bill for giving effect to the treaty obligations in the session of 1892. By legislation passed in the Session 1893, the Act of 1891 was continued until the 31st day of December, 1895.

Industries.

The industries of the island—fishing, agricultural, mining and lumbering—are mainly confined to the sea coast. Copper is largely worked for export at Tilt Cove and Little Bay, from pyrites at Pilley's Island, on the N.E. coast, and asbestos in the interior from Port-au-Port, west coast, and lead and silver, coal, and gold are also found.

The cod-fishery is the staple industry, and after this in importance rank the fisheries for seal, lobster, herring, and salmon. Haddock and mackerel are now only taken occasionally. The cod appears off the coast early in May, and the fishery extends north for over 700 miles, including the coast of Labrador, the grounds varying in depth from 50 to 360 feet. In 1891 the number of men engaged was 58,502, including the subsidiary industries, with 1,242 vessels, of about 74,623 tons, besides 20,000 boats employed in the shore fisheries. The home consumption is about 800,000 quintals, and the export in 1898 was 900,744 quintals, value \$3,601,646; 30 bank cod going, on an average, to one quintal. A fair average of fish (general run) per quintal would be 125. The export is mainly to Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Italy, Greece and the United Kingdom. The chief imports are flour, textiles, woollens and cottons, hardware, cutlery, salt pork, molasses, butter, and salt. These are obtained mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

Branch banks of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Merchants' Bank of Halifax have been opened in St. John's, and a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Harbor Grace.

The legal tender currency is British sterling, United States gold and Colonial coins. Much of the trade is carried on by barter. Accounts are kept in dollars and cents.*

Means of Communication.

There is a railway from St. John's to Harbour Grace, 84 miles in length, constructed and worked by a private company. The total approximate cost of construction was \$2,500,000. A branch line has been constructed by the Government, connecting with Placentia. Its length is 25 miles, and it was built at a cost of \$525,000. The railway to the Exploits River, a distance of 200 miles, is now complete, at a cost of \$3,120,000. A contract for the construction of a line across the island to Bay of Islands, thence south to St. George's Bay and Port-aux-Basques (a distance approximately of 800 miles) has been entered into—100 miles of which line was completed on 31st Dec., 1894—to be completed in 3 years. About 750 miles of postal and 1,700 miles of district roads are maintained. There are 2,200 miles of telegraph open, and cables start for Europe (at Heart's Content) and America (at Placentia). There is a fortnightly mail service (except in February, March and April) with Liverpool, Halifax, New York, Montreal, and Prince Edward Island. Mail connection with the American continent is practically bi-weekly from April to December, a private line of steamers is subsidised at a small sum for the trip, and these steamers are constantly running between St. John's and Halifax and St. John's and New York. Two special mail services connect Halifax with the south coast weekly. Fortnightly mail service round the Island, two steamers running, one south and west, one north. Two small steamers take the mails along the Labrador coast fortnightly during the summer. The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per 1 oz.	News- papers.
In St. John's	1 cent.	Free if under 4 oz.
Within Colony	3 "	" " " " " "
Canada	3 "	{ Mailed from office of publication, free
Europe, United States, and St. Pierre, Miquelon	5 "	1 cent. for 2 oz
South America and West Indies	8 "	2 " ditto

Climate.

The climate is milder than that of Canada; the mean temperature at St. John's in 189 was the extreme range being from 6° to 83°. There is an almost total absence of spring, the summer setting in very suddenly in May. The rainfall in 1898 was 44 inches. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are descended from the British settlers, English being everywhere spoken; but about one-third belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and a small number of these are of French extraction. The last of the aboriginal inhabitants died out about 1829; they were of the Bethuk tribe.

* The currency has now been assimilated to that of Canada.

Defence.

There is no Imperial garrison.

Education.

The Government system of primary education rests upon the Act of 1892. The central administration is vested in three superintendents, belonging respectively to the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, and the Methodist denominations. The local management is in the hands of appointed boards. There were in 1893, 576 schools, with 34,337 scholars. The schools are denominational (except Harbour Grace Grammar School), and fees are charged. Grants are also made in aid of secondary schools, but there is no provision for technical education.

In 1893 an Act was passed appointing a council of higher education, and empowering them to adopt certain rules and regulations with the object of fostering higher education in the colony. A sum of money in aid of the council is annually granted by the Legislature.

Chief Towns.

The capital is St. John's, with 25,738 inhabitants (with suburbs, 29,007). The next port in importance is Harbour Grace, with a population of 6,466; Twillingate has 3,565; Bona Vista 3,551; and Carbonear 4,127 inhabitants. St. John's, which had similarly suffered in 1846, was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1892, the cathedral and many government buildings being burnt down, with the public records which they contained. The town has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

Constitution.

Newfoundland has had a legislature since 1832, but it was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council in which the Governor presides, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by ballot under manhood suffrage. There were, in 1893, 46,385 electors registered on the electoral roll (then under a suffrage confined to 25 years of age), and 18 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 7 return three members, 4 return two members, and 7 return one. There is a property qualification for members, viz., property exceeding 500*l.* in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100*l.* The ordinary duration of the restricted Session is about three months, and the Legislature generally meets about middle of February.

Members of the Council receive \$120 each (President \$240), per session. Members of the Assembly receive the following pay per session:—(1.) Those living in St. John's, \$200; (2.) those living in the outports, \$300. The Speaker receives \$924. This pay to the Legislature is provided for annually in a local Act. The town of St. John is governed by a municipal council consisting of seven members, two of whom are appointed by the general Government and five elected by the city ratepayers.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	\$ 1,009,220	\$ 1,376,184	574,659	590,771
1886	1,759,978	1,666,662	600,837	612,714
1887	2,046,500	1,738,201	575,318	596,788
1888	1,370,029*	1,831,441	574,011	596,528
1889	1,362,893†	2,208,736	629,822	656,556
1890	1,454,536‡	1,993,288	590,006	634,147
1891	1,820,205§	1,831,432	622,194	656,310
1892	1,883,790||	1,668,120¶	Records destroyed.	
1893	1,853,844	1,807,100	816,494	852,308
1894	1,641,035	2,236,308	724,491	876,703

Population according to Census taken in

Newfoundland.				
	Males.	Females.	Labrador.**	Total.
1884	99,344	93,780	4,211	197,335
1891	100,775	97,159	4,106	202,040

In 1763 the population was 13,122, and in 1837 75,000.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885	2,185,338	2,351,438	2,161,724	6,698,500
1886	1,911,001	2,281,866	1,877,168	6,020,035
1887	1,590,914	2,239,558	1,566,936	5,397,408
1888	3,265,229	2,395,412	1,795,759	7,420,400
1889	2,653,152	2,168,763	1,785,150	6,607,065
1890	2,174,524	2,785,537	1,408,794	6,368,855
1891	2,341,706	2,830,441	1,697,311	6,869,458
1892††	1,867,455	2,118,433	1,034,989	5,012,877
1893	2,680,853	3,127,954	1,763,762	7,572,569
1894	2,538,942	2,952,046	1,673,750	7,164,738

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885	1,226,660	673,597	2,826,351	4,726,608
1886	1,212,715	536,390	3,113,846	4,862,751
1887	1,081,962	709,672	3,362,253	5,153,887
1888	1,607,007	998,614	3,976,392	6,582,013
1889	1,407,242	1,112,105	3,603,638	6,122,985
1890	1,514,131	1,247,686	3,337,869	6,099,686
1891	1,966,581	1,428,558	4,042,019	7,437,158
1892††	—	—	—	5,651,811
1893	1,308,650	1,169,932	3,802,330	6,280,912
1894	1,347,425	1,366,684	3,097,060	5,811,169

Public Debt, 1894, \$9,116,534.73.††

The total Customs revenue in 1894 was \$1,439,469.29.

* Exclusive of loans, \$360,000.

† " " \$740,100.

‡ " " \$376,800.

§ Exclusive of loans \$153,070, but including \$196,856 payment by the Contractors for work performed by the Government on Hall's Bay Railway prior to the signing of the Contract.

|| Including loan for railway connecting roads, \$100,000.

¶ Not including expr. on capital act., \$302,912.

** No record of sexes.

†† For half-year only. Records destroyed.

‡‡ Does not include unfunded debt, \$993,742, but includes municipal debt (St. John's) 1,062,174.

Governors.*

1852 Ker Baillie Hamilton.
 1855 C. H. Darling.
 1857 Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
 1864 Anthony Musgrave.
 1869 Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1876 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
 1881 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 Sir H. F. Berkeley Maxse, K.C.M.G.
 1882 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 1884 Sir J. H. Glover, G.C.M.G.
 1885 Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*.
 1886 Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.
 1887 Sir F. B. T. Carter, *Administrator*.
 1887 H. A. Blake, C.M.G., *Governor*.
 1888 Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Governor*.
 1895 Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B., *Governor*.

Executive Council.

His Excellency The Governor.
 Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., *Premier and Attorney-General*.
 „ R. Bond, *Colonial Secretary*.
 „ H. J. R. Woods, *Surveyor-General*.
 „ G. H. Emerson, Q.C. } *(without*
 „ E. P. Morris, Q.C. } *portfolio).*
 „ W. H. Horwood }

Legislative Council.

Hon. Edward D. Shea, *President*.
 Hon. Thos. Talbot. Hon. George Skelton.
 „ James Angel. „ John Harris.
 „ James McLoughlin. „ S. Blandford
 „ George T. Rendell. „ R. Bond.
 „ A. M. Mackay. „ Geo. H. Emerson.
Acting Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter.
 \$600.
Acting Master in Chancery (vacant). \$800.
Usher, Black Rod, W. F. Kennie, \$600.

House of Assembly.

Constituencies.	Names.
Bay de Verde (2)	S. Woods. J. B. Ayre
Bonavista (3)	D. Morrison. A. B. Morine. D. Blandford.
Brigus (1)	Capt. C. Dawe.
Burgeo (1)	Henry Y. Mott.
Burin (2)	James Pitman. Henry Gear.
Carbonear (1)	W. Duff.
Ferryland (2)	M. P. Cashin. D. J. Greene. T. C. Duder.
Fogo (1)	T. C. Duder.
Fortune Bay (1)	J. O. Fraser, jun.
Harbor Grace (3)	Henry Dawe. Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G. Eli Dawe.
Harbor Main (2)	Frank Morris. W. Woodford.
Placentia (3)	R. T. McGrath. M. Tobin. J. T. Dunphy.
St. Barbe (1)	A. A. Parsons.
St. George (1)	M. H. Carty.

Constituencies.

Names.

St. John's, East (3) . . . John P. Fox.
 Chas. H. Hutton.
 I. Furlong.
 St. John's, West (3) . . . P. J. Scott.
 G. J. Teasier.
 T. P. Jackman.
 Trinity (3) W. H. Horwood.
 G. W. Gushue.
 G. M. Johnson, Q.C.
 Twillingate (3) J. P. Thompson.
 A. T. Goodridge.
 Giles Foote.

Clerk of the House of Assembly, G. M. Johnson,
 \$1,260.
Assistant Clerk, J. A. Clift, \$800.
Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Earle, \$480.
Solicitor to the House of Assembly, D. Browning,
 \$1,000.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,
 Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B., \$7,000.
A.D.C. and Private Secretary,
 \$924.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. Bond, \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, Francis C. Berteau, \$1,600.
Clerk, Edward W. Pilot, \$1,000.
Financial Clerk, A. Mews, \$900.
Receiver-General, P. J. Scott, \$2,000.
1st Clerk, G. F. Hayward, \$1,300.
Assistant Clerk, J. S. Keating.
Surveyor-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods, \$2,000.
1st Clerk, T. Long, \$1,124.
Chairman, Board of Works, Eli Dawe, \$2,000.
Secretary, Board of Works, G. Mews, \$1,200.
Inspector of Lighthouses and Superintendent of Public Buildings, J. T. Nevill, \$1,600.
Commissioner of Poor, R. H. O'Dwyer, \$1,600
 (acting).
Cashier of Savings Bank, E. D. Shea, \$2,200.
Accountant of Savings Bank, Stephen Knight,
 1,600.
Physician, Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Tait \$1,600.
Hospital Surgeons, Henry Shea, *Resident Surgeon*,
 \$2,000; Dr. McKenzie *Visiting Surgeon*, \$400.
Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser, \$2,200.
1st Clerk, G. Le Messurier, \$1,200.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, Henry B. Dryer, \$1,000.
Examiner-in-Chief, Masters and Mates, and Harbour Master, Edward English, \$1,500.
Assistant Collector of Customs, James L. Noonan,
 \$1,600.
Landing Surveyor, W. R. Stirling, \$1,300.
Tide Surveyor, Thomas W. Gaden, \$1,100.
First Landing Waiter, William White, \$1,100.
1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, James Cormack,
 \$1,100.
Sub-Collectors, W. Cunningham, W. Duder, A. J. Pearce, J. G. Lucas, Wm. Lang, E. Doyle, Felix McCarthy, J. Godeau, I. Bartlett, F. Scimott, R. McGrath, J. Winter, C. Pimman, P. Hubert, C. Clinton, R. Bradshaw, H. Camp, F. A. Read, F. Mourtant, E. Hirst, L. Barron, J. P. Baucroft, S. B. Pike. Salaries \$462 to \$1,100.
Sub-Collectors, Labrador, E. R. Burgess, J.P., and A. L. Whiteley.
Government Engineer, H. C. Burchell, C.E., \$2,400.
Superintendent of Fisheries, Adolf Nielsen, \$3,000.

* Governors previous to 1850 will be found in the Edition for 1889.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland (Church of England), The Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, The Most Rev. M. Howley.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, The Most Rev. Ronald McDonald.
Roman Catholic Bishop of the West Coast (vacant).

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Sir F. B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., \$4,000.
Judge, Hon. Joseph I. Little, \$3,200.
Judge, Hon. Sir J. S. Winter, K.C.M.G., \$3,200.
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., \$2,000.
Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, J. W. McNeily, Q.C., \$2,000.
Sheriff Central District, Thomas Talbot, \$1,385.
Northern District, A. H. Seymour, \$1,385.
Southern District, James Carter, \$924.
Central District Court Judges, D. W. Prowse, \$2,000, and J. G. Conroy, \$2,000.
District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett, \$1,800.
Magistrates, La Scie, Daniel Duggan, \$400.
Little Bay, J. B. Blandford, \$800.
Twillingate, Francis Berteau, \$830.
Fogo, S. Baird, \$700.
Greenspond, Richard P. Rice, \$693.
Bonavista, T. W. Stabb, \$830.
Trinity, G. H. Cole, \$830.
Old Perlican, Wm. Christian, \$700.
Carbonear, J. Hipsley, \$830.
Brigus (vacant), \$830.
Harbour Main, T. P. O'Donnell, \$400.
Ferryland, John Ryan, \$800.
Trepassey, Dr. R. Carey, \$600.
St. Mary's, Dr. Wm. Hogan, \$400.
Placentia, Thomas O'Reilly, \$830.
Presque, P. Sullivan, \$500.
Burin, Geo. R. Forsey, \$800.
Grand Bank Edw. Evans (acting).
Harbour Breton, P. Hubert, \$462.
Burgeo, Dr. G. Q. Hunt, \$500.
Channel, Robt. Squarey, \$700.
St. George's Bay, Michael E. Dwyer, \$1,000.
Bay of Islands, George R. Lilly, \$1,000.
Bonne Bay, Simeon Avery, \$1,000.
Clerk of the Peace at St. John's, and Clerk of Central District Court, J. J. Flannery (acting).
Inspector and General Superintendent of Constabulary, John R. McCowen.

Foreign Consuls.

Portugal.—Thos. R. Smith, Consul-General; (vacant), Vice-Consul, St. John's. Robert S. Munn, Vice-Consul, Harbour Grace, G. H. Cole, Vice-Consul, Trinity. J. Henry Clement, Vice-Consul, La Poile, Henry Earle, Vice-Consul, Fogo. John W. Owen, Vice-Consul, Twillingate. Richard Goodridge, Vice-Consul, Renews. D. A. Ryan, Vice-Consul, King's Cove. Isaac J. Miffen, Vice-Consul, Catalina. Consular Agent, Harbour Breton, E. C. Gallop.
Italy.—W. J. Fisher, Consul for Newfoundland. Consular Agent, Henry J. Stabb.
United States of America.—Sam Ryan, St. John's, Consul for Newfoundland. Vice-Consul, St. John's. W. L. Donnelly.

Sweden and Norway.—Robert H. Prowse, Vice-Consul for Newfoundland.

Spain.—Don Antonio Singala, Vice-Consul, St. John's. Consular Agents—Harbor Grace, R. S. Munn; Trinity, G. H. Cole; Harbor Breton, Philip Hubert; La Poile, Joseph C. Le Suelleur.

Brazil.—A. O. Hayward, Vice-Consul. Consular Agents—W. H. Thompson, Conception Bay.

Belgium.—H. E. Hayward, Consul.

German Empire.—Robert H. Prowse, Consul, St. John's. Port of Nain, Labrador, Mr. Martin.

NEW SOUTH WALES.*Limits and Area.*

The Colony of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia, almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and 158rd meridians east of Greenwich. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, to which it presents a coast line extending over 700 miles, from Point Danger at its north-eastern extremity to Cape Howe at the south-east. From the point last mentioned, which is also the north-east limit of the Colony of Victoria, it is bounded by an imaginary line running in a north-westerly direction to the source of the Indi, a stream rising at the foot of Forest Hill, a few miles south of the Pilot Mountain, one of the most conspicuous peaks of the Australian Alps. The southern boundary of the Colony follows the course of the Indi, and afterwards of the Murray, into which the first-named stream ultimately merges, as far as the 141st meridian of east longitude. The intersection of the Murray with this meridian forms a common point of the three Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

On the west, the Colony is separated from South Australia by the line of the 141st meridian, as far as its intersection with the 29th parallel of south latitude, at which point New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland touch. Commencing at this point, the northern boundary of the Colony follows the 29th degree of latitude, till it is crossed by the Macintyre River, one of the upper branches of the Darling, not far from the 149th meridian. Thence it follows the course of the Macintyre upward, to the junction of its tributary, the Dumaresq; leaving the Macintyre it follows the tributary stream till it meets a spur extending from the main Dividing Range to the junction of Tenterfield Creek and the Dumaresq. The boundary runs along this spur until it joins the main range, thence, almost parallel to the coast, it follows the Dividing Range to Wilson's Peak, where the Macpherson Range branches eastward. Following the last-named range, the northern boundary reaches the coast at Point Danger.

The area comprised within these limits is estimated at 310,700 square miles, or 198,848,000 acres, being a little over two and a-half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluding the surface covered by rivers and lakes, the area would be 195,882,150 acres, or about 306,066 square miles.

The length of the Colony, from Point Danger on the north to Cape Howe on the south, is 680 miles. From east to west, along the 29th parallel, the breadth is 760 miles, while diagonally from the

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south-west corner, where the Murray passes into South Australia, to Point Danger, the length reaches 850 miles.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 33° 51' S. lat., and 151° 12' E. long.

Of the total area of the Colony, 44,675,322 acres have been alienated, or are in the process of alienation.

History.

This part of the Australian coast is said to have been discovered by Portuguese and Dutch navigators in the 17th century, but no settlement was made. Captain Cook explored it in 1770, and gave it the name of New South Wales, but the first settlement was not formed until 1788, when the convict station (intended for Botany Bay) was established at Port Jackson under Captain Phillip, R.N. The capital was named after Viscount Sydney, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the settlement was formed.

The Settlement of New South Wales was then held to include the whole eastern portion of the continent. The first newspaper was established in 1808. The population in 1810 was 9,000. The Merino sheep was introduced in this year. The passage through the Blue Mountains, giving access to the interior plains, was not discovered until 1818. Moreton Bay was settled in 1824. In 1828 the total population was only 37,000. Convicts ceased to arrive in 1841. The discovery of gold in 1851 led to a very rapid growth of what is now Victoria, settled in 1856, which was made a separate Colony in 1851. Responsible government was established in 1855. Moreton Bay, to the north, was constituted a separate Colony in 1859, under the name of Queensland.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from Kiandra, where the mean is 45° 8', to Bourke and Lismore where it is 69° 7'. On the coast it varies from 59° 8' at Bodalla to 69° 7' at Lismore, Sydney being 62° 9', almost the same as Barcelona. On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. At Bathurst the mean temperature is 56° 9', and on the inland plains about 65°.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases; at Milparinka the average is 10·03 inches; at Sydney, 50·56 inches; and the days on which rain fell in 1894, 188. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; 25 per cent. of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while Sydney in 188 days has 50·56 inches. Fifty years' experience in Sydney has never furnished one month entirely without rain; but in dry periods several months sometimes pass consecutively during which the fall is too small for water supply; and of England exactly the same remark has been made.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry cold westerly, and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

The export of wool the produce of the Colony during the past ten years has been as follows:—

1885	168,151,659 lbs.	value	7,246,642l.
1886	173,985,640 "	"	7,028,596l.
1887	216,450,342 "	"	8,911,155l.
1888	235,848,944 "	"	9,089,776l.
1889	261,853,484 "	"	10,620,636l.
1890	236,322,828 "	"	8,991,896l.
1891	331,887,720 "	"	11,036,018l.
1892	312,225,298 "	"	10,211,456l.
1893	318,782,658 "	"	9,675,061l.
1894	361,639,245 "	"	9,038,578l.

The values of the other principal exports of domestic produce in 1894 were:—Silver and silver lead, 2,289,489l.; coal and coke, 815,455l.; cattle, 198,753l.; sheep, 293,289l.; skins and hides, 407,122l.; tallow, 890,691l.; meats, 422,787l.; horses, 94,834l.; leather, 230,917l.; tin, 179,445l.; fruit, 103,070l.; copper, 63,617l.; shale (kerosene), 49,187l.

Gold and coin, produce of the Colony, exported in 1881, was valued at 1,915,023l.; 1882, 1,697,791l.; 1883, 1,689,517l.; 1884, 934,406l.; 1885, 1,451,124l.; 1886, 1,619,936l.; 1887, 1,298,569l.; 1888, 1,725,821l.; 1889, 321,731l.; 1890, nil; 1891, 1,296,093l.; 1892, nil; 1893, 25,385l.; 1894, 325,302l.

Rich silver mines are worked at Broken Hill, in the Barrier district, about 35 miles from the South Australian border. The total value of the metal and of silver and lead ores exported from the Colony to end of 1894 was 18,981,924l., nearly all of which came from the Broken Hill district.

The live stock on 31st December, 1894, was as follows:—Horses, 518,181; cattle, 2,465,411; sheep, 56,977,270; pigs, 278,359. In addition to these products, tobacco, sugar, many kinds of fruit, kerosene, and other commodities are produced largely for home consumption.

The values of the chief articles imported in 1894 were:—Drapery and wearing apparel, 2,670,182l.; iron, iron manufactures, railway plant, grindery; and machinery, 1,192,844l.; live stock, 682,567l.; timber, 302,931l.; flour, 214,253l.; sugar, 661,487l.; boots and shoes, 297,847l. paper, books, stationery, 443,936l.; spirits, 324,325l. 37·86 per cent. of the import trade is with the United Kingdom, and 38·66 per cent. export. Altogether Britain and British Possessions absorb 91·03 per cent. of import, and 80·06 per cent. of export trade.

The coal mines have steadily advanced since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230l., while in 1881, 1,775,224 tons, valued at 608,248l., were raised from 40 mines; and in 1894, 3,672,076 tons, valued at 1,155,573l., were raised from 91 mines.

Sydney and Newcastle are ports of registry, 48 vessels, of a total tonnage of 7,964, were registered during the year 1894, while the total number of vessels on the registers at the close of 1894 was 968, with a tonnage of 109,372.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. At Sydney there is a branch of the Royal Mint at which gold was received for coinage during 1894 to the extent of 3,084,778l.

The banks operating in the Colony in 1894 were:—

Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.; Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Ltd.; Australian Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; London Bank of

Australia, Ltd.; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Ltd.; City Bank of Sydney, Queensland National Bank, Ltd.; Bank of North Queensland, Ltd.; Bank of New Zealand, Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd.; and the National Bank of Australasia.

Total average amount of deposits in banks of issue for December quarter, 1894:—

Deposits bearing interest ...	£20,380,082
Deposits not bearing interest ...	9,412,761
Total ...	£29,792,793

The average note circulation for the same period was 1,235,989*l*.

The New South Wales Savings Bank, established 1832, had, at the close of 1894, 67,512 depositors, with 3,583,075*l*. deposited. Interest is allowed at the rate of 5*l*. per cent. per annum on deposits up to 200*l*. on accounts remaining open at end of year, on accounts closed during the year the rate is 4 per cent. per annum. The Government (Post Office) Savings Banks, established in 1871, had, on 31st December, 1894, 3,633,925*l*. deposited by 122,795 depositors. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on deposits up to 200*l*., or 4 per cent. on sums remaining on deposit during the full calendar year.

Means of Communication.

There are 35,149 miles of Government roads, 6,260 of which are metalled and gravelled or ballasted. In addition to 27,010 culverts (under 15 feet span), = 415,426 feet, 3,703 bridges (over 15 feet) = 265,337 feet, there are 97 public ferries, 7 being worked by steam. In addition there are 203 flood and other boats belonging to the department. There are 2,531 miles of railways, all owned and worked by the Government, the total cost of construction having been 36,611,366*l*. The receipts during the year ended 30th June, 1895, were 2,878,204*l*., and the working expenses 1,567,599*l*., the balance therefore available towards meeting the annual charge for interest being 1,310,615*l*. There are also 85 miles of private railway, which cost 514,858*l*. to construct. There are 61 miles of Government tramways, earning 282,316*l*., against working expenses amounting to 230,993*l*. The total capital expenditure on tramways, 1,428,518*l*.

Of telegraphs there are 12,201 miles open, with 29,085 miles of wire, with 813 stations. The cost of construction was 831,471*l*., and the net revenue received during 1894, 147,903*l*.

The following are the numbers of telegrams transmitted and received in New South Wales:—

Transmitted.

Outside New South Wales ...	435,311
Inland ...	1,099,598
Total ...	2,134,909

Received.

Outside New South Wales ...	329,165
Inland ...	1,699,598
Total ...	2,028,763

Nearly all the coast rivers are navigable, especially the Richmond, the Clarence, and the Hunter, while Port Jackson, Port Stephens and Jervis Bay are unrivalled natural harbours. Steamers leave Sydney regularly for nearly all parts of the world, but the direct communication with Europe is chiefly by the fortnightly vessels of the P. and O. (*via* Colombo and Port Said), the Orient lines (*via* Colombo and Naples), and by those of the Messageries Maritimes (*via* Mauritius and Marseilles). Union Company (*via* San Francisco), North German Lloyd (*via* Colombo and Port Said). Seven mails per month are sent to and received from England.

The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per 4 oz.	Newspapers.
Within any town ...	1 <i>d</i> .	Free.
Within the Colony ...	2 <i>d</i> .	
Within Australasia ...	2 <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> .
United Kingdom and its Colonies, and Postal Union Countries ...	2½ <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> .
Post cards (Intercolonial) at rate of ...	1 <i>d</i> .	
Post cards (United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries) at rate of ...	1½ <i>d</i> .	

Letters from England reach Sydney in about 35 days.

The number passing through the Post Office in 1894 was:—

Letters... ..	67,993,400
Post cards	963,400
Newspapers	41,667,300
Packets and Book Parcels ...	13,573,600
Parcels... ..	367,890

Education.

The education system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, regulated by the Education Act of 1880. Teachers are recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fee is 3*s*. per week per child, and the fees collected are paid into the Treasury as revenue. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

In 1894, there were 2,508 State schools divided into 2,725 departments in operation, namely, 5 high schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls, 1,667 public schools, 302 provisional schools, 449 half-time schools, 71 house-to-house schools under itinerant teachers, and 14 evening public schools. The Colony has been divided into public school districts, with one Local Board appointed for each district. School buildings are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is imparted by the State teachers, and clergymen of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. For the year 1894 the net cost to the State of public instruction was about 590,361*l*. In 1894, 206,265 children attended the ordinary State schools, and 1,127 were inmates of the orphan schools, industrial schools, ragged schools, and the school for the deaf and dumb and the blind. In 1894, private schools, including church schools, showed a total enrolment of 51,016, and an average attendance of 40,023.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed by the State in 1852. Its State endowment was originally 5,000*l.*, but in 1894 was 11,000. The endowment is largely added to by annual special grants and by private donations. The Parliamentary grant for 1894 amounted to 13,200*l.* Three denominational colleges are affiliated to the University, each having a State endowment of 500*l.* per annum. In addition, there is the women's college, also affiliated, having a similar endowment. The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and engineering. Recently several faculties have been added to its curriculum. The number of students in 1894 was 678 of whom 86 attended extension lectures. In the metropolis there is a public grammar school, attended by 466 pupils, and having a State endowment of 1,500*l.*, and a total vote for 1894 for endowment, buildings, and salaries—of 2,300*l.* There is also a technical college, under the Department of Education, and classes are held in Sydney and in the principal country towns, the fees are within the reach of all, and the college is open to males and females alike. During 1894—191 classes were held, and 6,543 students attended; the Government advanced the sum of 16,325*l.* during the year. Public libraries and schools of arts are established throughout the colony. There are also a Royal, a Medical, a Linnæan, a Zoological, a Geographical, and an Art Society, a government observatory, with many other educational associations of a like character. The year's expenditure for the Sydney Free Library was 8,896*l.*; for the Museum, 5,498*l.*, and for the National Art Gallery 4,322*l.*

The total State grant available for 1894 for educational purposes was about 738,410*l.*

Defence.

Batteries with heavy guns have been erected at South, Middle, George and Bradley's Heads, also at Newcastle and Botany, and along the coast.

The Military Forces consist of:—Permanent Troops. Head Quarter Staff, 79; General Staff, 7; Permanent Staff, 66; Artillery, 436; Engineers (Submarine Miners), 26; Army Service Corps, 10; Medical Staff Corps, 11. Partially Paid Troops:—Lancers, 881; Mounted Rifles, 845; Field Artillery, 117; Garrison Artillery, 446; Engineers, Field, 118; Engineers, Submarine Miners, 79; Engineers, Electricians, 57; Infantry—1st Regiment, 576; 2nd Regiment, 607; 3rd Regiment 595; 4th Regiment, 602; Army Service Corps, 62; Medical Staff Corps Volunteers, 104; Infantry—5th Regiment (Scottish) Honorary, 164; Chaplains, 12; Medical Officers Affiliated, 14; Strength of Rifle Clubs, 680. Total 5,564.

The Naval Forces are a Naval Brigade, numbering 335, and 201 Naval Artillery Volunteers, both sections partially paid. The Naval Defence Force Staff, and the two Torpedo Boats, number 8 men. There are 72 in the Ordnance Store Department. There is a total force (military and naval) of 6,108 of all ranks.

Local Government.

This is regulated mainly by Act No. 12 of 1887. Under this Act there have been established 172 boroughs and municipal districts, controlling property of the annual value of 8,460,674*l.*, and having a revenue in 1898-94 of 803,135*l.*, exclusive

of loans, an expenditure of 981,066*l.*, and an outstanding debt of 2,522,393*l.*; but against this are accumulated sinking funds of 176,098*l.*

The chief towns and their population will be found at p. 186.

Constitution.

The first legislative council dates from 1824; it was greatly enlarged and made chiefly elective in 1842. "Responsible government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54 (1855). The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which consists of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths must be persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all subsequent appointments have been made for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council now consists (October, 1895) of 69 members, who are not paid.

The Legislative Assembly, under the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vict., No. 13), consisted of 141 members, representing 74 electoral districts; and provision was made for giving increased representation to the several constituencies according to growth of population. The qualification for election to the Assembly extended to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," with certain special exceptions.

The electoral franchise was given, subject to certain official and other disqualifications, to "every male subject of Her Majesty of the full age of 21 years and absolutely free, being a natural-born or naturalized subject," if entered on the Roll of Electors, under one or other of the following heads:—

1. "Resident Electors.—Six months in District.
2. "Non-Resident Electors.—Every such subject, whether or not so resident as aforesaid, who shall have at the time of making out the said Electoral List, and for the six months then next preceding shall have had within the district a freehold or leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of 100*l.*, or of the annual value of 10*l.* respectively, or who shall then occupy, and for the said six months have occupied, within the district any house, of the annual value of 10*l.* or who shall hold, and for the said 6 months shall have held, a Crown lease or license for pastoral purposes within such district."

A new Act of Parliament, assented to June 13th, 1893, provides for the division of the Colony into 125 electorates, each represented by only one member. The present Parliament, therefore, numbers 16 less than the last. The new Act also abolishes the property qualification and plural voting, and establishes the "one-man-one-vote" system. Every male of the full age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject, and who shall have resided in the Colony for a continuous period of one year, and shall have been resident three months in the electoral district for which he claims an elector's right, is qualified as an elector. Under this law the elections all take place on one and the same day. The first election under this Act took place on July 17th, 1894; and the second on July 24th, 1895.

The voting at elections is by ballot, as it was also under the old electoral Acts of 1858 and 1880, now repealed.

The Assembly lasts for three years, unless previously dissolved. Under a law passed in 1889, members receive 300*l.* per annum.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	7,880,551	8,855,120	8,615,582	4,183,077
1886	7,874,815	8,859,277	8,746,725	4,258,604
1887	8,376,955	8,989,917	8,886,527	4,322,758
1888	8,714,184	8,491,966	4,141,551	4,765,419
1889	8,875,780	9,001,444	4,659,798	5,821,179
1890	9,205,691	9,214,669	4,156,968	4,761,872
1891	9,773,118	10,065,606	4,902,607	5,694,286
1892	10,065,602	9,981,411	4,977,850	5,467,184
1893	9,499,870	9,931,668	4,704,300	5,193,328
1894	9,300,711	9,178,706	5,191,971	5,788,554

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U. K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	11,885,597	9,414,118	2,437,746	23,737,461
1886	10,445,980	8,867,512	2,160,056	20,973,548
1887	7,998,568	9,201,299	1,606,869	18,806,236
1888	9,212,981	9,478,071	2,194,505	20,885,557
1889	8,786,478	11,462,080	2,664,549	22,863,057
1890	8,628,007	11,645,046	2,841,951	22,615,004
1891	10,580,280	11,894,125	2,909,042	25,383,897
1892	8,863,983	9,778,900	2,118,643	20,776,526
1893	7,218,124	9,461,278	1,427,633	18,107,085
1894	5,983,489	8,402,524	1,415,928	15,801,941

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U. K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	7,293,183	7,500,919	1,956,055	16,750,107
1886	6,026,954	8,061,892	1,467,367	16,555,213
1887	6,966,056	9,494,220	2,086,641	18,496,917
1888	8,476,669	9,971,414	2,411,632	20,859,715
1889	8,964,625	11,316,634	3,013,675	23,294,934
1890	6,628,431	11,968,941	3,463,565	22,045,987
1891	8,855,465	12,211,141	4,877,412	25,944,020
1892	7,653,915	9,399,280	4,919,102	21,972,247
1893	8,269,507	10,300,302	4,351,414	22,921,223
1894	7,956,877	8,639,825	3,981,471	20,577,673

Therevenue from customs in 1894 was 2,060,930*l.*, and from excise 258,085*l.*

Public Debt.

1882	18,721,219	1888	44,100,149
1883	24,632,269	1889	46,646,449
1884	30,101,959	1890	48,425,333
1885	35,564,259	1891	52,498,533
1886	41,034,249	1892	54,473,433
1887	40,995,850	1893	58,079,033

1st January, 1895—58,204,253*l.*

The amount of the public debt on the 1st January, 1895, was 58,204,253*l.*, with mean rate of interest 3.79 per cent. Of this amount fully 83.4 per cent. has been spent in the construction of railways, tramways, telegraphs, water supply, and sewerage works of a directly reproductive nature. The net return from these services during 1894 was equal to 3.11 per cent. of total cost of construction, or 2.68 per cent. of the existing public debt exclusive of Treasury bills.

Population.

Census of 1828	Population.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	
" 1842	—	—	36,958
" 1861	198,488	152,372	350,860
" 1871	276,551	228,430	503,981
" 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
" 1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
Estimated at close of 1894	672,950	578,500	1,251,450
Estimated number of Aborigines, census 1891—			
Males ...	...	...	4,559
Females ...	...	...	8,721
Total ...	...	...	8,282

Population of the Cities and Principal Towns.

	Census		Estd.,
	1881.	1891.	
Sydney, * 33° 51' S., 151° 12' E.	224,211	386,400	421,030
Newcastle, 32° 55' S., 151° 45' E.	24,303*	12,913	13,500
Broken Hill, 30° 58' S., 141° 26' E.	Nil	19,792	19,100
Parramatta, 33° 46' S., 151° 1' E.	8,432	11,680	12,000
Bathurst, 33° 25' S., 149° 42' E.	7,221	9,069	9,350
Goulburn, 34° 45' S., 149° 46' E.	5,881	10,902	12,300
Glen Innes, 29° 45' S., 151° 46' E.	1,327	2,528	3,000
Albury, 36° 5' S., 150° 57' E.	4,040	5,452	5,900
Maitland, 32° 45' S., 151° 35' E.	8,005	9,907	10,800
Grafton, 29° 40' E., 152° 55' E.	3,891	4,447	6,000
Wagga Wagga, 35° 10' S., 147° 20' E.	3,975	4,617	4,600
Tamworth, 31° 4' S., 150° 57' E.	3,612	4,603	5,100

Governors since 1850.†

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., 1855.
 Lieut.-Col. John F. Kempt (Administrator), 1861.
 Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., afterwards Lord Lisgar, 1861.
 Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator), 1867.
 Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1868.
 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1872.
 Lieut.-Gov., Sir Alf. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1879.
 Right Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, P.C., G.C.B., 1879.
 Lieut.-Gov., Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1885.
 Rt. Hon. Earl of Jersey, 15 January, 1891.
 Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt., Chief Justice, 2 March, 1893.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., 29th May, 1893.
 Lieut.-Gov. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt., Chief Justice, 16th March, 1895.
 Viscount Hampden, , 1895.

Ministries.

Name.	Date.
1. S. A. Donaldson	6th June, 1856
2. Charles Cowper	26th August, 1856
3. H. W. Parker	3rd October, 1856
4. Charles Cowper	7th September, 1857
5. William Forster	27th October, 1859
6. John Robertson	9th March, 1860
7. Charles Cowper	10th January, 1861
8. James Martin	16th October, 1863
9. Charles Cowper	3rd February, 1865
10. James Martin	22nd January, 1866
11. John Robertson	27th October, 1868
12. Charles Cowper	13th January, 1870
13. Sir James Martin	16th December, 1870
14. Henry Parkes	14th May, 1872
15. John Robertson	9th February, 1875
16. Henry Parkes	22nd March, 1877
17. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	17th August, 1877

* Includes suburbs.

† For Governors previous to 1850, see edition for 1890.

Name.	Date.
18. J. S. Farnell	18th December, 1877
19. Sir H. Parkes, K.C.M.G.	21st December, 1878
20. Alexander Stuart	6th January, 1883
21. G. R. Dibbs	7th October, 1885
22. Sir J. Robertson, K.C.M.G.	22nd December, 1885
23. Sir F. Jennings, K.C.M.G.	26th February, 1886
24. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	25th January, 1887
25. G. R. Dibbs	17th January, 1889
26. Sir H. Parkes, G.C.M.G.	8th March, 1889
27. Sir G. R. Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	23rd October, 1891
28. G. H. Reid	3rd August, 1894

*Legislative Council (64 Members).**Members.*

Hon. Sir John Lackey, K.C.M.G., <i>President</i> , 1,100l.	
Backhouse, The Hon. Benjamin	Kethel, The Hon. Alexander
Blanksby, The Hon. James	King, The Hon. Philip
Bowker, The Hon. Richard Ryther Steer, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lon.	Gidley
Brown, The Hon. Alex.	Lackey, The Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., <i>President</i>
Campbell, The Hon. William Robert	Laidley, The Hon. Wm. Lee, The Hon. George.
Charles, The Hon. Samuel	Lees, The Hon. Samuel
Combes, The Hon. Edward, C.M.G.	Edward
Cox, The Hon. G. H.	Lloyd, The Hon. Geo. Alfred.
Creed, The Hon. John Mildred, M.R.C.S.	Long, The Hon. W. A. Lucas, The Hon. John.
Cullen, The Hon. Wm. Portus, LL.D.	Macintosh, The Hon. J. Mackellar, The Hon. Charles Kinnaid, M.B., C.M.
Dalton, The Hon. Thos.	MacLaurin, The Hon. Henry Norman, M.D., J.L.D.
Danger, The Hon. Henry Carey.	Mort, The Hon. Henry. Moses, The Hon. Henry.
Davies, The Hon. John, C.M.G.	Norton, The Hon. James, LL.D.
Day, The Hon. George.	O'Connor, The Hon. Daniel
De Salis, The Hon. Leopold Fane.	O'Connor, The Hon. Richard Edward.
Fowler, The Hon. Robert	Pigott, The Hon. William Hilson.
Garran, The Hon. Andrew, LL.D.	Pilcher, The Hon. Charles. Edward, Q.C.
Goodchap, The Hon. Charles Augustus	Pulsford, The Hon. Edward
Greville, The Hon. Ed.	Renwick, The Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Heydon, The Hon. Charles Gilbert	Roberts, The Hon. Charles Jas., C.M.G.
Heydon, The Hon. Louis Francis.	Roberts, The Hon. Richard Hutchinson.
Hoskins, The Hon. Jas.	Ryrie, The Hon. Alexdr.
Hughes, The Hon. John	Salomons, The Hon. Sir Julian, Q.C.
Humphrey, The Hon. Frederick Thomas.	Shepherd, The Hon. Patrick Lindesay Crawford.
Hyam, The Hon. Solomon Herbert	Smith, The Hon. Fergus Jago
Jacob, The Hon. Archibald Hamilton.	Smith, The Hon. Thos. Hawkins.
Jennings, The Hon. Sir Prtck. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.	
Kater, The Hon. Henry Edward.	
Kerr, The Hon. Andrew Taylor.	

Stephen, The Hon. Septimus Alfred.	Trickett, The Hon. Wm. Joseph.
Sutor, The Hon. Wm. Henry.	Vickery, The Hon. Ebenezer.
Tarrant, The Hon. Harman John, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Walker, The Hon. Wm. Want, The Hon. John Henry, Q.C.
Thornton, The Hon. George.	Watson, The Hon. James.
Toohy, The Hon. John Thomas.	Webb, The Hon. Edmd. White, The Hon. Robert Hoddle Driberg.

Number of members required to form a quorum, 16.

Chairman of Committees, Hon Archibald Hamilton Jacob, 470l.
Clerk to Council and Clerk of Parliaments, John J. Calvert, 740l.
Assistant ditto, A. P. Clapin, 560l.
Usher of the Black Rod, S. M. Mowle, 428l.
First Clerk, W. L. Edwards, 438l., and three other clerks.

Legislative Assembly (125 Members).

Constituencies.	Members.
Wentworth . . .	Abbott, The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer, K.C.M.G.
Yass . . .	Affleck, William, Esq.
Waterloo . . .	Anderson, George, Esq.
Hay . . .	Ashton, James, Esq.
Albury . . .	Ball, Richard Thomas, Esq.
Gundagai . . .	Barnes, John Frederick, Esq.
Ashfield . . .	Bavister, Thomas, Esq.
Sydney—Gipps Div. .	Black, George, Esq.
Durham . . .	Brown, Herbert Harrington, Esq.
Condoulin . . .	Brown, Thomas, Esq.
East Maitland . . .	Brunker, The Hon. James Nixton.
Camden . . .	Bull, Charles, Esq.
Waverley . . .	Cameron, Angus, Esq.
Kiama . . .	Campbell, Alexander, Esq.
Illawarra . . .	Campbell, Archibald, Esq.
Broken Hill . . .	Cann, John Henry, Esq.
The Lachlan . . .	Carroll, James George, Esq.
St. George . . .	Carruthers, The Hon. Joseph Hector.
Deniliquin . . .	Chanter, John Moore, Esq.
Braidwood . . .	Chapman, Austin, Esq.
St. Leonards . . .	Clark, Edward Mann, Esq.
The Hastings and the Macleay . . .	Clarke, Francis, Esq.
Bega . . .	Clarke, Henry, Esq.
Narrabri . . .	Collins, Charles, Esq.
Hartley . . .	Cook, The Hon. Joseph.
Sydney—Phillip Div. .	Copeland, Henry, Esq.
Newtown — Camperdown Div. .	Cotton, Francis, Esq.
West Macquarie . .	Crick, William Patrick, Esq.
Inverell . . .	Cruickshank, George Alexander, Esq.
Botany . . .	Dacey, John Rowland, Esq.
Sydney—Pymont Div. .	Davis, Thomas Martin, Esq.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Newcastle East . . .	Dick, William Thomas, Esq.	Burwood . . .	McMillan, William, Esq.
Cowra . . .	Donnelly, Denis Cornelius Joseph, Esq.	Moruya . . .	Millard, William, Esq.
Kahibah . . .	Edden, Alfred, Esq.	Bourke . . .	Millen, Edward Davis, Esq.
Lismore . . .	Ewing, Thomas Thomson, Esq.	Monaro . . .	Miller, Gustave Thomas Carlisle, Esq.
Ryde . . .	Farnell, Frank, Esq.	Newtown-Erskine Div.	Molesworth, Edmund William, Esq.
Wickham . . .	Fegan, John Lionel, Esq.	Bingara . . .	Moore, Samuel Wilkinson, Esq.
Sturt . . .	Ferguson, William John, Esq.	The Hawkesbury . .	Morgan, William, Esq.
Robertson . . .	Fitzgerald, Robert George Dundas, Esq.	The Shoalhaven . .	Morton, Philip Henry, Esq.
Rylstone . . .	Fitzpatrick, John Charles Lucas, Esq.	Paddington . . .	Neild, John Cash, Esq.
The Murrumbidgee	Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Esq.	Sydney—Flinders Div.	Nelson, Arthur David, Esq.
Sherbrooke . . .	Garrard, The Hon. Jacob.	Orange . . .	Newman, Henry William, Esq.
West Maitland . . .	Gillies, John, Esq.	Woronora . . .	Nicholson, John Barnes, Esq.
Gunnedah . . .	Goodwin, Thomas Henry Hall, Esq.	Parramatta . . .	O'Reilly, Dowell Phillip, Esq.
Wagga Wagga . . .	Gornly, James, Esq.	Queanbeyan . . .	O'Sullivan, Edward William, Esq.
Singleton . . .	Gould, The Hon. Albert John.	Canterbury . . .	Parkes, Varney, Esq.
Sydney—Belmore Div.	Graham, James, Esq., M.D.	Ballina . . .	Perry, John, Esq.
Grenfell . . .	Greene, George Henry, Esq.	Dubbo . . .	Phillips, Simeon, Esq.
Waratah . . .	Griffith, Arthur Hill, Esq.	Tamworth . . .	Piddington, Albert Bathurst, Esq.
Sydney—Denison Div.	Harris, Matthew, Esq.	Uralla-Walcha . . .	Piddington, William Henry Burgess, Esq.
Sydney—Bligh Div.	Harvey, James Frederick, Esq.	Gloucester . . .	Price, Richard Atkinson, Esq.
Moree . . .	Hassall, Thomas Henry, Esq.	The Richmond . . .	Pyers, Robert, Esq.
Leichhardt . . .	Hawthorne, John Stuart, Esq.	Sydney—King Div.	Reid, The Hon. George Houstoun.
The Murray . . .	Hayes, James, Esq.	Ashburnham . . .	Reymond, Joseph Bernard, Esq.
Wellington . . .	Haynes, John, Esq.	Newtown—St. Peters Div.	Rigg, William, Esq.
Glebe . . .	Hogue, James Alexander, Esq.	Argyle . . .	Rose, Thomas, Esq.
Goulburn . . .	Hollis, Leslie Thomas, Esq., M.B., Ch.M.	Molong . . .	Ross, Andrew, Esq., M.D.
Willoughby . . .	Howarth, George, Esq.	Darlington . . .	Schey, William Francis, Esq.
Sydney—Lang Div.	Hughes, William Morris, Esq.	Grafton . . .	See, John, Esq.
Macquarie . . .	Hurley, William Fergus, Esq.	Wilcannia . . .	Sleath, Richard, Esq.
Petersham . . .	Jones, Llewellyn Charles Russell, Esq.	Granville . . .	Smailes, George Wells, Esq.
Mudgee . . .	Jones, Robert, Esq.	Bathurst . . .	Smith, The Hon. Sydney.
Tumut . . .	Jones, Travers, Esq.	The Nepean . . .	Smith, Thomas Richard, Esq.
The Tweed . . .	Kelly, Joseph Bede, Esq.	Randwick . . .	Storey, David, Esq.
Woolahra . . .	Knox, Adrian, Esq.	Alma . . .	Thomas, Josiah, Esq.
Balmain South . . .	Law, Sydney James, Esq.	Warringah . . .	Thomson, Dugald, Esq.
Tenterfield . . .	Lee, Charles Alfred, Esq.	Newcastle West . .	Thomson, James Esq.
Quirindi . . .	Levien, Robert Henry, Esq.	Cobar . . .	Waddell, Thomas, Esq.
Armidale . . .	Lonsdale, Edmund, Esq.	Wallaseid . . .	Watkins, David, Esq.
The Hume . . .	Lyne, William John, Esq.	Young . . .	Watson, John Christian, Esq.
Coonamble . . .	Macdonald, Hugh, Esq.	Northumberland . .	Wheeler, Henry Charles, Esq.
Boorowa . . .	Mackay, James Alexander Kenneth, Esq.	Sydney—Cook Div.	Whiddon, Samuel Thomas, Esq.
Annandale . . .	Mahony, William Henry, Esq.	Balmain North . . .	Wilks, William Henry, Esq.
Bowral . . .	McCourt, William, Esq.	The Barwon . . .	Willis, William Nicholas, Esq.
Sydney—Fitzroy Div.	McElhone, John, Esq.	Eden-Bombala . . .	Wood, William Herbert, Esq.
The Clarence . . .	McFarlane, John, Esq.	Glen Innes . . .	Wright, Francis Augustus, Esq.
Redfern . . .	McGowen, James Sinclair Taylor, Esq.	The Manning . . .	Young, The Hon. James Henry.
Raleigh . . .	McLaughlin, John, Esq.		
Marrickville . . .	McLean, Francis Edward, Esq.		

Speaker, Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, K.C.M.G., 1,870l.
Chairman of Committees, William McCourt, 740l.
Clerk of Assembly, F. W. Webb, C.M.G., 960l.
Clerk Assistant, R. A. Arnold, 722l.
2nd ditto ditto, R. W. Robertson, 603l.
Sergeant-at-Arms, L. J. Harnett, 532l.
Clerk of Records, C. B. Boydell, 475l.
Clerk of Select Committees, W. S. Mowle, 428l.
Parliamentary Librarian, F. Walsh, 475l.

Parliamentary Reporting Staff.

Principal Shorthand Writer, C. Robinson, 865l.
Second ditto ditto, J. B. Laing, 675l.
Shorthand Writers, B. H. Friend, A. J. Smith, W. Drake, 532l. each, S. K. Johnstone, 456l.
 E. Downey, 437l.; A. Blenkin, 487l.; R. R. Carrington, 487l.; G. H. Robinson, 842l.
Type Writer, Joseph Tracey, 200l.

The Executive Council.

President, The Governor.
Vice-President, The Hon. Andrew Garran, LL.D., M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. N. Brunker.
Colonial Treasurer (Premier), Hon. G. H. Reid.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. J. H. Carruthers.
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. J. H. Young.
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Smith.
Postmaster-General, Hon. J. Cook.
Minister of Public Instruction and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. J. Garrard.
Minister for Justice, Hon. A. J. Gould.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Warr, Q.C., M. L.C.
Clerk to Council, Alex. C. Budge, 770l.

Governor-in-Chief.

Governor, &c., Viscount Hampden, 7,000l.
Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, Kt.
Private Secretary, Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Frederick Henry Campion.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. V. Sloane-Stanley.
Extra A's.D.C., Captain A. F. H. Fergusson, Lieut. The Hon. Francis W. G. Egerton.
Clerk, Henry Lewis, 275l.

Supreme Court Bench.

Chief Justice, and Judge Commissary, Vice-Admiralty Court, The Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, 8,500l.
First Puisne Judge, and Judge of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, The Hon. Sir William Charles Windeyer, 2,600l.
Puisne Judges, The Hon. Sir Joseph George Long Innes, Matthew Henry Stephen, William Owen, C. J. Manning, and G. B. Simpson, 2,600l. each.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. N. Brunker, 1,820l.
Principal Under Secretary, Critchett Walker, C.M.G., J.P., 1,010l.
Assistant Under Secretary, Edward W. McKenny, 650l.
Clerk in Charge of Records, J. G. Cohen, 470l.
Clerk, Miscellaneous Branch, James Adam Brodie, 425l.

Clerk, Correspondence Branch, W. H. Patterson, 898l.
Accountant, Sydney Fotheringham, 862l.
Agent - General in London, The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 9, Victoria-street, London, 1,820l.
Secretary to Agent-General, S. Yardley, C.M.G., 830l.
Accountant, J. A. Wade, 880l.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie, 920l.
Inspector of Accounts, D. W. Gregory, 650l.
Senior Assistant Inspector, W. R. Row, 470l.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, and Chairman of Land Titles Commissioners, C. H. T. Pinhey, J.P., 740l.
Chief Clerk, Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch, W. L. Dawes, 880l.
Accountant, H. J. Noble, 880l.
Land Titles Commissioners, Henry Austin, J.P., and E. Greville, 8 guineas per sitting.
Examiners of Titles, A. Parry Long, 794l., E. A. C. Smith, 794l.; H. B. Thomas, 794l.
Deputy Registrars-General, Henry C. E. Newcombe, 560l.; C. H. Keelo, 880l.
Principal Draftsman, R. M. Pearson, 628l.
Clerk to Examiners, F. A. Rossiter, 371l.
Searcher, C. W. C. Hatton, 898l.
Deeds Branch, Deputy Registrar-General, W. A. Abbott, 470l.
Deputy Registrar, Deeds Branch, H. W. Gillam, 871l.

Statistician's Department.

Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, T. A. Coghlan, 763l.
Chief Compiler, W. Ridley, 425l.
Chief Clerk, G. P. Tregarthen, 403l.
Assistant Actuary, A. Davis, 415l.
Compilers, G. H. Pitt, 330l.; W. H. P. Cherry, 268l.; H. T. Donaldson, 268l.; J. R. Martin, 250l.; H. Spondly, 228l.

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, 920l., and house.
Secretary, Thomas Henry Goff, 605l.
Chief Clerk, D. R. McCall, 818l.

Medical Board.

President, Charles McKay, M.D.
Secretary, Andrew Houston, M.B., 100l.

Lunacy.

Inspector-General of the Insane, F. N. Manning, M.D., 974l.
Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, Eric Sinclair, M.D., 605l.; *ditto, Parramatta*, Edwin Godson, 605l.; *ditto, Callan Park*, H. Blaxland, 605l.; *ditto, Newcastle*, C. Ross, M.D., 812l.; *ditto, Rydalmere*, W. C. Williamson, M.D., 560l.; *ditto, Reception House, Darlinghurst*, J. E. Moore, 286l.
Master in Lunacy, H. F. Barton, 335l.

Charitable Institutions.

Director of Government Asylums for Infirm, S. Maxted, 650l.

*Defence.**Head Quarters Staff.*

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. E. T. H. Hutton, A.D.C. to the Queen, 1,250*l*.
Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Lieut.-Col. H. Douglas Mackenzie, late R.N., 684*l*.
Dep. Assist. Q.M.G., Lieut.-Col. J. E. D. Taunton, 684*l*.
Dep. Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Maj. C. F. Bartlett, 568*l*.
Commanding Artillery Forces, Col. W. W. Spalding, C.M.G., 794*l*.
Principal Medical Officer, Brigade Surg. Lieut.-Col. W. D. C. Williams, 675*l*.
Chief Clerk, Arthur Holmes, 280*l*.

Departments.

Military Secretary, Col. C. F. Roberts, C.M.G., 920*l*.
Staff Paymaster, Claude Solomon, 488*l*.
Ordnance—
Assist. Com.-Gen. of Ordnance, Major J. T. Blanchard, 689*l*.
Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. of Ordnance, Capt. R. P. Olpherts, 829*l*.

Regular Artillery.

Colonel Commanding, Col. W. W. Spalding, C.M.G., 794*l*.
Brevet Col. G. J. Airey, late R.M., 417*l*.

Partially paid Forces.

Engineers—
Commanding Field Corps, Lieut.-Col. Rowe, Submarine Mining Co., Capt. J. H. A. Lee, 488*l*.
" Electric Co., Major P. B. Walker.
Mounted Brigade—
Colonel Commanding, Col. M. M. Macdonald.
Commanding Cavalry Regiment, Col. M. M. Macdonald.
Mounted Rifles, Major Lassetter.

Infantry—

1st Regiment—
Lieut.-Col. Commanding, W. T. Farrell.
Majors, C. A. Wilson and J. H. Morris.
2nd Regiment—
Lieut.-Col. Commanding, G. Waddell.
Major, W. Burnett.
3rd Regiment—
Lieut.-Col. Commanding, Brevet Col. W. Holborow.
Majors, Davidson and Linsley.
4th Regiment—
Lieut.-Col. Commanding, Col. C. F. Stokes.
Majors, C. M. Ranclaud and A. J. Gould.
Medical Staff Corps—
Commanding Surgeon-Major, G. F. Dansey.
Commissariat and Transport Corps—
Commanding Captain, D. Miller.

Naval Defence.

Captain Commanding Naval Forces, F. Hixson, late R.N.
Senior Commander, Naval Brigade, G. S. Lindeman, late R.N.
Commander, E. R. Connor, late R.N.
Commander, Naval Artillery Volunteers, G. S. Bosanquet, late R.N.

Botanic Gardens.

Director, Charles Moore, 515*l*.

* Inclusive of Allowances.

Civil Service Board.

Chairman, J. H. Storey, 100*l*.
Members, A. C. Fraser, James Powell, Critchett Walker, C.M.G., C. H. T. Pinhey, 100*l*. each.
Secretary, E. G. W. Palmer, 560*l*.

Department of Fisheries.

Chief Inspector and Secretary, Lindsay Thompson, 450*l*.

Local Government.

District Government Officer, George Lewis, 560*l*.

Fire Brigades Board.

Chairman, Charles Bown, J.P., 254*l*.
Superintendent Fire Brigades and Inspector of Kerosene, W. D. Bear, 628*l*.

Board of International Exchanges.

Chairman, R. C. Walker, 87*l*. 10*s*.
Members, John Rae, A.M., 60*l*., and James Powell, 60*l*.

The Treasury and Subordinate Departments.

Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, Hon. G. H. Reid, 1,870*l*.
Under Secretary, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P., 920*l*.
Chief Inspector and Accountant, J. J. Hinchy, 740*l*.
Sub-Accountant, G. L. C. Boyce, 450*l*.
Inspectors of Collectors' Accounts, P. E. Williams, 560*l*.; G. E. Brodie, 550*l*.; E. Hanson, 515*l*.; R. H. Reilly, 470*l*.; W. Husband, 425*l*.; H. N. Ellis, 380*l*.
Receiver, N. Lockyer, 700*l*.
Paymaster, S. R. Corkhill, 650*l*.
Examiner of Accounts, J. N. Oatley, 500*l*.
Registrar of Funded Stock and Clerk of Correspondence, R. M. Ross, 620*l*.
Registrar of Records, A. Lynch, 825*l*.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James Powell, 920*l*.
Inspector, Indoor Branch, John Baxter, 660*l*.
Cashier, J. E. Powell, 515*l*.
Clerks, W. H. Burton, 515*l*.; J. J. Madden, 416*l*.
Warehouse Keeper, W. Bethune, 470*l*.
Inspector, C. E. Gordon, 560*l*.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, and Tobacco Factories, F. A. Eagar, 515*l*.
Tide Surveyors, W. Smyth, 894*l*.; L. H. Walford, 858*l*.

Stamp Office.

Commissioner, R. N. Johnson, 605*l*.
Deputy ditto, E. J. Smith, 800*l*.

Stores and Stationery.

Comptroller-General of Stores, W. O. Hopkins, 515*l*.

Government Printer.

Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, Charles Potter, 800*l*.
Superintendent, G. S. Chapman, 515*l*.

Board of Health.

Medical Adviser to the Government, T. P. A. Stuart, M.D., Professor, 380*l*., also
President, Board of Health, and Health Officer Port Jackson, 109*l*.
Deputy Medical Adviser, J. A. Thompson, M.D., 280*l*., also *Inspector Board of Health*, 505*l*.

Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator, R. T. Paton, M.D., 627l.
Government Analyst, William M. Hamlet, F.C.S., 560l.

Board of Pharmacy.

President, Charles McKay, M.D.

Marine Board.

President, F. Hixson, 740l.
Vice-President, Capt. John Broomfield.
Secretary, Marine Board, G. S. Lindeman, 470l.

Members:—

Capt. A. McLean	} 8 guineas per sitting.
" B. Jenkins	
" R. T. Moodie	
" John Wildridge	
" T. O'Sullivan	

Harbour Master, Sydney, Henry Pettit, 871l.
Harbour Master, Newcastle, H. Newton, 416l.
Shipping Master, Sydney, Capt. Edie, 470l.
Deputy Shipping Master, Sydney, James Thorpe, 858l.
Engineer and Surveyor, W. Cruickshank, 560l.
Manager and Collector, Public Wharfs, J. Jackson, 439l.

Department of Railways and Tramways.

Chief Commissioner, E. M. G. Eddy, 8,000l.
Commissioners, C. N. J. Oliver and W. M. Fehon, 1,500l. each.
Secretary, H. McLachlan, 800l.
Medical Officer, Dr. Woodward, 1,000l.
Solicitor, J. C. Thom, 1,000l.

Accounts Branch.

Chief Accountant, Thomas Hall, 1,000l.
Traffic Auditor, R. J. Sheridan, 600l.

Existing Lines.

Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, Thomas B. Firth, 1,060l.

Signal and Interlocking Branch.

Signal and Interlocking Engineer, C. Wilkin, 550l.
Divisional Engineers, W. Shellshear, 600l.; A. F. Watson, 525l.; D. C. Simpson, 700l.; C. E. Nicholas, 700l.

Locomotive Branch.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, William Thow, 1,200l.
Workshops Manager, H. B. Howe, 550l.
Outdoor Superintendents, E. A. Loughry and C. H. Stanger, 550l. each.
Gas Superintendent, J. A. Wark, 850l.

Traffic Branch.

Chief Traffic Manager, D. Kircaldie, 1,100l.
Outdoor Superintendents, J. Parry and H. Richardson, 750l. each.
Goods Superintendent, J. Harper, 700l.
District Goods Manager, J. G. S. Corns, 600l.
District Superintendent, Newcastle, Walter G. Kitching, 450l.
Tamworth, A. Duff, 475l.
Goulburn, A. Crawford, 500l.
Junee, John Day, 450l.
Penrith, G. Henson, 475l.
Orange, G. J. Roberts, 600l.

Comptroller of Stores, A. Richardson, 800l.
Property and Estate Agent, John Vernon, 650l.
Electrical Engineer, P. B. Elwell, 720l.

Tramway Branch.

Tramway Traffic Manager, J. Roberts, 700l.
Tramway Locomotive Superintendent, G. Downe, 700l.
Tramway Maintenance Engineer, G. Cowdery, 500l.

Department of Public Instruction and Subordinate Departments.

Minister of Public Instruction, (who is also Minister for Labour and Industry) Hon. J. Garrard, 1,870l.
Under Secretary, J. O. Maynard, 920l.
Chief Clerk, J. M. Gibson, 605l.
Cashier, R. Munro, 515l.
Accountant, A. E. Bassan, 450l.
Architect, W. E. Kemp, 650l.
Chief Examiner, R. N. Morris, M.A., I.L.D., 605l.
Chief Inspector, F. Bridges, 695l.

Industrial Schools.

Public Industrial School Ship "Sobram":—
Commander and Superintendent, F. W. Neitenstein, 425l.
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta:—
Superintendent, C. H. Spler, 225l.

Observatory.

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.A.S., F.R.S., &c., 704l.
Astronomical Assistant, H. E. Lenehan, 443l.

Australian Museum.

Curator, E. P. Ramsay, L.L.D., 548l.
Secretary, S. Sinclair, 875l.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales.

Director, (vacant). 400l.
Secretary and Treasurer, G. E. Layton, 150l.

Free Public Library.

Librarian, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., 500l.
Librarian, Lending Branch, M. F. Cullen, 871l.

Technical Education Branch.

Superintendent, J. H. Malden, F. L. S., F. G. S., 550l.

Technological Museum.

Curator, J. H. Malden.

Department of Justice and Subordinate Departments.

Minister of Justice, Hon. A. J. Gould, 1,370l.
Under Secretary, Archibald O. Fraser, 920l.
Chief Clerk, T. E. MacNevin, 605l.
Accountant, A. Green, 470l.
Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, W. M. Macfarlane, J.P., 425l.

District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Metropolitan and Hunter District, C. E. R. Murray and A. P. Backhouse, 1,500l. each.
Southern District, C. H. Fitzhardinge, 1,500l.
South Western District, David G. Forbes, 1,500l.
Western District, Ernest Brougham Docker, 1,500l.

Northern District, W. H. Coffey, 1,500l.
North Western District, F. W. Gibson, 1,500l.
Master in Equity, Henry Francis Barton, 990l.
Prothonotary, Frederick Chapman, 785l.
Registrar in Divorce, Frederick Chapman, 135l.
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, Charles Richard Walsh, 470l.
Registrar in Bankruptcy, A. Henry, 740l.
Curator of Intestate Estates, Theodore Powell, 560l.
Sheriff, Charles Cowper, 785l.
Under Sheriff, C. E. B. Maybury, 515l.
Coroner, Sydney, J. C. Woore, J.P., 605l.
Stipendiary Magistrates, Sydney, W. F. Addison, W. Johnson, A. M. Fisher, and C. Delohery, 794l. each; J. Giles and G. H. Smithers, 740l. each.
Deputy Stipendiary Magistrates, Sydney, F. W. Edwards and J. N. Brooks, 740l. each.
C. P. S. and Chamber Magistrates, Central Police Office, F. S. Isaacs, J.P., 650l.; *Water Police Office*, C. N. Payton, J.P., 650l.
Comptroller-General of Prisons, Geo. Miller, 794l.
Deputy C.G. of Prisons, A. H. Collis, 470l.

Patents and Copyrights.

Examiner of Patents, J. B. O'Connor, 470l.
Registrar of Copyright, J. J. Spruson, J.P., 808l.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Want, Q.C., 1,800l.
Secretary to Attorney-General, W. W. Stephen, 650l.
Parliamentary Draftsmen, J. L. Watkins, 880l., and J. H. P. Murray, 650l.
Crown Solicitor, G. Colquhoun, 1,640l.
Chief Clerk, C. E. Parkinson, 660l.
Clerk of Peace, W. B. Beaver, 695l.
Crown Prosecutors, W. L. Merewether, 740l.; Walter Bevan, C. G. Wade, R. J. Browning, A. F. Dawson, H. Harris, and John Armstrong, 515l. each.

Department of Works and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Public Works, Hon. J. H. Young, 1,870l.
Under Secretary for Public Works, Joseph Barling, 920l.
Chief Accountant, Duncan Clark McLachlan.
Land Valuer, J. B. Thompson, 740l.
Engineer-in-Chief, R. R. P. Hickson, 1,100l.

Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

President, C. W. Darley,
Secretary, William Holmes, 850l.
Accountant, M. Greene, 500l.
Engineer J. M. Small, 800l.

Roads and Bridges.

Principal Assistant Engineer, P. Scarr, 700l.
Supervising Engineers, J. S. Mollison, 515l.
Supervising Bridge Engineer, E. M. De Burgh, 550l.
Chief Clerk, P. H. Flynn, 560l.

Government Architect's Department.

Government Architect, W. L. Vernon, 1,064l.
Principal Assistant Architect, L. Robertson, 470l.

Railway Construction.

Engineer-in-Chief, Henry Deane, 1,100l.
Principal Assistant Engineer for Surveys, C. O. Burge, 650l.
Chief Draftsmen, H. Barker, 470l., C. S. Cansdell, 425l.
Supervising Engineers, S. Alexander, W. Hutchinson, J. Wright, F. H. Small, R. H. Ryan, 560l. each.

Harbours and Rivers Department.

Chief Clerk, J. Portus, 515l.
Principal Assistant Engineers, G. A. Tillett, 800l., A. Williams, 750l.; H. Davis, 660l.
Supervising Engineers, 1st Class, T. W. Keele, 650l.; H. D. Walsh, 660l., and J. P. Josephson, 515l.

Department of Lands and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. J. H. Carruthers, 1,870l.
Under-Secretary, W. Houston, J.P., 920l.
Chief Clerk, Francis H. Wilson, J.P., 605l.
Chief Inspector, H. A. G. Curry, 605l.
Accountant, V. Cohen, 515l.

Land Court.

President, A. Oliver, M.A., 2,000l.
Members, S. Freeman, C. Brandia, 1,000l. each.
Registrar, J. T. Keating, 470l.

Survey Branch.

Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigon. Survey, E. Twynan, 740l.
Chief Draftsman, C. J. Saunders, 515l.
Draftsman in charge of Lithographic Branch, J. Tayler, 425l.

Chairmen Local Land Boards.

Armudale, F. G. Finley; *Bourke*, G. C. Tompson; *Cooma*, A. C. Betts; *Dubbo*, W. C. Cardew; *Forbes*, J. R. Edwards, 650l. each; *Goulburn*, A. O. Moriarty, 740l.; *Grafton*, A. J. Park; *Hay*, F. J. A. Trollope; *Maitland*, James Vernon; *Moree*, C. J. McMaster; *Metropolitan and Coast (Sydney)*, T. W. Harriott; *Orange*, C. E. Finch; *Tamworth*, W. Freeman; *Wagga Wagga*, F. W. Watt; 650l. each.

Mines and Agriculture and Subordinate Departments.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Smith, 1,870l.
Under-Secretary, Harrie Wood, J.P., 920l.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Ormiston, 500l.
Chief Inspector of Stock, A. Bruce, 605l.
Registrar, E. H. Ray, 416l.
Accountant, E. C. Primrose, 938l. 10s.
Examiner of Coal Fields, J. Mackenzie, 605l.
Inspectors, John Dixon, 826l., J. Rowan, 808l., T. L. Bates, 245l., W. Humble, 245l.
Government Geologist, E. F. Pittman, 785l.
Geological Surveyors, J. E. Curue, 880l., and G. A. Stonier, 335l., J. B. Jaquet, 290l.
Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, W. H. J. Slee, 660l.
Chief Mining Surveyor, H. B. Sullivan, 605l.

Water Conservation Branch.

Officer in Charge, J. W. Boulthée, J.P., 515l.
Chief Inspector, John Low, 335l.

*Postmaster-General's Department.**Executive Branch.*

Postmaster-General, Hon. J. Cook, 1,870l.
Dep. Postmaster-Gen., S. H. Lambton, J.P., 920l.
Secretary, Postal Service, James Dalgarno, 740l.
Superintendent, Mail Branch, A. A. Day, 560l.
Chief Inspector, W. J. Davies, 560l.
Accountant, C. S. Gregory, 560l.
Distributor of Stamps, J. Thompson, 470l.
Cashier, D. C. Coote, 425l.

Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.
Chief Accountant and Controller, Government Savings Bank, A. J. Doak, 740l.
Chief Clerk and Examiner, A. R. Docker, 560l.
Distributor of Stamps, J. Thompson, 470l.

Telegraph Branch.

Secretary, Telegraph Service, P. B. Walker, 740l.
Manager, W. Wilson, 560l.
Chief Mechanician, G. Kopsch, 515l.
Assistant Manager, R. H. Hipsley, 448l.
Manager, Telephones, S. J. Watson, 402l.
Electrician, J. Y. Nelson, 880l.

University of Sydney.

Chancellor, The Hon. Sir Wm. C. Windeyer, Kt.
Vice-Chancellor, A. P. Backhouse, M.A.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate, The Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, D.D.
Bishop of Newcastle, Rt. Rev. George Henry Stanton, D.D.
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. Wm. Chalmers, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Rt. Rev. A. V. Green, M.A., LL.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. C. E. Camidge, D.D.
Bishop of Riverina, Rt. Rev. E. A. Anderson, B.A.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A., 300l.

Secretary and Registrar, Robt. Atkins.
Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop, His Eminence Patrick Francis Moran, D.D. (*Sydney*). *Bishop Auxiliary of Sydney*, Rt. Rev. Joseph Higgins, D.D.

Roman Catholic Bishops:—

Maitland, Rt. Rev. James Murray, D.D.
Bathurst, Rt. Rev. J. P. Byrne, D.D.
Armidale, Rt. Rev. Eleazer Torreggiani, D.D.
Goulburn, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan, D.D.
Wilcannia, Rt. Rev. John Dunne, D.D.
Grafton, Rt. Rev. J. J. Doyle, D.D.

Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, *Moderator*, Rev. James Lamont.

Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, *Moderator*, Rev. Isaac Mackay.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Agent of Conference, Rev. R. Sollors, D.D.; *President of Conference*, Rev. J. E. Carruthers.

Primitive Methodist Church, Registrar, Rev. G. James.

Congregational Union of New South Wales, Secretary, Rev. W. J. L. Closs, B.A.

Baptist Union of New South Wales, Secretary, Rev. F. E. Harry; *Chairman*, Mr. Hugh Dixon.

Branch, Royal Mint.

Deputy Master, J. M. Cameron, 1,100l.
Senior Clerk and Melter, E. O. Heywood, 600l.
Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 560l.
Superintendent, E. H. S. von Arnheim, 550l.

Registrar and Accountant, D. J. K. Colley, 350l.
Senior Clerks J. H. Campbell, 320l.; T. E. Roseby, 300l.

Consuls.

Argentine Republic, Consul, J. T. Tillock.
Austria-Hungary, Consul, J. Mergell.
Belgium, Acting-Consul, F. Froment; Consul (Newcastle), Hon. Alexander Brown, M.L.C.
Chili, Consul-General, W. H. Eldred; Consul, J. H. Amora; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), H. R. Cross.
Costa Rica, Acting Consul-General, J. H. Amora.
Denmark, Consul, T. A. Boesen; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), Charles Fred. Stokes.
France, Consul-General, L. Biard d'Aunet; Vice-Consul, A. J. Rigoreau; Consular Agent (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
German Empire, Consul-General, A. L. R. Pell dram; Consul, Carl Ludwig Sahl; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), J. C. Ellis.
Greece, Vice-Consul, A. Pholeros.
Hawaiian Islands, Acting Consul, W. E. Dixon; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), William Henry Moulton.
Italy, Consular Agent, Chev. Vincenzo Marano; Consular Agent (Newcastle), Hon. Alexander Brown, M.L.C.
Liberia, C. W. Martin, Consul.
Netherlands, Consul A. Van Rijn van Alkemade; Vice-Consul, J. H. Amora; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), R. A. Wallace.
Nicaragua, Consul-General, J. H. Amora.
Peru, Consul, W. J. Macgeorge; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
Portugal, Consul, R. S. Collum.
Russia, E. M. Paul, Consul.
San Salvador, Consul-General, Señor Henrique Edouard Bonnard; Acting Consul (Newcastle), C. F. Stokes.
Spain, Consul, William von der Heyde; Hon. Vice-Consul (Newcastle), W. B. Sharp.
Sweden and Norway, Consul, C. A. Falstedt; Vice-Consul (Newcastle), R. A. Wallace.
Switzerland, Swiss Confederation, Acting Consul, C. L. Sahl.
United States of America, Consul, George W. Bell, Vice-Consul, C. G. Ewing; Deputy-Consul, W. H. Dawson; S. Keightley, Vice-Commercial Agent (Newcastle); (Gilbert Islands) Adolph Rich, Commercial Agent; (Norfolk Island), Isaac Robinson, Consular Agent.

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Pitcairn Island (two square miles) is situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly equidistant from Australia and America (25° 3' S. lat., 130° 8' E. long.), and is contiguous to the low archipelago (Tuamotu), which is under French protection. It was discovered by Cartaret in 1767, but remained uninhabited until 1780, when it was occupied by the mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty," with some women from Otaheite. Nothing was known of their existence until the island was visited in 1808. No regular government was established, but assistance of various kinds was given on the subsequent visits of English vessels. In 1856, the population having become too large for the island's resources, the inhabitants (192 in number) were, at their own request, removed, with all their possessions, to Norfolk Island; but 40 of them soon returned. In 1878 these had increased to 76, and in 1879 to 90.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Norfolk Island is the principal of a small group of islands lying 900 miles E.N.E. of Sydney, in 29° 2' S. lat. and 167° 48' E. long., the chief other islets being Philip, Nepean, and Bird Islands. They comprise altogether about 12 square miles, and were discovered in 1774 by Capt. Cook. They remained uninhabited until 1788, when a penal settlement was formed there from Botany Bay. This was removed in 1855, and in 1866 the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island were brought to the group, about 150 persons settling there, with their cattle, sheep, and pigs. The group has since been made a *dépôt* of the Melanesian Mission of the S.P.G., and the total population on 31st December, 1887, was 741. At the census of 1891 it was 788. The chief occupation is agriculture for domestic consumption, but the men take part in the whale fishery.

There is but little regular administration, but the community is presided over by two of the leading inhabitants as unpaid magistrates, with a simple code of laws. The community is under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales, and is visited occasionally by him. Communication with the group is now maintained by a sailing vessel once in every three months, subsidized by the Imperial Government. There is a resident doctor, and an efficient school. The chief village is Kingston, on the largest island.

Arrangements are being made for placing the island under the Government of New South Wales.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, about six miles long, and one mile broad. Its population in 1898 was 63 persons. It is a mountainous, well-wooded island. The land in some places being very rich, and is remarkable for its equable and delightful climate. It is situated about 450 miles E. of Sydney, in 31° 30' S. lat. and 159° 25' E. long., and forms part of the Colony, being administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

The islet of Ball's Pyramid lies between Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

NEW ZEALAND.

Situation and Area.

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony: the chief of these are the Chatham Isles, 500 miles east, in 43° 45' S. lat., 176° 17' W. long. (Chatham and Pitt are the principal islets); and the Auckland Isles. The main group lies between 33° and 53° S. lat., and 162° E. long. and 178° W. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles. The area of the North Island is 44,468 square miles, of the Middle Island, 58,525 square miles, of Stewart's Island, 665 square miles, and small outlying groups of islands, 818 square miles, a total area of 104,471 square miles (twice the size of England).

By the Act 26 and 27 Vict. cap. 28, all islands

between 162° E. and 178° W. longitude, and 33° and 53° S. latitude, are annexed to New Zealand.

By letters patent, dated 18th January, 1887, the group called the Kermadec Islands, situated about 614 miles N.E. of the Bay of Islands, were annexed to New Zealand. These are a chain of widely separated islets, lying between 29° and 32° S. lat., and 177° and 180° W. long. The principal are Raoul or Sunday, and Macaulay, the next in size being Curtis and Esperance. Raoul comprises 12 square miles, is covered with forest, and rises to a height of 1,720 feet.

The Protectorate over the Cook Islands is administered though the Governor of New Zealand. See below (p. 300).

Climate.

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the death rate being less than 11 per 1,000. The temperature is more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland (59°) is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington (56°) nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin (51°) nearly the same as at London. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington is 50°, from 82° in summer to 32° in winter. The rainfall varies from a mean for the year of 25 inches on the east coast, to 112 inches on the west coast of the Middle Island, and from 37 inches on the east coast, to 59 inches on the west coast of the North Island.

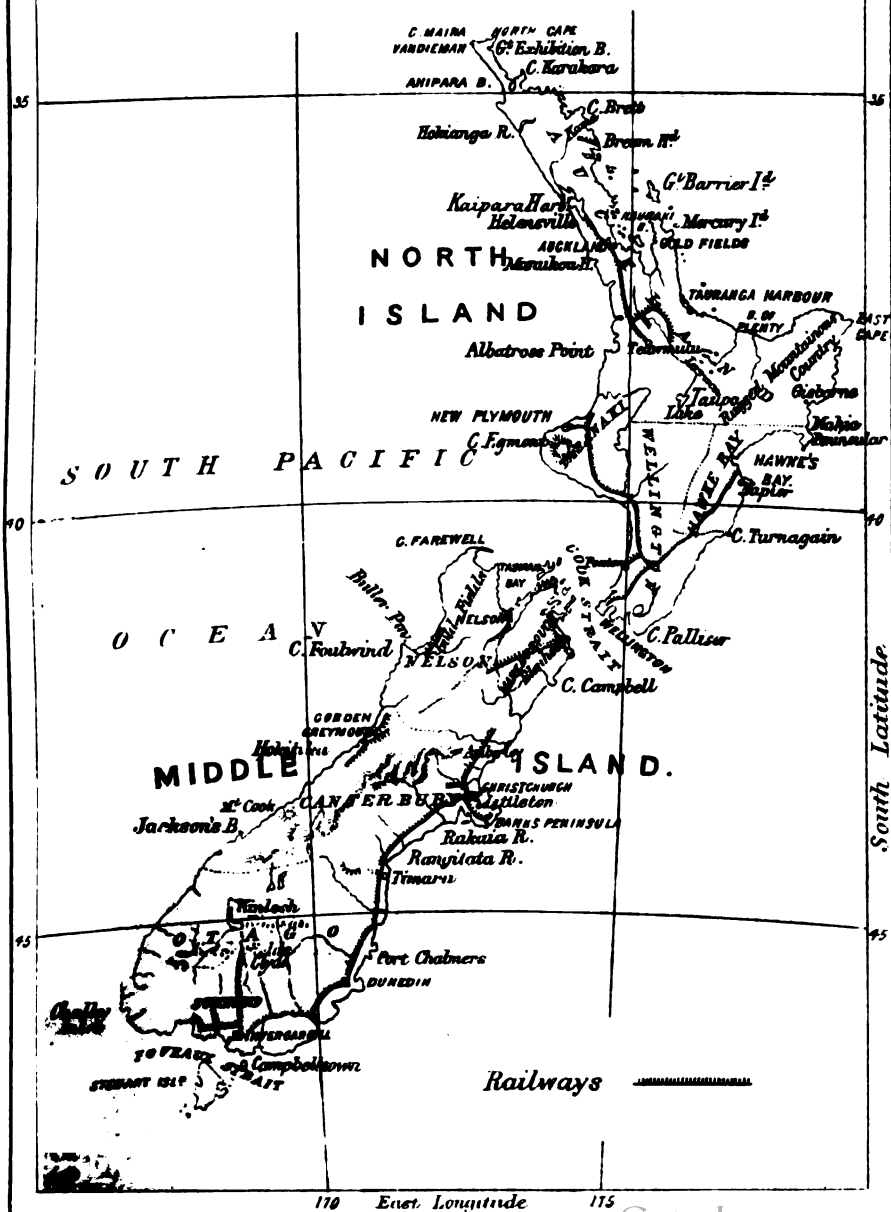
The average birth rate for the 10 years 1884-93 is 30.20 per 1,000 living, and the average death rate for the same period 10.08. The birth rate has been gradually declining, and in 1894 was 27.28 per 1,000; the death rate in that year was 10.19.

History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies from 1814. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, concluded by the British Consul, Captain Hobson, and the islands became a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii, in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity was established in 1871 throughout the country. An agitation amongst certain tribes in 1881, which threatened for a time to create a disturbance, was promptly quelled by the Colonial Government. At the census taken in 1891, the Maoris (including half-casts) amounted to 41,998, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 2,218 scattered over the other islands.

NEW ZEALAND



Constitution.

The country was at first a dependency of New South Wales, but was separated by letters patent in 1842. Its settlement was largely effected by the New Zealand Company, with a royal charter, which was surrendered in 1850.

Down to 1847 the Executive and Legislative Councils were both nominated by the Governor, and constitutional form of Government was established by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72. By that Act the Colony was divided into six provinces, increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants under a franchise which practically amounted to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI, passed in 1876, the provincial system of Government was abolished. The powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are now exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, consisting of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and up to 1891 held their seats for life. Under the Act passed in that year, future appointments are tenable for seven years only. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by electors possessing a liberal franchise. Every elector is qualified to become a member. The House of Representatives now consists of 74, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives. The session is usually from May to September.

Payment of Members of the Legislative Council is at the rate of 150*l.* a year, payable monthly.

Members of the House of Representatives receive 20*l.* a month, amounting to 240*l.* per annum.

The Electoral Act, 1893, extended to women (of both races), the right to register as electors, and to vote at the elections for members of the House of Representatives.

The franchise for European representation is as follows:—First, every adult person, if resident one year in the Colony and three months in one electoral district, can be registered as an elector.

Second, freehold property, 25*l.* value, held for six months before registration, entitles a man to register, if not already registered under the residential qualification. Maoris possessing a 25*l.* freehold under Crown title can also register.

In 1889 an amendment of the Representation Act was passed, which contained a provision prohibiting any elector from giving his vote in respect of more than one electorate at any election; and by the Electoral Act, 1893, no person is entitled to be registered on more than one electoral roll, whatever the number or nature of qualifications he or she may possess, or wherever they may be.

For Maori representation every adult Maori resident in the district can vote, and no registration is required. There are four Maori electoral districts.

For local bodies the qualification is a ratepayer's one. Women ratepayers can vote as well as men.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1866, the seat of Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Local Government.

For the purposes of local government the Colony is divided into 94 municipalities and 81 counties; the latter being subdivided into 247 road districts and 40 town districts. For the year ended 31st March, 1894, the total receipts of the various local authorities amounted to 1,251,452*l.* and their expenditure to 1,148,482*l.* Their outstanding loans of the same date amounted to 2,804,374*l.* For the year ended 31st December, 1894, the receipts, expenditure and debt of Harbour Boards amounted to 584,217*l.*, 422,958*l.*, and 3,610,450*l.* respectively, and of the Christchurch Drainage Board (the only one in existence) to 20,613*l.*, 17,689*l.*, and 200,000*l.* respectively.

Education.

A Government system of education was established by Law No. 21 of 1877. The central administration is vested in a Minister of Education, and the local control is in the hands of Education Boards and of School Committees, with functions subordinate to those of the Boards. Number of schools on 31st December, 1894, 1,410; number of scholars on roll, 127,300. The schools are free and non-sectarian, and education is compulsory. The University of New Zealand examines and confers degrees and gives scholarships. It has a statutory endowment of 3,000*l.* a year. There are three colleges for university teaching, at Dunedin, Christchurch, and Auckland. The last-named has a statutory endowment of 4,000*l.* a year; the other two have landed endowments. A University College for the Middle District of New Zealand was incorporated in 1894, but is not yet at work. There are twenty-four secondary schools, endowed with land or funds arising from public sources. The pupils at these schools numbered 2,454 on 31st December, 1894.

There were also at the same date 65 schools for natives, maintained at the cost of the Government and under the direct control of the Minister, and 4 denominational boarding schools. The numbers at the boarding schools were 210, of whom 67 were supported by Government; and at the other schools 2,418.

The number of pupils in the Deaf Mute Institution was 45; the greatest part of the cost is defrayed by the Government; 1,555 children belong to the authorised industrial schools, of whom 593 were in the schools, 402 boarded out, and the rest were with friends, at service, &c., under licence.

To the school for the blind, under the management of a local society, the Government contributes a subsidy to the extent, approximately, of 24*s.* for each 20*s.* subscribed, and pays 25*l.* a year for each pupil whom it sends to the school. There were 23 such pupils at the end of 1893.

Population.

The population of New Zealand on 5th April, 1891, was found by the census to be 626,658 persons, excluding the Maoris, who numbered 41,993.

The population of the chief towns on the 28th March, 1886 and 5th April, 1891, was as follows:—

	1886.		1891.	
	City.	City and Suburbs.	City.	City and Suburbs.
Wellington . .	25,945	27,833	31,021	33,224
Dunedin . . .	23,248	45,518	22,376	45,865
Auckland . . .	33,161	57,048	28,618	51,127
Christchurch .	15,265	44,688	16,223	47,846

Industry.

All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold entered for exportation from the Colony up to 31st December, 1894, was valued at 50,188,838*l.*; and the annual production is now about one million sterling. The wool exported in 1894 amounted to 144,295,154 lbs., valued at 4,827,016*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,844 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The trade in frozen meat, which began in 1882 with an export of 15,244 cwt., valued at 19,339*l.*, had developed an export for 1889 of 656,822 cwt., valued at 783,874*l.*, in 1890 of 898,894 cwt., valued at 1,087,617*l.*, in 1891 of 1,000,307 cwt., valued at 1,194,724*l.*, in 1892 of 869,600 cwt., valued at 1,033,877*l.*, in 1893 to 903,836 cwt., valued at 1,085,167*l.*, and in 1894 to 1,025,248 cwt., valued at 1,194,545*l.* The live stock in New Zealand, as returned at the census of April, 1891, were: Horses, 211,040, against 99,869 in 1874; cattle, 831,831, against 494,917 in 1874; sheep, 18,128,186, against 11,704,853 in 1874. The number of acres under cultivation in February, 1895, was 1,157,865 exclusive of 8,892,717 acres in sown grasses, 148,575 acres were in wheat, having an estimated yield of 3,613,037 bushels; 357,852 acres were in oats, estimated yield 10,221,393 bushels.

Auckland, Dunedin, Invercargill, Lyttleton, Napier, Nelson, and Wellington are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1894, 475 vessels registered, of 73, 482(net) tons in the aggregate.

The imports consist chiefly of textiles, hardware, and machinery, sugar, tea, alcohol, books, and stationery; and they are obtained almost entirely from England, Australia, the United States, and China.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks have branches in the Colony:—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (Limited), Union Bank of Australia (Limited), Bank of New South Wales, and Bank of Australasia. The total amount of their deposits in New Zealand on 31st Dec., 1894, was 13,558,020*l.*, and of their note circulation 893,715*l.* There is also a Post Office Savings Bank established in the Colony, having now 348 branches; the amount deposited therein on 31st December, 1894, was 3,340,880*l.* The private savings banks number seven, and the total amount to credit of depositors at the end of 1894, was 725,714*l.*

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Government Life Insurance Department.

This department was constituted, on the initiative of Sir J. Vogel, by legislative enactments passed in 1869 and 1870, and commenced to transact business in March of the latter years. Its constitution was subsequently modified by Act passed in 1874, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1891. By the Act of 1886 an official board to control and manage the investment of a portion of the

department's funds in mortgages on land is now constituted. This board consists of the Colonial Treasurer, the Solicitor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Property Tax Commissioner, the Public Trustee, and the Government Insurance Commissioner. The Act empowers loans on mortgage not exceeding 10,000*l.* to any one person or company. All policies are guaranteed by the State.

The conditions under which policies are issued are very liberal, whilst the premium rates are extremely low. Insurances are effected on individual first class lives to the amount of 4,000*l.* All profits belong absolutely and entirely to the policy holders themselves.

A reference to the table hereunder will shew the scale of premiums charged for the principal classes of business transacted, the amount of profits which have been divided amongst the policy holders, and the rapid growth of the office.

Annual Premiums for 100 <i>l.</i>				
Age, nearest Birthday.	Ordinary whole life Assurance.	Endowment Assurance.		
		In 20 years or at prior death.	In 30 years or at prior death.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 2	4 6 7	2 16 0	2 16 0
30	2 4 3	4 9 3	2 19 10	2 19 10
35	2 10 8	4 11 5	3 3 2	3 3 2
40	2 18 11	4 14 6	3 8 0	3 8 0
45	3 9 10	4 19 8	3 15 10	3 15 10
50	4 4 4	5 7 9	—	—
55	5 4 0	6 0 7	—	—

Bonuses.		
Year of Valuation.	Cash Surplus divided.	Reversionary Bonus allotted.
1880	£ 56,000	£ 125,000
1885	150,000	819,000
1890	200,000	396,000
1893	140,000	277,000

Progress of Office.				
Year.	No. of Policies in force.	Sum Assured.	Revenue.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1875	5,000	1,800,000	63,000	109,000
1880	12,000	4,200,000	146,000	459,000
1885	23,000	6,500,000	240,000	1,102,000
1890	28,000	7,500,000	313,000	1,715,000
1894	33,000	8,506,000	370,000	2,264,000

The last valuation was made upon the basis of H= 4 per cent.

Public Works Policy.

As in most of the Colonies, all the more important public works of New Zealand are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, comparatively few having been undertaken by companies. The initiation of public works in New Zealand is coeval with the founding of the Colony,

and in the early days they simply kept pace with the spread of settlement. But in 1870 a great impetus was given to the progress of the country by the inauguration of the "Public Works Policy," which provided for carrying out works in advance of settlement, and for immigration.

The first public works initiated were roads, many thousands of miles having been constructed in all directions. Some of the main roads through sparsely settled districts were made and maintained by the general Government, but the ordinary main roads are under the control of the counties, and the district roads under local boards. Nearly all the larger rivers on the main roads in both islands are bridged. A few, however, have ferries worked by the current.

At the end of the last financial year, 31st March, 1895, there were 1,998 miles of Government and 175 miles of private railways in operation in New Zealand; and 127 miles of Government lines under construction.

The expenditure on the 1,998 miles of Government railways open last year has been 15,852,618*l.* or an average of 7,770*l.* a mile; this includes all charges connected with the construction and equipment of the lines.

The revenue from the Government railways for the year 1894-95 was 1,150,852*l.*, and the working expenses 732,160*l.* The balance of 418,692*l.* is equal to a return of 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on the capital invested. The gauge throughout is 3ft. 6in.

Of telegraphs there are now 5,823 miles of land lines and 14,647 miles of wire, constructed at a cost of nearly 700,000*l.* There are three submarine cables connecting the two islands of New Zealand, and one connecting the Colony with Australia and the rest of the civilized world. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1894, excluding value of Government messages, the revenue was 114,326*l.*; number of messages 1,816,296; cost of maintenance and working 139,291*l.* Fourteen of the principal towns have the telephone exchanges.

Ordinary tramways have been established in all the principal towns in New Zealand, and Dunedin has in addition two cable lines leading to high-lying suburbs. The ordinary tramways are in some cases worked by steam motors, but horse-power is more generally employed. The cable tramways are practically on the same system as those in San Francisco.

The Government has expended about 578,000*l.* on the construction of reservoirs, water-races, and sludge-channels on the goldfields.

All the cities and principal towns are supplied with water at the cost of the corporations. Auckland, Napier, and Lyttelton have pumping schemes, but the others are supplied by gravitation.

All the principal towns in the Colony have gasworks, some of them belonging to private companies, but the majority to the corporations. The native coal from Greymouth is stated to be one of the best in the world for making gas. In Wellington the streets are illuminated by the electric light, as are also the parliamentary buildings and some private business establishments.

All the ports are provided with wharves and jetties in proportion to the trade. Important works to afford shelter and increase the depth of water have been executed or are in course of construction at Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, Greymouth, Westport, New Plymouth, and Napier. There are graving docks at Port Chalmers, Lyttelton, and Auckland. At Wellington there is a patent slip capable of taking up a two thousand ton ship.

Mail Communication.

There is regular mail communication with England by five routes (direct and *via* San Francisco, Brindisi, Naples, and Marseilles), and with Fiji, San Francisco, and all Australasian ports. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town . . .	1 <i>d.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> each.
" Colony . . .	2	3
" Australasia . . .	2	1
England and Countries in Postal Union. . .	2½	1

Defence.

Proposals made by Sir W. F. D. Jervois for fortifying the ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, by strong batteries and a complete system of submarine mines, are now being carried into execution. At each of the above-named ports torpedo boats fitted for Whitehead torpedoes are also provided.

A permanent force of Artillery and Torpedoists is maintained; a force of volunteers has also been organized.

FINANCES.		SHIPPING* ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£	
1885	3,859,996	4,045,901*	1,032,700
1886	3,688,016	4,170,465*	990,908
1887	3,463,495	3,954,990*	983,387
1888	4,109,815	3,962,912*	1,057,918
1889	3,991,919	3,981,721*	1,195,886
1890	4,208,029	4,081,566*	1,312,474
1891	4,146,280	4,135,544*	1,244,322
1892	4,389,251	4,044,690*	1,381,323
1893	4,407,964	4,180,907*	1,258,070
1894	4,281,996†	4,266,712†	1,262,350

IMPORTS.			
Year	From U.K.	From Colonies.	Total.
	£	£	£
1885	5,227,551	1,585,772	7,479,921
1886	4,481,101	1,649,294	6,769,018
1887	4,173,497	1,378,207	6,245,515
1888	3,725,624	1,657,453	5,941,900
1889	4,126,811	1,603,168	6,297,097
1890	4,221,270	1,485,534	6,260,525
1891	4,369,683	1,571,738	6,508,849
1892	4,767,369	1,557,307	6,943,056
1893	4,481,955	1,860,391	6,911,515
1894	3,949,770	2,238,680	6,788,020

EXPORTS.			
Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	Total.
	£	£	£
1885	4,906,907	1,405,299	6,819,989
1886	4,587,494	1,758,659	6,672,791
1887	4,847,418	1,521,984	6,866,169
1888	5,708,517	1,635,463	7,767,325
1889	6,599,682	2,226,658	9,389,265
1890	7,401,350	1,703,824	9,811,720
1891	7,140,881	1,762,950	9,566,897
1892	7,483,618	1,427,117	9,584,851
1893	7,036,515	1,346,146	8,985,864
1894	7,908,488	925,281	9,281,047

* Exclusive of charges for sinking fund met by debentures raised for an equivalent amount.

† For the financial year ended March, 1895. The revenue does not include proceeds of debentures (117,800*l.*) for Sinking Fund accretions, recoveries (6,720*l.*), or credit balance (790,238*l.*) brought forward. If these sums be added the total for the year will be 4,696,784*l.*

Gross Public Debt, 31st March, 1895,
40,386,964*l*.

Accrued Sinking Fund, 31st March, 1895,
751,932*l*.

Net Public Debt, 39,635,032*l*.

Customs Revenue in 1894-95—1,569,785*l*., not
including Beer Duty of 3*d*. per gall., 59,901*l*.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1881	269,505	220,328	489,833
Maoris ...	24,368	19,729	44,097
Census, 1886	312,221	266,261	578,482
Maoris ...	22,868	18,960	41,828
Census, 1891	332,877	293,781	626,658
Maoris ...	22,861	19,132	41,993
Estimated population on 31st December, 1894, exclusive of Maoris	363,763	322,365	686,128

Governors of New Zealand.

1840	Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
1842	W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
1843	Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
1845	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1854	Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
1855	Col. Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1861	Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
1868	Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1873	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., P.C.
1874	The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.
1879	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1880	Sir Arthur H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
1883	Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.
1889	The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.
1892	The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

Former Ministries.

Premier.	Date of Assumption.
Henry Sewell	7th May, 1856.
William Fox	20th May, 1856.
Edward William Stafford	2nd June, 1856.
William Fox	12th July, 1861.
Alfred Domett	6th August, 1862.
Frederick Whitaker	30th October, 1863.
Frederick Aloysius Weld	24th November, 1864.
Edward William Stafford	16th October, 1865.
William Fox	12th June, 1869.
Hon. Edward William Stafford	10th September, 1872.
George Marsden Waterhouse	11th October, 1872.
Hon. William Fox	3rd March, 1873.
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8th April, 1873.
Daniel Pollen	6th July, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	15th February, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson	1st September, 1876.
Harry Albert Atkinson (re- construction)	13th September, 1876.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	15th October, 1877.
Hon. John Hall	8th October, 1879.
Frederick Whitaker	21st April, 1882.
Harry Albert Atkinson	25th September, 1883.
Robert Stout	16th August, 1884.
Harry Albert Atkinson	28th August, 1884.
Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	3rd September, 1884.
Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	8th October, 1887.
J. Ballance	24th January, 1891.
R. J. Seddon	1st May, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker, H. J. Miller, 600*l*.

Chairman of Committees, W. D. H. Baillie, 300*l*.

Members.

Acland, J. B. A.	Oliver, R.
Baillie, W. D. H.	Ormond, J. D.
Barnicoat, J. W.	Peacock, J. T.
Bolt, W. M.	Pharazyn, Robert.
Bonar, J. A.	Pollen, D.
Bowen, C. C.	Reynolds, W. H.
Buckley, Sir P. A., K.C.M.G.	Richardson, Hon. E. C.M.G.
Feldwick, Henry	Rigg, John
Grace, M. S., C.M.G.	Scotland, H.
Holmes, M.	Shepherd, J.
Jenkinson, J. E.	Shrimski, S. E.
Jennings, Wm. Thomas	Stevens, E. C. J.
Johnston, C. J.	Stewart, W. D.
Kelly, Thos.	Swanson, W.
Kenny, C. W. A. T.	Taiaroa, H. K.
Kerr, James	Wahawaha, R.
MacGregor, John	Walker, L.
McCullough, Wm.	Walker, W. C.
McLean, G.	Whitmore, Sir G. S., K.C.M.G.
Miller, H. J.	Whyte, J. B.
Montgomery, Wm.	Williams, H.
Morris, G. B.	

Clerk of Parliament and Clerk of the Council, L.
Stowe, 400*l*.

Clerk, Assistant, A. T. Bothamley, 300*l*.

Interpreter, H. S. Hadfield, 180*l*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt.

Chairman of Committees, A. R. Guinness, 400*l*.

Constituencies.	Members.
City of Nelson . . .	Graham, J.
Waimea-Sounds . . .	Mills, C. H.
City of Auckland . . .	Thompson, T.
	Crowther, W.
	Button, C. E.
Ashburton	McLachlan, J.
Ashley	Meredith, R.
Awarua	Ward, J. G.
Avon	Tanner, W. W.
Bay of Islands . . .	Houston, R. M.
Bruce	Allen, J.
Bay of Plenty . . .	Kelly, W.
Buller	Mackenzie, R.
City of Christchurch . . .	Reeves, W. P.
	Smith, A. J.
	Collins, W. W.
Clutha	Mackenzie, T.
Caversham	Morrison, A.
Chalmers	Millar, J. A.
City of Dunedin . . .	Pinkerton, D.
	Earnshaw, W.
	Hutchinson, W.
Egmont	McGuire, F.
Ellesmere	Montgomery, W. H.
Eden	Mitchelson, E.
Franklin	Harris, B.
Grey	Guinness, A. R.
Hawke's Bay	Russell, Capt. W. R.
Inangahua	O'Regan, P. J.
Invercargill	Kelly, J. W.
Kaipoi	Buddo, D.
Lyttleton	Joyce, J.
Marsden	Thompson, R.
Manukau	O'Rorke, Sir G. M.
Mataura	McNab, R.

Constituencies.	Members.
Masterton	Hogg, A. W.
Napier	Carnell, S.
New Plymouth	Smith, E. M.
Oamaru	Duncan, T.
Otaki	Wilson, J. G.
Palmerston	Pirani, F.
Parera	Flatman, F. R.
Parnell	Lawry, F.
Patea	Hutchinson, G.
Riccarton	Russell, G. W.
Rangitikei	Stevens, J.
Rangitata	Maslin, W. S.
Selwyn	Saunders, A.
Taieri	Carncross, W. C. F.
Thames	McGowan, J.
Timaru	Hall-Jones, W.
Tuapeka	Larnach, Hon. W. J. M.
Waikato	Cadman, A. J.
City of Wellington	{ Stout, Sir R., K.C.M.G. Bell, F. H. D. Duthie, J.
Wellington Suburbs	Newman, Dr. A. K.
Wanganui	Willis, A. D.
Wakatipu	Fraser, W.
Waipa	Lang, F. W.
Waitaki	Stewart, Hon. W. J.
Waioa	Buick, T. L.
Wairarapa	Buchanan, W. C.
Waihero	McKenzie, John
Waitemata	Massey, W. F.
Waikouaiti	Green, J.
Westland	Seddon, R. J.
Waipawa	Hall, C.
Waipatu	Carroll, J.
Wallace	Mackintosh, J.
Northern Maori	Heke, H.
Eastern Maori	Pere, W.
Western Maori	Te Ao, R.
Southern Maori	Parata, T.

Clerk of the House, G. Friend, 600*l*.
Clerk, Assistant, H. Otterson, 400*l*.
Second Clerk, Assistant, A. J. Rutherford.
Interpreter, L. M. Grace.
Serjeant-at-Arms, W. Fraser.
Librarian, H. L. James, B.A. (acting).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Rt. Hon. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., 5,000*l*.
Private Secretary, Major E. H. M. Elliot (South Lancashire Regiment, late 40th).
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. E. F. Clayton, Scots Guards, Capt. R. W. P. Clarke-Campbell, Preston, 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. R. J. Seddon, *Premier, Minister for Public Works, Minister of Defence, Minister of Labour, and Native Minister*.
(Vacant) *Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary*.
Hon. W. Hall Jones, *Minister of Justice, Minister of Education, Commissioner of Stamp Duties*.
Hon. J. McKenzie, *Minister of Lands and Immigration, Minister of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Forests*.
Hon. J. G. Ward, *Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Electric Telegraph Commissioner, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Industries and Commerce*.
Hon. A. J. Cadman, *Minister of Railways and Minister of Mines*.

Hon. James Carroll, *Commissioner of Customs, &c.*
Hon. W. Montgomery, and Hon. W. C. Walker (without portfolio).

The above are also members of the Cabinet.
Clerk of Executive Council, A. J. Willis.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary (vacant).
, 800*l*., and house allowance 200*l*.
Under-Secretary, Hugh Pollen, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Govett, 350*l*.

TREASURY.

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. G. Ward, 800*l*., and house allowance, 200*l*.
Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, J. B. Heywood, 700*l*.
Assistant Secretary and Accountant, R. J. Collins, 450*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PATENT OFFICE.

Minister of Justice, Under Secretary and Patent Officer, C. J. A. Haselden, 500*l*.
Deputy Patent Officer and Chief Clerk, F. Waldegrave, 350*l*.
Inspector of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. A. Hume, 700*l*.

LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. J. McKenzie, 800*l*., and house allowance, 200*l*.
Secretary for Crown Lands, and Surveyor-General, S. Percy Smith, 750*l*.
Superintendent, A. Barron, 625*l*.
Commissioners of Crown Lands—
Auckland, G. Mueller.
Taranaki, J. Strachan.
Wellington, J. H. Baker.
Hawke's Bay, T. Humphries.
Nelson, J. S. Browning.
Marlborough, S. Weetman.
Canterbury, J. W. A. Marchant.
Otago, J. P. Maitland.
Westland, D. Barron.
Southland, G. W. Williams.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs, Hon. J. G. Ward.
Secretary and Superintendent, W. Gray, 700*l*.
Assistant Secretary and Inspector of Post Offices, Thomas Rose, 600*l*.
Superintendent of Electric Lines, J. K. Logan, 650*l*.
Controller and Accountant, G. Gray, 425*l*.
Chief Clerk, D. Robertson, 400*l*.
Postmaster, Auckland, S. B. Biss.
Ditto, Wellington, (vacant).
Ditto, Christchurch, R. Kirton.
Ditto, Dunedin, E. Cook.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Minister, Hon. W. Hall Jones, 800*l*., and residence.
Secretary and Inspector-General, Rev. W. J. Habens, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, Sir E. O. Gibbes, Bart., 375*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Hon. W. Hall Jones.
Secretary for Marine, and Secretary and Inspector of Customs, W. T. Glasgow, 625*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. Larchin, 325*l*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. R. J. Seddon, 1,000*l.*, and allowance 200*l.*
Engineer-in-Chief W. H. Hales, 750*l.*
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Blow, 475*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. A. McArthur, 800*l.*
Accountant, G. J. Olapham, 270*l.*
District Engineer, E. R. Ussher, 500*l.*
Resident Engineers, P. S. Hay, M.A., 425*l.*; G. L. Cooke, 375*l.*; R. W. Holmes, 325*l.*; and C. R. Vickerman, 375*l.*; T. H. Rawson, 850*l.*; J. Thomson, 850*l.*; J. A. Wilson, 800*l.*; G. Fitzgerald, 800*l.*
Chief Draughtsman, W. G. Rutherford, 240*l.*

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT.

Minister for Railways, Hon. A. J. Cadman.
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Blow.
General Manager, T. Ronayne, 800*l.*
Assistant General Manager, C. Hudson, 600*l.*
Accountant, A. C. Fife, 550*l.*
Chief Clerk, T. W. Waite, 350*l.*

DEFENCE OFFICE.

Minister of Defences, Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Military Adviser, Colonel Fox, R.A., 600*l.*
Under Secretary, Major Sir A. P. Douglas, Bart., 400*l.*
Chief Clerk, H. Stratton Royle, 240*l.*

New Zealand Police Force.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Colonel A. Hume

STAMP OFFICE.

Commissioner, Hon. W. Hall Jones.
Secretary, C. St. G. Hickson, 500*l.*

AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General, J. E. FitzGerald, C.M.G. 1,000*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. C. Gavin, 800*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. G. Anderson, 400*l.*

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Attorney-General, Hon. 800*l.*, and 200*l.* house allowance.
Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000*l.*
Assistant Law Officer, L. G. Reid, 550*l.*
Law Draftsman, F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D., 650*l.*
Clerk, E. Y. Redward, 205*l.*

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., 800*l.*
Assistant Commissioner, D. M. Luckie, F.S.S., 500*l.*
Actuary, Morris Fox, 600*l.*
Secretary, W. B. Hudson, 500*l.*
Accountant, G. W. Barltrop, 850*l.*
Principal Medical Officer, Thos. Cahill, M.D., 400*l.*
Chief Clerk, R. C. Niven, 275*l.*

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. McGowan, 650*l.*
Deputy Commissioner, G. F. C. Campbell, 400*l.*
Chief Clerk, E. J. M. D. Walmsley, 300*l.*

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. A. J. Cadman.
Under Secretary, H. J. H. Elliott, 550*l.*
Inspecting Engineer, H. A. Gordon, 500*l.*
Chief Clerk, T. H. Hamer, 275*l.*

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, E. J. von Dadelzen, 400*l.*

Geological Survey Department.

Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial Museum, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., 800*l.*
Clerk, B. B. Gore.

Printing Department.

Government Printer and Store Manager, S. Costall, 440*l.*

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Prendergast, 1,700*l.*

Puisne Judges:—

Auckland, E. T. Conolly, 1,500*l.*
Wellington, Nelson, and Marlborough, Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., 1,500*l.*
Canterbury and Westland, J. E. Denniston, 1,500*l.*
Otago, J. S. Williams, 1,500*l.*
District Court Judges:—
New Plymouth, Hawera, Patea, Wanganui, and Palmerston, C. C. Kettle, 500*l.*
Nelson, H. W. Robinson, 550*l.*
Hokitika, Greymouth, Reefton, Westport, Timaru, Oamaru, Laurence, Queenstown, and Naseby, C. D. R. Ward, 900*l.*
Invercargill,

Registrar of the Supreme Court, Auckland, H. C. Brewer.

Ditto, Wellington, and Registrar of Court of Appeal, D. G. A. Cooper.

Ditto, Christchurch, A. Bloxam.

Ditto, Dunedin, C. M. Gordon.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Auckland, H. N. Northcroft.

Ditto, Wellington, &c., J. C. Martin.

Ditto, Christchurch, R. Beetham.

Ditto, Dunedin, E. H. Carew.

CUSTOMS.

Secretary and Inspector, W. T. Glasgow.
Collector of Customs, Auckland, A. Rose.
Ditto, Wellington, D. McKellar.
Ditto, Christchurch, E. Patten.
Ditto, Dunedin, C. W. S. Chamberlain.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Public Trustee, J. K. Warburton, 800*l.*

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO SETTLERS OFFICE.

*Superintendent (also Public Trustee, 800*l.*)*, J. K. Warburton, 200*l.*

BISHOPS.

Church of England.

Wellington, Frederic Wallis, D.D.
Waipapu, William Leonard Williams, B.A.,
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, D.D.
Auckland, William Garden Cowie, D.D. (Primate).
Nelson, Charles Oliver Mules, M.A.
Dunedin, Samuel Tarratt Nevill, D.D.
Melanesia, Cecil Wilson, M.A.

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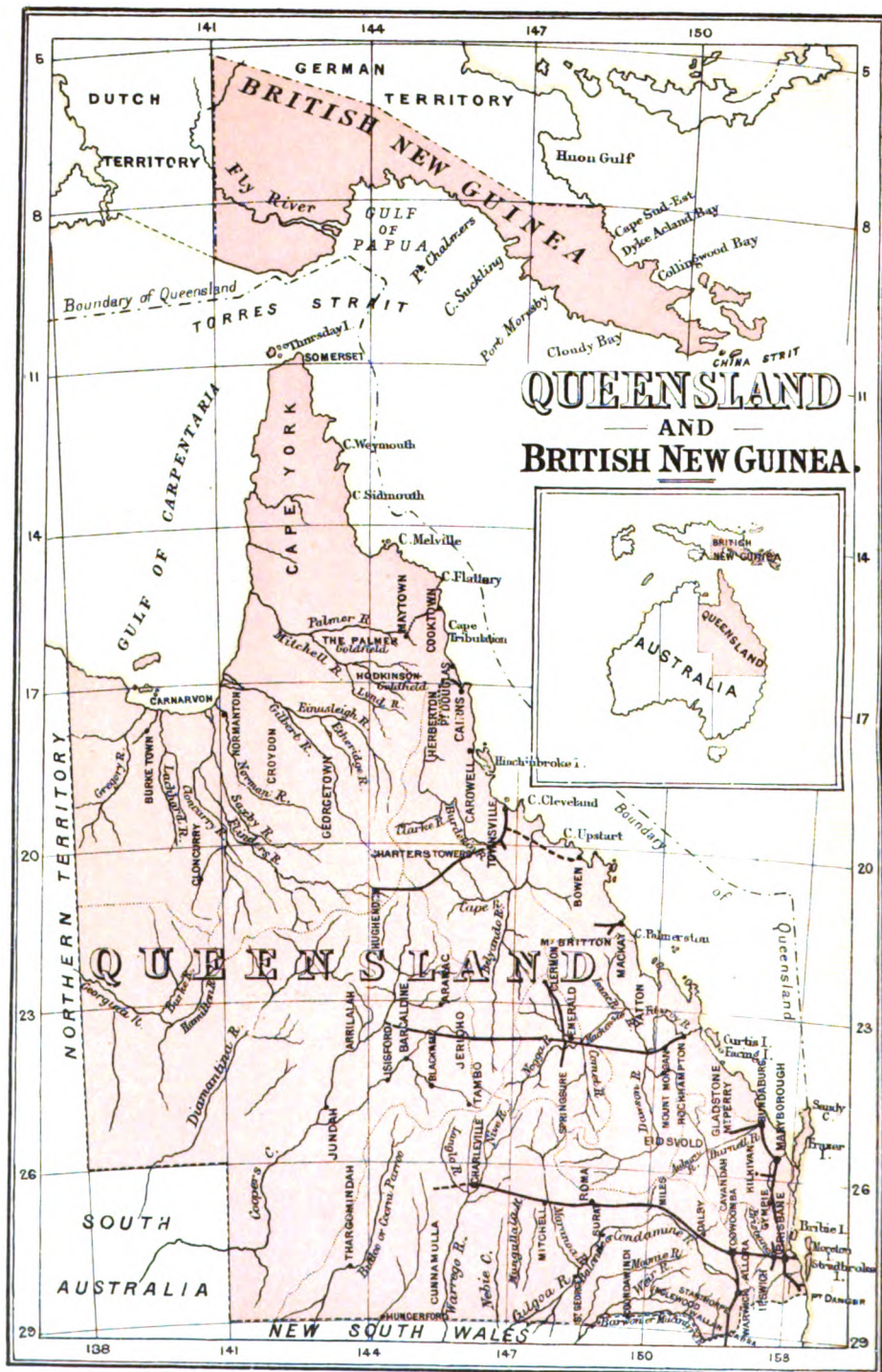
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Foreign Consuls (June 1895).

- Austria-Hungary*, Consul, Julius Mergell (Sydney).
- Belgium*, Consul-General, Gustave Beckx (Melbourne); Consuls, Charles John Johnston (Wellington), Alexander Beck (Christchurch), Arthur Masy (Auckland).
- Chili*, Consul-General, William Henry Eldred (Sydney); Consular Agent, Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
- Denmark*, Consul for North Island, Edward Valdemar Johansen (Auckland); Consul for South Island, Emil Christian Skog (Christchurch); Vice-Consuls, Francis Henry Dillon Bell (Wellington), Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
- France*, Consul, Vicomte Alexandre Louis Ferdinand de Jouffroy d'Abbans (Wellington); Consular Agents, Thomas Russell (Auckland), Percival Clay Neill (Dunedin), Hon. Edmund William Parker (Christchurch).
- German Empire*, Consul-General, A. Peldram (C. L. Sahl acting till end of 1895) (Sydney); Consuls, Bendix Hallenstein (Dunedin), Heinrich von Haast (Christchurch), Friedrich August Krull (Wanganui), Carl Seigner (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Augustus Friedrich Castendyk (Wellington).
- Hawaiian Islands*, Consul-General for Australasia, W. E. Dixon (Sydney); Consuls (vacant) (Auckland), Reynolds Driver (Dunedin).
- Italy*, Consul-General in Australia, Cavaliere P. Corte (Melbourne); Consular Agents, (vacant) (Christchurch), George Fisher (Wellington), Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin), Gerdalio Giuseppe Perotti (Greymouth), R. Rose (acting) (Auckland).
- Netherlands*, Consul-General, Dr. Laon Adrian de Vicq (Melbourne); Consul, Charles John Johnston (Wellington); Vice-Consul, Edward Bowes Cargill (Dunedin).
- Nicaragua*, Consul-General for Australasia, J. H. Amora (Sydney).
- Portugal*, Consul, John Duncan, (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Henry Rees George (Auckland), Edmund Quick (Dunedin).
- Spain*, Vice-Consul, Don Francisco Arenas Y. Bonet (Christchurch).
- Sweden and Norway*, Consul, Edward Pearce (Wellington); Vice-Consuls, Edward Valdemar Johansen (Auckland).
- United States*, Consul-General, Daniel W. Maraita (Melbourne); Consul, John Darcy Connolly (Auckland); Vice-Consul, Leonard A. Bachelder (Auckland); Consular Agents, Albert Cuff (Christchurch), Robert Wyles (Mongonui), Thomas Cahill, M.D. (Wellington), W. G. Neill (Dunedin).

QUEENSLAND.*Situation and Area.*

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point on the east coast called Point Danger, in lat. 28° 8' south, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'. Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, with Moreton, Stradbroke, Fraser, Hinchinbrook, Prince of Wales, Wellesey, and many other islands, are included in the Colony.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the Colony of Queensland comprises 668,497 square miles, or 427,888,080 acres (being equal to three times the German Empire and Belgium together).

History.

Captain Cook landed in Moreton Bay in 1770, but the Brisbane River, running into Moreton Bay, was not discovered until 1828, and the Moreton Bay Settlement was formed from New South Wales in 1824. The Darling Downs were explored in 1828, and squatters began to settle on the rich pasture grounds. The territory was however not thrown open to colonisation until 1842, and, after explorations by Leichhardt, 1845-7, and by Kennedy in York Peninsula in 1847, it was separated from New South Wales on 10th December, 1859, when it became a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, with about 25,000 inhabitants, having responsible government from the first.

Climate and Physical Features.

The climate is comparable to that of Madeira, the mean temperature being high but constant. The northern part is tropical. The mean temperature at Brisbane is about 69°, the extreme range being from 35° to 106°. The rainfall in the interior is scanty and variable; the mean at Brisbane is about 35 inches, mostly from Nov. to May.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good-sized vessels.

A mountain range, called the "Main," or "Great Dividing Range," extends throughout the greater portion of the Colony; it is a continuation of the main range, or Cordillera of New South Wales and Victoria, and runs north to about the 21st parallel of south latitude, and thence west to the western boundary. Another range branches from the main range about lat. 21° south and long. 145° east, and traverses the northern peninsula to its termination at Cape York, the most northerly point of the continent of Australia. Between this range and the eastern shore are situated the highest mountains in the country, viz., the Bellenden Kerr Range, which reach an elevation of over 5,000 feet above the sea level.

Products and Industries.

Between the main range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly sugar, maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrowroot, and semi-tropical fruits.

Sugar growing has now become a very important industry. In 1894 there were 71,818 acres under cane, of which 49,889 acres were crushed, yielding a return of 91,712 tons of sugar.

Maize was grown on 108,671 acres, and returned a return of 2,684,925 bushels.

Tobacco Cultivation.—During the year ended 30th June, 1895, 2,141 acres yielded 1,620,732 lbs. of cured leaf. Manufactured in the Colony for same, 478,544 lbs., cigars, 124 lbs., cigarettes, 10,209 lbs.

In 1894 the quantity of land under arrowroot was 282 acres, which yielded 534,687 lbs.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land, consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Toowoomba, Warwick, and Roma, on the Darling Downs. In 1894, 34,387 acres were planted with this cereal, principally in the localities mentioned. Out of the total area planted, 4,643 acres were mown for hay, and 28,997 acres yielded 545,185 bushels of grain. 747 acres were cut for green forage.

Grazing is far in advance of tillage farming in the Colony, and there are 8,577 squatting "runs" or tracts of land, containing 423,861 sq. miles, leased from the Government at a very low annual rental, in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

The chief exports are: Wool, 83,182,952 lbs., valued at 2,923,281l.; gold, 2,881,916l.; sugar, 866,834l.; live stock, 405,989l.; tin, 107,829l.; silver, 96,492l.; meat, 758,068l.; and hides and skins, 270,207l.; tallow, 468,320l. The imports are textiles, alcohol, tea, flour, hardware, and machinery. Nearly all of the external trade is with the United Kingdom and the other Australasian colonies; whilst little is done elsewhere is principally with Hong Kong, China, and the United States.

The mining industry is one of the most important ones in the Colony, and gives employment to 13,721 men. The leading gold mines are situated at Charters Towers—the Rockhampton district which includes the famous Mt. Morgan mine, Gympie, Croydon, and Etheridge; but groups of other gold mines, some of considerable value, are being worked in twenty-four districts apart from those above-mentioned. The total quantity of gold exported during 1894 amounted to 684,000 ozs., the Herberton district is the headquarters of the silver, tin, and copper mining industries, but the districts of Cooktown, Ravenswood, Stanthorpe, and Sellheim also contribute largely to the output of the baser metals, amongst which also should be mentioned bismuth, antimony, wolfram, and quicksilver. Excellent opals are also obtained from the western and extreme south-western portions of the colony. Excellent coal continues to be raised

in the environs of Ipswich, the Burrum and Peak Downs; but besides these pits numerous workable seams of this mineral are known, and their being actively worked depends solely on the opening of an extended market. The total output for 1894 was 270,765 tons, valued at 114,593l.

Useful timbers of various descriptions grow in abundance in Queensland, and ought to become a valuable export. The timber indigenous to the Colony is generally divided into two classes, termed respectively "hard" and "soft" woods. The under-mentioned trees supply the hardwood, which is most in demand: flooded gum, iron bark, blackbut, turpentine, stringy bark, spotted gum, bloodwood, beech, yellow wood, dark yellow wood, &c., &c. Some of these woods are especially valuable for railway making, bridge, pier, and wharf building, as well as for fencing purposes, on account of their strength and durability. The timbers, which are used for house and boat building, cabinet and ornamental work, have a fine grain, are easily worked, and take a bright polish; a few of those most in use are as follows: red cedar, Moreton Bay pine, Kauri pine, cypress pine, she pine, silky oak, satin wood, &c., &c.

Amongst the medicinal plants supplying extracts and preparations which are attracting notice in both Europe and America, may be mentioned—*Duboisia myoporoides*, the extract of which is in demand as a substitute for belladonna; *Alstonia constricta*, whose bark is a valuable tonic; *Euphorbia Drummondii*, the extract of which is effective in dysentery and low fever; *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or the asthma herb; and the lemon-leaved iron bark which, on distillation, yields an essential oil equal to that of the lemon. The extract from leaves of the Eucalyptus is coming largely into favour as a remedy for colds, fevers, &c.

Brisbane, Maryboro, Rockhampton, and Townsville are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1894, 214 vessels on their registers, of a total tonnage of 23,011.

Water Supply.

There has been advanced to municipalities and boards for the construction of works for the supply of water to the city of Brisbane and to towns in the Colony, a sum of 845,145l.

An important feature of the country west of the coast range is the proved existence of artesian water in some 376,800 of the 668,497 square miles comprising the area of the Colony. At least 372 artesian bores have been sunk; the depth ranges from 4,010 feet, the depth of the government bore at Winton, to 180 feet. The aggregate quantity of boring done in search of artesian water amounts in all to 436,868 feet; 261 of these bores overflow. The daily yield ranges from 4,000,000 of gallons to 1,000 gallons per bore, and the aggregate total output is some 395,775,450 gallons per diem. Generally stated the waters are soft and otherwise of excellent quality. The static pressure at the surface ranges from fully 230 lbs. per square inch, as at the government bore at Thargomindah, to a few lbs., and the temperatures of the waters range from 196° to 75° Fahr. The amount expended in boring for artesian water is estimated by the government hydraulic engineer at 637,851l. exclusive of the cost of castings which are imported from the United Kingdom, and the value of which would very probably reach 120,000l., so that some three-quarters of a million sterling at least represents the amount expended, chiefly by pastoralists

* Beech and yellow wood are hard wood timbers.

in improving and increasing the value of the national estate. In addition to this expenditure, Government have expended large sums on the construction of water conservation works on main roads and stock routes, and these works have opened up country, facilitated settlement, and added to the value of public lands.

Irrigation has made a start in the Colony and already about 5,000 acres are artificially watered by some 112 irrigators. The crop chiefly watered is sugar cane, and grass lands are similarly treated.

Population.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, was found by the returns of the census of April, 1881, to be 213,525 persons; a census was taken on the 1st of May, 1886, when it was found that the total population was 322,853 persons, an increase of 51·20 per cent. in 5 years, and the census of 5th April, 1891, shows the population to be about 393,718; of these 228,799 were males, and 169,939 females; Chinese about 8,574, Polynesians about 9,428, and other Asiatic races about 1,832. The balance of the population are mostly either Australasian born or of European parentage. This does not include aborigines, of whom there are believed to be about 30,000 in the Colony.

There are above 280 inhabited towns and town reserves. Of these 87 are under municipal government, and contain a population of about 186,937. The receipts of the local authorities in 1894 were 662,080*l.*; their expenditure 594,726*l.*; the assessed capital value of the property in districts under their control 42,683,687*l.*, and debt 1,592,911*l.* Debts for water works, amounting to 774,698*l.*, which are due principally from these local bodies, are included in the figures given.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, is beautifully situated on the fine river of that name about 20 miles from the mouth. The city, including its suburbs, has a population, according to census, 1891 (five mile radius), 98,657; (ten mile radius), 102,167. It is only about 10 miles in a direct line from the sea coast, and the climate during the greater part of the year is healthy and enjoyable.

The other chief towns are Townsville (9,564), Ipswich (7,625), Maryborough (8,700), Rockhampton (11,787), Gympie (8,449), and Toowoomba (7,007).

Currency and Banking.

There were, on 31st December, 1894, 11 banks, with 156 branches. The value of the coin and bullion is given as 1,898,698*l.*; deposits, 10,646,215*l.* The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 51,455; the amount of deposits as 2,095,892*l.*

The currency and legal tender is exclusively British sterling.

Means of Communication.

On the 30th June, 1895, the railways in Queensland showed 2,379 miles in operation, the cost of construction being 16,522,298*l.*, the revenue 1,025,512*l.*, and the working expenses 581,973*l.* The following lines are now open for traffic:—

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN from Brisbane to Charleville; with its branches, Ipswich to Dugandian, Ipswich to Esk Toowoomba *via* Warwick and Stanthorpe to the New South Wales border at Wallangarra, Toowoomba to Crows Nest, Wyreema to Pittsworth, and a branch from Warwick to Killarney. A main coast line is now open

southwards, Brisbane to Nerang, with branches to Beaudesert, Southport, and Cleveland; northwards, Brisbane to Rosedale, with branches to Sandgate, Kilkivan, Biggenden, Childers, and Mount Perry, a great copper-mining centre. Tenders have now been called to complete this line from Rosedale to Gladstone.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY is open from Rockhampton to Longreach, with branches to Springsure and Clermont; also one to the coast at Emu Park, a seaside resort.

From Mackay, a port between Rockhampton and Townsville, 23 miles of railway are open to Mirani, with a branch to Eton opening up good agricultural land.

THE BOWEN RAILWAY is also open from that port to Wangaratta, a distance of 48 miles.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY is open from Townsville to Hughenden, with a branch to Ravenswood, having been carried past Charters Towers, the latter town a great gold-mining centre, having a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. The trunk lines all start from the head of navigable rivers on the eastern seaboard. In the Cook and Carpentaria Division a railway is being constructed to connect Cooktown with the Palmer Gold Fields, 67 miles of which are open for traffic. Another railway is also in course of construction from Cairns, on the sea coast, to Herberton, the great tin-mining centre, a considerable portion of which is now open for traffic. A line is also constructed from Normanton, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Croydon, south-easterly.

There are 362 electric telegraph stations in the Colony. The number of miles of line 9,986, with 17,801 miles of wire. The receipts were 72,160*l.*

The number of messages during 1894 was 991,778. The telephone is also much used about the metropolis and some of the principal towns; there are now 727 subscribers who use it, and aerial cables containing multiple wires are now being used to reduce the inconvenience of a large number of separate wires in the street.

Communication with London is maintained, *via* Brindisi and Torres Straits, every four weeks, with supplementary steamers occasionally; *via* Brindisi and Melbourne every fortnight; *via* San Francisco and Sydney every four weeks; and *via* the Cape every month. The average length of passage by Brindisi and Torres Straits is forty-nine days. There is daily communication with Sydney and Melbourne, and Adelaide by rail and frequent communication with all the other parts of Australasia and with Singapore. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town	1 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Australasia	2 <i>d.</i>	"
United Kingdom and Postal Union Coun- tries	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i> per 4 oz.

Postal Statistics.

Letters:—	
Posted for delivery in Colony	12,518,909
" despatch beyond Colony	2,804,293
Received, intercolonial	1,891,048
" British and foreign	579,842
Newspapers:—	
Posted for delivery in Colony	5,947,040
" despatch beyond Colony	1,152,491
Received, intercolonial	2,677,982
" British and foreign	1,129,155

Packets:—	
Posted for delivery in Colony . . .	2,478,258
„ despatch beyond Colony . . .	828,884
Received, intercolonial	812,483
„ British and foreign	272,994
Parcels:—	
Posted for delivery in Colony . . .	63,371
„ despatch beyond Colony . . .	4,555
Received, intercolonial	9,128
„ British and foreign	4,477
Totals {	Letters 17,794,092
	Newspapers 10,906,618
	Packets 4,387,069
	Parcels 81,581

A Parcel Post with England has been introduced.

Education.

A Government system of elementary education was established by Act 39 Vic. No. 1. The central administration is vested in the Secretary for Public Instruction, and is carried out through the medium of travelling inspectors. Local school boards assist the department with advice and supervision. There are 699 schools, containing 67,726 children on the roll. The schools are free and unsectarian. There are also 178 private schools, with 11,688 children on the roll in Dec., 1894. There are no local rates for education, which is paid for by the whole Colony.

Defence.

The defence force of Queensland is organized under the Defence Act of 1884, including amendments of 1891, and consists of mounted infantry, field and garrison artillery, engineers, infantry, and rifle clubs. Under the Act all male inhabitants of Queensland, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, and who are British subjects, and are not specially exempted, are, in case of war or invasion, or imminent danger of either, liable to be called on for service in the force, the necessary number of men being obtained by ballot. Persons who have been selected by ballot to serve may secure exemption by providing a suitable substitute. The period of service is three years and, in time of peace, corps are recruited by voluntary enlistment only. All members of the force are subject to the provisions of the Army Act when in uniform.

Pay.

A gunner of the permanent force is paid at the rate of 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations of bread, meat, and groceries; free kit on joining, uniform, barrack accommodation, fuel and light, and medical attendance. Special rates of working pay are given, as also increased rate of pay, 5l. per annum, on re-engagement. Married men, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the establishment draw lodging allowance at the rate of 1s. per diem. Re-engaged men are allowed good conduct pay at the rate of 3d. per diem, provided they are three years clear of the regimental defaulter's book. A gunner or private of the militia is paid at the rate of 6s. per diem for twelve days, and deferred pay is granted to extra-efficient at the following rates:—2l. for the first year; 3l. for the second year; and 4l. for the third year. Each member of a mounted corps draws horse allowance at the rate of 2l. 12s. per annum; also 5s. per annum in lieu of bridle; and 10s. per annum in lieu of saddle. The man provides both horse and horse furniture.

A return showing the establishment and effective strength of the Queensland land forces on the 30th September, 1895, is as follows:—

Corps.	Establishment, all ranks.	Strength, all ranks.	Reserve.
Headquarters and District Staff.	11	5	
Permanent Staff . . .	16	16	
Artillery—Permanent...	115	109	
<i>Defence Force.</i>			
Artillery—Field . . .	55	59	
„ Garrison . . .	130	109	
Engineers . . .	33	28	
Mounted Infantry . . .	630	621	
Infantry . . .	314	886	
Medical Staff Corps . . .	82	82	
Veterinary Staff . . .	2	2	
<i>Volunteers.</i>			
Infantry . . .	900	507	
<i>Cadet Corps.</i>			
Infantry . . .	342	294	
Reserve . . .	—	—	172
Rifle Clubs . . .	—	—	888
Total . . .	3,230	2,728	1,060

The police are liable for service in case of emergency.

The force is commanded by an officer, who is styled the "Commandant of the Queensland Defence Force." Every officer, except officers of the regular army, receives, in the first instance, a provisional appointment, and obtains a commission as lieutenant, after passing an examination conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor for the purpose.

Training.

Classes of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers are formed twice during the year for periods of one month for each course. Special classes are also formed in addition as required. Recruits for the several arms join special squads which are formed as required in the different centres. Instruction is afforded by instructors of the permanent staff, and when the squad has performed 20 drills it is inspected by a staff officer, and those recruits who pass inspection are allowed to join the ranks of trained men in the corps in which they enrolled. All corps are inspected annually by the Commandant. Staff officers of the respective arms visit outlying districts periodically, and attend parades and drills of corps, and afford instruction, and give lectures on special subjects. The force is called out annually for continuous training for a period not exceeding eight days. Officers provide their own arms, accoutrements, and uniforms.

Immigration.

The arrivals from Europe for the year 1894 were 293. The arrivals from Hong Kong numbered 429, and of Polynesians from the South Sea Islands, 1,869.

By Act 53 Vic., No. 2, the number of Chinese to be landed by any one ship is limited to the proportion of one to every five hundred tons of the tonnage of such ship.

Government.

The constitution is regulated by the Letters Patent of 6th June, 1859, and Act 81 Vic., No. 38. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. Every man of 21 years, who has resided six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government or a household in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in the district where such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents.

In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 41 members, including the President of the Council. By the Electoral Districts Act No. 10 of 1887, as amended by the Electoral Districts Act of 1892, the Colony is divided into 61 districts, of which 11 return two members, and 50 return one member each, or a total of 72 members.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	2,840,960	2,875,699	1,010,651	1,029,181
1886	2,810,146	3,202,080	1,087,064	1,120,479
1887	3,032,463	3,350,049	889,831	924,232
1888	3,463,097	3,368,405	953,436	996,229
1889	3,440,249	3,594,626	963,264	1,001,009
1890	3,260,308	3,745,217	891,404	910,779
1891	3,405,987	3,675,332	945,281	997,118
1892	3,538,906	3,580,984	948,503	972,428
1893	3,397,785	3,521,866	922,019	945,628
1894	3,358,334	3,291,528	904,458	928,025

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Brit. Poss.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	2,751,439	3,496,214	164,887	6,422,490
1886	2,692,296	3,192,028	218,908	6,103,227
1887	2,269,803	3,314,241	210,567	5,821,611
1888	3,121,216	3,239,704	285,788	6,646,738
1889	2,862,873	2,800,878	298,811	6,052,562
1890	2,120,071	2,782,312	214,817	5,066,700
1891	2,814,006	2,060,106	204,892	5,079,004
1892	2,049,359	2,155,115	178,183	4,382,657
1893	1,559,475	2,640,580	152,728	4,352,783
1894	2,088,983	2,024,444	223,973	4,337,400

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Brit. Poss.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	1,618,333	3,613,404	13,738	5,243,404
1886	1,288,851	3,629,340	15,779	4,933,970
1888	1,985,832	4,126,931	13,569	6,126,362
1889	2,498,135	5,227,366	10,808	7,736,309
1890	2,365,673	6,173,577	15,262	8,554,512
1891	3,307,674	4,980,876	16,837	8,305,387
1892	4,096,937	5,021,046	52,425	9,170,408
1893	3,694,534	5,906,809	31,319	9,632,662
1894	3,039,044	5,698,683	57,832	8,795,559

Public Debt, 31st December, 1894—30,639,534l.

Customs Revenue, 1894—1,106,941l.

Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10th December, 1859.
Col. M. C. O'Connell (Administrator), 4th January, 1868.
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, 14th Aug., 1868.
Col Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1871.
Marquis of Normanby, P.C. and G.C.M.G., 1871.
Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt. (Admin.), 1874.
William Wellington Cairns, G.C.M.G., 1875.
Col. Sir M. C. O'Connell, Knt., 1877.
Sir A. E. Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.
The Hon. Joshua Peter Bell (Adminis.), 1880.
Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., Adminis., 1888.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 6th Nov., 1883.
Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 1886.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., 18th Dec., 1886.
Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 9th October, 1888.
Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1st May, 1889.
Sir Arthur H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Admin.), 16th November, 1890.
Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 7th May, 1891.
Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., March, 1896.

Ministries in Queensland.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
R. G. W. Herbert, now Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B.	10 Dec., 1859
Arthur Macalister	1 Feb., 1866
R. G. W. Herbert	20 July, 1866
Arthur Macalister	7 Aug., 1866
R. R. Mackenzie	15 Aug., 1867
Chas. Lilley	25 Nov., 1868
A. H. Palmer, now Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.	3 May, 1870
A. Macalister.	8 Jan., 1874
Geo. Thorn	5 June, 1876
John Douglas, C.M.G.	8 March, 1877
T. McIlwraith, now Sir T. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	21 Jan., 1879
S. W. Griffith, Q.C., now Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J.	13 Nov., 1883
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	13 June, 1888
B. D. Morehead	30 Nov., 1888
Sir S. W. Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	11 Aug., 1890
Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.	27 Mar., 1893
H. M. Nelson	27 Oct., 1893

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., 5,000l., and allowances.
Lieut.-Governor, Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Pascoe Stewart, 400l.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain C. E. M. Pyne (Royal Warwickshire Regt.), 300l.

Executive Council.

Vice-President of Council, Premier, Chief Secretary, and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. M. Nelson, 1,300l.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. Tozer, 1,000l.
Postmaster-General, Hon. A. J. Thynne, 1,000l.
Secretary for Mines, Secretary for Public Works, and Secretary for Railways, Hon. Robt. Philp, 1,000l.
Attorney-General, Hon. T. J. Byrnes, 1,000l.
Secretary for Public Lands and Agriculture, Hon. A. H. Barlow, 1,000l.
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. D. H. Dalrymple, 1,000l.
Without Portfolio, Hon. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., Hon. W. Horatio Wilson.
Clerk, Albert Victor Drury, 600l.

*Legislative Council (41 Members).**President*, Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G., 1,000*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, Hon. F. T. Brentnall, 400*l*.*Clerk of the Council*, Henry Wyatt Radford, 500*l*.*Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod*, Hon. G. C. Holmes A'Court, 300*l*.

Hon. W. Aplin.

" W. D. Box.

" F. T. Brentnall.

" W. Brookes.

" R. Bulcock.

" C. H. Buzacott.

" Felix Clewett.

" Jas. Cowlislaw.

" T. B. Cribb.

" John Deane.

" J. Ferguson.

" J. C. Foote.

" E. B. Forrest.

" William Forrest.

" G. W. Gray.

" A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.

" F. H. Harl.

" J. C. Heussler.

" F. H. Holberton.

" Jas. Lalor.

" W. F. Lambert.

" J. D. Macanesh.

" T. Macdonald-Paterson.

" Peter Macpherson.

" C. F. Marks, M.D.

" H. Mosman.

" A. Norton.

" Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G. (*President*).

" P. Perkins.

" Wm. G. Power.

" Alexander Raff.

" Jas. T. Smith.

" J. C. Smyth.

" W. F. Taylor, M.D.

" A. J. Thynno.

" J. S. Turner.

" J. Tyson.

" A. H. Wilson.

" W. H. Wilson.

" H. C. Wood.

*Legislative Assembly (72 Members).**Speaker*, Hon. A. S. Cowley, 1,000*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, J. T. Annear, 500*l*.*Clerk of Assembly*, L. A. Bernays, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., 600*l*.*Clerk (Assistant) and Serjeant-at-Arms*, F. J. Ivory, 400*l*.*Librarian to Parliament*, D. O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.G.S., 500*l*.

Electoral Districts.

Members' Names.

Albert	T. Plunkett.
Aubigny	W. Thorn.
Balonne	Hon. B. D. Morehead.
Barcoo	Geo. Kerr.
Bowen	R. H. Smith.
	Hon. Sir T. McIlwraith,
	K.C.M.G.
Brisbane	J. J. Kingsbury.
	C. W. Midson.
Brisbane, South	H. Turley.
Bulimba	Hon. J. R. Dickson.
Bulloo	J. Leahy.
Bundaberg	M. Duffy.
Bundamba	L. Thomas.
Burke	T. Glassey.
Burnett	J. J. Cadell.

Electoral Districts.

Members' Names.

Burrum	N. E. N. Tooth.
Cairns	Hon. T. J. Byrnes.
Cambooya	H. Daniels.
Carnarvon	Justin F. G. Foxton.
Carpentaria	Geo. Phillips.
	A. Dawson.
Charters Towers	J. H. Dunsford.
Clermont	J. M. Cross.
Cook	John Hamilton.
Croydon	W. H. Browne.
Cunningham	W. Allan.
Dalby	J. T. Bell.
Drayton and Too- woomba	W. H. Groom.
	J. Fogarty.
Enoggera	J. G. Drake.
Fassfern	Hon. Geo. Thorn.
Fitzroy	A. J. Callan.
Flinders	C. McDonald.
	J. Watson.
Fortitude Valley	John McMaster.
	W. H. Corfield.
Gregory	W. Smyth.
	A. Fisher.
Gympie	Hon. A. S. Cowley.
	H. Wilkinson.
Ipswich	Hon. A. H. Barlow.
	Geo. Jackson.
Kennedy	H. F. Hardacre.
Leichhardt	W. D. Armstrong.
Lockyer	E. J. Stevens.
Logan	J. V. Chataway.
Mackay	D. H. Dalrymple.
	Robt. King.
Maranoa	J. T. Annear.
	C. Powers.
Maryborough	J. Cameron.
	M. Battersby.
Murilla	Hon. H. M. Nelson.
Musgrave	W. H. B. O'Connell.
Normanby	J. Murray.
Nundah	G. Agnew.
Oxley	S. Grimes.
Port Curtis	J. Boles.
	G. S. Curtis.
Rockhampton	A. Archer.
Rockhampton, North	Wm. St. J. Harding.
Rosewood	J. C. Cribb.
Stanley	Frederick Lord.
Toombul	A. L. Petric.
Toowong	M. Reid.
Townsville	Hon. R. Philp.
	A. Ogden.
Warrego	J. Crombie.
Warwick	Arthur Morgan.
Wide Bay	Hon. H. Tozer.
Woolloongabba	W. Stephens.
Woothakata	W. H. Rawlings.

*Civil Service Board.**Chairman*, W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., 1,250*l*.*Members*, Thos. Mylne, 800*l*.; M. O'Malley, 800*l*.*Secretary*, J. P. Bichard, 200*l*.*Colonial Secretary's Department.**Principal Under Secretary*, R. J. Gray, 800*l*. (receives also 700*l*. under a railway commission.)*Under Colonial Secretary*, W. H. Ryder, 600*l*.*Registrar-General*, &c., Wm. T. Blakeney, 800*l*.*Commissioner of Police*, W. E. Parry Okeden, 800*l*.*Government Printer*, E. Gregory, 500*l*.*Immigration Agent*, &c., J. O'N. Brennan, 450*l*.*Health Officer and Medical Officer (Brisbane)*, Dr. C. J. H. Wray, 700*l*.

Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands,
P. R. Gordon, 500l.
Commandant, Defence Force, Col. Howel Gunter,
700l. (late Norfolk Regiment)
Acting Naval Commandant, W. Drake, R.N., 350l.
Government Resident, Thursday Island, Hon. John
Douglas, C.M.G., 700l.
Comptroller-General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Penne-
father.

Department of Justice.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.,
3,500l.
1st Puisne Judge, George R. Harding, 2,000l.
2nd ditto, P. Real, 2,000l.
Northern Judge, Pope A. Cooper, 2,000l.
2nd ditto, C. E. Chubb, 2,000l.

District Court Judges { George W. Paul, 1,000l.
 { Granville G. Miller, 1,000l.
 { Arthur B. Nool, 1,000l.
Under Secretary for Justice, Wm. Cahill, 500l.

Sheriff, Wm. Townley, 600l.
Registrar of Supreme Court, Clerk of the Peace,
Prothonotary, &c., W. Bell, 700l.
Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill, 600l.
Official Trustee in Insolvency, and Curator in
Intestacy and Insanity, J. B. Hall, 600l.
Registrar of Titles, J. O. Bourne, 600l.
Master of Titles, E. Gare Jones, 400l.
Chief Commissioner of Stamps, H. M. Milman, 600l.
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle, 400l.

Department of Public Instruction.

Under Secretary for Public Instruction, J. G.
Anderson, M.A., 700l.
General Inspector of Schools, D. Ewart, 550l.
Inspector of Orphanages, C. C. Horrocks, 400l.

Colonial Treasurer's Department.

Under Secretary to the Treasury, T. M. King, 800l.
Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Dis-
tilleries, W. H. Irving, 650l.
Portmaster, T. M. Almond, 600l.
Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson, M.Inst. C.E.,
700l.
Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 440l.
Colonial Storekeeper, A. Woodward, 450l.

Department of Public Lands.

Members of Land Board, A. Tully, 1,000l., T. S.
Sword, 1,000l.
Under Secretary for Public Lands, W. C. Hume,
800l.
Surveyor-General, A. M. Dowall, 750l.
Under Secretary for Agriculture, P. M'Lean, 500l.

Department of Railways.

Commissioner, John Mathieson, 3,000l.
Secretary, A. Prewett, 600l.
Chief Engineer, H. C. Stanley, 1,400l.

Department of Public Works.

Under Secretary, R. Robertson, 550l.
Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges,
A. B. Brady, 700l.

Department of Mines.

Under Secretary, P. F. Sellheim, 750l.

Department of the Postmaster-General.

Under Secretary Postal Department, and Superin-
tendent of Electric Telegraphs, John McDonnell,
800l.
Government Meteorologist, Clement L. Wragge,
F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.S., 500l.

Auditor-General.

Auditor-General, E. Deshon, 1,000l.

London Agency.

Agent-Gen.,

1,250l.

Secretary, Charles Shortt Dickeu, C.M.G., 600l.

Consuls for Foreign Countries.

Consul for Denmark, A. R. H. Peitzcker.
" *Netherlands*, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C.
" *Imperial German Empire*, Hon. J. C.
Heussler, M.L.C.
" *Belgium*, E. R. Drury, C.M.G.
" *Sweden and Norway*, Charles Warde.
" *Hawaii*, A. B. Webster.
" *Switzerland*, J. Loutenegger.
Consular Agent for United States of America—
At Brisbane, W. J. Weatherill.
At Townsville, Wm. Villiers Brown.
For Italy, B. L. Barnett.
Vice-Consul for France, Hon. E. B. Forrest, M.L.C.
" *Germany, at Cooktown*, H. A. F. B.
Kortum, M.D.
" *Portugal*, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.

ST. HELENA.

Situation, Area, &c.

St. Helena is an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa, in 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, covering an area of 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres (a little larger than Jersey). The distance from Southampton is 4,477 miles, and from Capetown 1,695 miles. The usual mail passage is, from England, 17 days, and from Capetown, 6 days.

The capital and only town is Jamestown, on the N.W. of the island, with a population of about 2,000. The climate is mild, and varies little, the thermometer in Jamestown ranging in summer between 68° and 80°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The country is 10° colder. The rainfall in 1894 was 32 inches in the country. The island is very healthy, the average death-rate for the three years ended 1893 having been only 13 per 1,000, including seamen landed in the island seriously ill. The death rate in 1894 was 18·8 per 1,000 or taken by ages:—Under 10 years, death rate of 43·6 per 1,000; over 10 and under 70, death rate of 6·1 per 1,000; over 70, death rate of 126·2 per 1,000.

History.

St. Helena, then uninhabited and well wooded, was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1502. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of the island from other European nations until 1588, when it was visited by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. They built a church there, but made no permanent settlement. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. It was taken possession of by the East India Company in 1661, and a charter for its administration was granted in 1661. In 1665 it was seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, in January, 1673, they seized it, to be driven out finally in May, by Captain Munden, of the English Navy. A new charter

was issued by Charles II. to the East India Company for its possession in December, 1673, and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 22nd April, 1834, when it was brought under the direct government of the Crown by an Act of Parliament of 1833.

Education and Local Government.

The Government maintain 4 schools, having 362 scholars. There are also 7 endowed and private day schools, not aided by Government, having 404 scholars. School attendance is compulsory under Ordinance No. 4 of 1874, and fees of 1d. a week are charged.

The only local authority is the Poor Relief Board, the revenue and expenditure of which for 1894 were 959*l.* and 939*l.*

Industry.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant. It is situated in the heart of the South Atlantic trade wind, blowing from the S.E. for about 330 days in the year, and in the direct track of vessels homeward bound from the East round the Cape of Good Hope. Previous to the opening of the overland route it was a port of call for a vast quantity of shipping and passengers to and from India and other parts of the East, and in consequence of its importance in connection with the Eastern trade, large establishments were maintained, both civil and military. For many years it was also a dépôt for liberated Africans landed from slavers captured by the West Coast squadron. As early as 1818, a law was passed that all future children born in the Island should be free.

Beyond the supply of the passing shipping it has never produced any article of export properly so called, except flax fibre. The company which started this industry failed from bad management in transporting the green leaves to town for treatment. For every 100 tons so transported at a heavy cost the yield was only about three tons of fibre. Hundreds of acres of flax are now going to waste. Its trade depends exclusively upon the intercourse and the visits of the Antarctic whalers and of ships in distress, and has greatly diminished in recent years in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of ships calling at Jamestown (now a free port) for supplies, including steamers and ships of war, was in 1885, 450; in 1886, 877; in 1887, 817; in 1888, 330; in 1889, 288; in 1890, 211; in 1891, 211; in 1892, 223; in 1893, 199; in 1894, 195. It is a port of registry.

The chief industries are fishing and agriculture, the main arable crop being potatoes.

There are no private banks in the Colony, but a Government savings bank was established in 1865 (total deposits on 31st December, 1894 95—13,212*l.*), and the Government issues bills of exchange on England at 1 per cent.

Means of Communication.

Steamers arrive from England at regular intervals of 4 weeks, and proceed to the Cape and Natal; steamers arrive from thence at the same interval, and proceed to England. The interval between the arrival and departure of the mails is 10 days. Rate of postage; to England and the Cape Colony, 6d. per ½ oz.; to other places, 7½d. per ½ oz. There is no internal post, but there are 11½ miles of telegraph, constructed by the Colonial Government and the War Office at a cost of 700*l.* The receipts in 1894 were 88*l.*, and the expenses

176*l.* The nearest points in telegraphic communication with Europe are the Canaries, Capetown, and Loanda. The net postal revenue in 1894 was 1,960*l.*, and the expenditure 394*l.*

Defence.

Jamestown has been made a second-class imperial coaling station, and extensive defensive works have been constructed on the heights overlooking the harbour.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to legislate by Order of Her Majesty in Council.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	£11,099	£13,098	103,560	111,055
1886	12,186	11,209	115,488	127,559
1887	10,048	11,369	115,423	125,806
1888	11,540	10,448	114,469	127,163
1889	8,509	8,979	83,097	94,668
1890	8,729	9,032	66,272	79,366
1891	6,874	8,288	61,865	65,636
1892	7,691	7,445	66,972	74,161
1893	8,547	7,637	78,418	81,161
1894	9,161	7,873	86,262	87,346

Population (including Military and Shipping).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census, 1881	2,573	2,486	5,059
„ 1891	1,986	2,130	4,116

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
1885	£30,790	£7,733	£3,238	£41,761
1886	28,949	9,276	2,025	40,250
1887	21,584	9,744	2,360	33,688
1888	22,329	12,543	2,784	37,656
1889	19,455	6,594	2,904	28,953
1890	19,672	9,394	2,892	31,958
1891	16,646	6,418	4,318	27,382
1892	19,010	8,298	3,078	30,386
1893	25,069	7,983	6,141	39,193
1894	18,994	7,988	4,795	31,777

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
1885	£1,704	£68	£—	£1,772
1886	429	—	—	429
1887	685	—	—	685
1888	1,026	—	—	1,026
1889*	5,643	—	—	5,643
1890†	1,905	—	—	1,905
1891‡	3,126	—	—	3,126
1892§	4,508	355	—	4,863
1893||	4,709	267	—	4,976
1894¶	4,280	772	—	5,052

Not including produce of whale fishery shipped to United States, value (1885)

* Including £5,250, specie exported.

†	„	£1,580	„	„
‡	„	£2,195	„	„
§	„	£3,721	„	„
	„	£4,065	„	„
¶	„	£3,375	„	„

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10,150*l.* (1886) 21,232*l.* and (1887) 13,168*l.* (1888)
20,958*l.* (1889) 19,791*l.* (1890) 13,433*l.* (1891)
17,428*l.* (1892) 20,685*l.* (1893) 32,256*l.* (1894)
14,717*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1894—4,688*l.*

Governors.

Since the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.

1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.H.
1851 Col. Sir Thos. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
1870 H. R. Janisch (acting).
1870 Admiral Patey.
1873 H. R. Janisch, C.M.G.
1884 Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (acting).
1887 W. Grey-Wilson (acting).
1889 R. L. Antrobus (acting).
1890 W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

W. Grey-Wilson, *Governor*.
The Lord Bishop of St. Helena.
Major R. de Villamil, R.E., *Commanding the Troops*.
George Moss.
Thomas E. Fowler.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Chief Justice, and Colonial Secretary,
Wm. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G., 500*l.*
Receiver-General, Com. Wm. Hewetson, R.N.
Clerk, R. R. Bruce.
Auditor, Capt. E. Seymour, 50*l.*
Officers of Customs, Supervisor, Jas. Homagee, 100*l.*
Clerk, R. G. Short, junr.
Harbour Master (vacant).
Colonial Surgeon, F. E. Welby, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* for
horse allowance.
Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, Judge of
Summary Court and Police Magistrate, James
Homagee, 300*l.*
Manager of Savings Bank, Jas. Homagee, 20*l.*
Government School Mistress, Ellen Short, 80*l.*
Government School Masters, Jas. Storer and A. S.
Brady, 100*l.* each.
Police Sergeant and Gaoler, William Harrison, 120*l.*,
and quarters.
Coroner, W. A. Thorpe, fees.
Postmaster, S. P. Young, 60*l.*
Clerk of Works, Thomas Broadway, 50*l.*
Foreman of Works, Thomas Woolhuan, 50*l.*
Sanitary Inspector, William Harrison, 12*l.*

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D.
Chaplain to Hospitals and Gaols (vacant), 26*l.*

Consuls of Foreign Countries.

George Moss, Consul for Spain.
Saul Solomon, Consul for Netherlands, Germany,
and Denmark.
James R. Coffin, Consul for United States of
America.
Guy Weir Hogg, Consul for Portugal, Norway,
and Sweden; Vice-Consul for Netherlands, and
Russia.
L. Morilleau, Vice-Consul for France.
T. E. Fowler, Vice-Consul for United States of
America.

SIERRA LEONE.

Situation and Area.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, and bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The peninsula is 26 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 300 square miles. The Colony now includes the whole of the coast southward to the Mannah River, which forms the Liberian boundary, and northward to the Skarries district, as well as the island of Sherbro, the Isles de Los (Ruma, Factory, Tamaera, and Cockle Islands), and the Banana, Turtle, Leopard, Plantain, Yellaboi, Cor-teemo, Tasso, Macaulay, and other islets.

The extreme length of the Colony is over 180 miles, and its area about 4,000 square miles (a little over half the size of Wales).

History.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company," for the purpose of establishing a settlement for freed negro slaves. In 1800 a grant of the peninsula was made to the Company by Letters Patent, and the Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws. In 1807, on the abolition of the slave trade, the Colony was transferred back to the Crown. In 1821, on the abolition of the African Company (see under Gold Coast), the whole of the British possessions in West Africa were united into the Colony of the West Africa Settlements. The Gold Coast was, however, soon abandoned to the merchants, and the Gambia was made a separate Colony in 1843.

In 1862 two large tracts of country called British Kwaia and Sherbro were handed over by treaty to the Colony. In 1879 further territory was acquired in the Skarries River to the north of the peninsula. In 1884 the seaboard of the Sulymah and Gallinas Chiefs as far as the Mannah River was also annexed.

Constitution.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Council was to consist of the members of the Executive Council and nominated members.

A Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone, was established by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July, 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos under the Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government. A further Charter was then issued, dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," consisting of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government, and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. New letters patent were issued, dated 17th June, 1885, providing for the continuance of

the government on the same lines, with some minor differences. By letters patent of 28th Nov., 1888, the Gambia was again made a separate government. Under these, the Governor is aided by an executive council composed of five officials. The legislative council, of which the Governor is *ex officio* president, is composed of the members of the executive council, as official members, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Climate.

The climate of Sierra Leone is unhealthy, especially for Europeans. The seasons are divided into wet and dry; the former commencing in May, and lasting till October. The beginning and ending of the wet season are the most sickly periods of the year. The average mean temperature is about 83°, the extreme range being from 64·5° to 100·6° in the shade.

The rain-fall during the past four years has averaged over 147 inches in Freetown.

General Description.

The capital, Freetown, lying about 4 miles up the Sierra Leone River at the foot of a chain of hills rising 1,700 feet, contains 80,033 inhabitants, and possesses the best harbour in West Africa. It is an important coaling station and commercial entrepôt, and has been selected as a second class Imperial coaling station. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, vessels registered of a total tonnage of 391 tons. The next largest towns are Waterloo in the Eastern District, and Bonthe on Sherbro Island.

The Colony contains many different races of inhabitants including a large number of Mahomedan negroes. Treaties of friendship have long existed with the native chiefs beyond British territory as far inland as Foutah, and annual stipends are paid to many of them in return for their protection of commerce and the internal roads.

The scenery is very like that of the West Indies. The soil is good for agricultural purposes, and there is an abundant supply of pure fresh water. Tropical fruits grow luxuriantly, and cattle and poultry are plentiful.

Industry.

The inhabitants are born traders, acting as middlemen, not only in the interior country behind Sierra Leone, but on the Niger and in all the commercial centres of West Africa, exchanging European goods for the native products. Agriculture is much neglected, and there are no manufactures except the weaving of native cloths, boat-building, tanning, and mat-making. The products of the interior, which constitute the principal exports, are palm oil and kernels, boni seed, ground nuts, cola nuts, indiarubber, copal, hides, and ginger. The imports are chiefly spirits, tobacco, cotton goods, furniture, and hardware. Three-quarters of the imports come from the United Kingdom, which only takes a third of the exports, the rest going to the other African settlements, France, Germany, and the United States.

Currency and Banking.

Besides British currency, gold doubloons, eagles, and the coins of the Latin union, are current and legal tender. There is no Colonial coinage, and no note circulation. The British Bank of West Africa has a branch in the Colony. A Government Savings Bank was established in 1882, and had, in 1892—32,842*l.* deposited, belonging to 2,643 depositors.

Education.

A system of Government grants and inspection was established in 1882. There are 89 elementary schools in the Colony, with 10,500 scholars; they are all denominational, and charge fees. Education is not compulsory. The Church Missionary Society has a successful secondary school in Freetown, and a training college at Fourah Bay affiliated to Durham University. The Wesleyan Missionary Society possesses a progressive high school for boys. There are also in Freetown three high schools devoted to the task of female education.

Defence.

The head-quarters of Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, consisting of a battalion of the West India Regiment (800 men), with detachments of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, and a company of Native Artillery, are stationed at Freetown. There is also an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy.

Batteries armed with heavy guns have been erected for the defence of Freetown harbour.

An armed police force, specially organised for frontier work, is maintained by the Colony.

Means of Communication.

Steamers leave Liverpool for Madeira and Freetown every Saturday, and every second Wednesday, and the average length of passage is 7 days to Madeira, and 8 or 9 days from Madeira to Freetown. There is also regular steam communication with Hamburg, Havre, and Marseilles, as well as with Lisbon and Algiers.

Telegraphic communication with Europe was established in 1886, there being now three cables, direct to Bathurst, Conakry, and Accra respectively. There are no railways or internal telegraphs. Horses do not thrive, and there is but little wheel traffic and few roads fit for it. Internal communication is mainly kept up by the network of rivers and lagoons.

The Sherbro River is navigable for over 20 miles (up to Yorktown), the Sierra Leone, or Roquette River, for 40 miles (as far as Magbellic).

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers and other articles, per 2 ozs.
United Kingdom and d.	d.	d.
Postal Union and Non-Union Countries . . .	2½	½

The Parcel Post system has been introduced, and parcels up to 11 lbs. in weight can be posted. Rate 9*d.* per lb.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	64,751	67,917	379,465	434,163
1886	58,407	58,982	389,258	436,070
1887	60,637	58,334	327,034	360,637
1888	63,035	63,288	450,380	517,681
1889	70,836	66,771	496,899	589,171
1890	73,708	73,056	543,910	679,509
1891	89,869	77,965	634,551	842,523
1892	86,866	83,852	589,671	800,695
1893	92,769	84,691	574,581	746,512
1894	98,838	93,100	628,718	962,046

Public Debt.

Harbour Works Debentures ...	1871	£25,000
Redeemable in 1896-8 ...	1873	25,000
		£50,000

Accumulated Sinking Fund, 38,481*l.*

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	229,422	4,472	72,415	306,309
1886	186,750	8,588	74,528	264,866
1887	247,764	1,923	58,351	308,038
1888	190,529	1,211	58,407	250,147
1889	210,800	1,110	65,871	277,781
1890	295,012	1,627	93,269	389,908
1891	345,031	2,145	106,202	453,378
1892	332,198	4,814	76,105	413,117
1893	325,829	5,543	86,094	417,466
1894	381,248	11,012	85,764	478,024

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	122,088	21,297	183,546	326,932
1886	111,335	17,302	196,715	325,352
1887	120,188	15,695	197,634	333,517
1888	166,569	17,651	154,823	339,047
1889	131,077	23,992	164,650	319,719
1890	147,436	21,043	180,840	349,313
1891	218,294	32,177	227,185	477,659
1892	195,298	35,245	189,908	420,451
1893	166,055	30,480	202,129	398,664
1894	196,171	24,873	205,435	426,499

Customs Revenue, 1894—79,804*l*.

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1893.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fma.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	76	31	18,455	18,347	18,531	13,558	37,039
1881	237	34	30,964	29,511	31,201	29,345	60,546
1891	191	33	39,684	34,927	39,875	34,960	74,835
1894	191	33	66,684	59,927	66,875	59,960	*126,835

Governors of Sierra Leone since 1850.†

Names.	Rank.	Assumed Government.
A. E. Kennedy ...	Govr.-in-Chief	12 Oct., 1852
S. J. Hill ...	Govr.-in-Chief	18 Sept., 1855
S. J. Hill ...	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Sept., 1860
William Hill ...	Lieut.-Governor	22 July, 1862
Samuel Weraley Blackall	Governor	12 Nov., 1862
Sir A. E. Kennedy, C.B.	Govr.-in-Chief	8 Feb., 1868
J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G.	Administrator-in-Chief	27 Feb., 1872
R. W. Keate ...	Govr.-in-Chief	17 Feb., 1873
George Berkeley...	Govr.-in-Chief	29 Aug., 1873
C. H. Kortright ...	Govr.-in-Chief	15 Feb., 1875
Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	3 Sept., 1877
A. E. Haveiock, C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	27 June, 1881
Sir Saml. Rowe, K.C.M.G.	Govr.-in-Chief	11 Feb., 1885
J. M. Maltby ...	Administrator-in-Chief	6 Aug., 1888
J. S. Hay, C.M.G.	Administrator-in-Chief	24 Oct., 1888
J. S. Hay (now Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.) C.M.G.	Governor	22 Dec., 1888
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	21 April, 1891
Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	Governor	12 Feb., 1892
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	28 April, 1893
Major J. J. Crooks ...	Administrator	1 Feb., 1894
Col. F. Cardew, C.M.G.	Governor	14 Mar., 1894

* Estimated.

† For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1893.

(c)

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President*.
The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.*).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Queen's Advocate.
Clerk of Executive Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 50*l*.

Legislative Council.

1. The Governor, *President*.
2. The Chief Justice.
3. The Officer Commanding the Troops (if Lt.-Col.*).
4. The Colonial Secretary.
5. The Colonial Treasurer.
6. The Queen's Advocate.
7. Sir Samuel Lewis, Kt., B.L., C.M.G.
8. T. C. Bishop,
9. T. S. Buckley.

} *Unofficial Members.*

Clerk of Legislative Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 100*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, *Commander-in-Chief*, and *Vice-Admiral*, Colonel F. Cardew, C.M.G., 2,000*l*. and 500*l*. allowances.

Private Secretary, 150*l*.

Governor's Clerk, Jacob W. Lewis, 180*l*.

Second Clerk, T. Taylor, B.A., 60*l*. to 80*l*.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore, 710*l*. to 800*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, E. Faulkner, 300*l*. to 350*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. E. Dawson, 200*l*.

2nd ditto, E. W. Cole, 100*l*. to 120*l*.

3rd ditto, J. W. Paris, 100*l*.

4th ditto, C. George, 55*l*.

5th ditto, J. T. Smith, 45*l*.

6th ditto, Bruce Faulkner, 35*l*.

7th ditto, J. A. Williams, 24*l*.

Treasury Department.

Colonial Treasurer, C. B. Mitford, 500*l*. to 550*l*. and quarters.

Assistant Colonial Treasurer, S. M. Bennett, 300*l*. to 350*l*. and quarters.

Chief Clerk and Cashier, M. A. Potts, 200*l*. and 50*l*. personal.

2nd Clerk, G. W. Cole, 160*l*.

3rd ditto, J. J. Wellington, 100*l*.

4th ditto, R. A. Smith, 55*l*.

5th ditto, J. Edwin, 42*l*.

6th ditto, J. S. Wright, 30*l*.

Sub-Accountant at Sulymah, J. A. Cline, 10*l*.

Savings Bank.

Manager, The Colonial Postmaster.

Clerk and Accountant, The Assistant Postmaster.

Assistant Clerk, W. Metzger, 40*l*.

Clerk at Sherbro, The Postmaster, 20*l*.

Department for Native Affairs.

Superintendent, J. C. E. Parkes, 350*l*.

Arabic Writer, Mohammed Sanusi, 70*l*.

Clerks, J. C. Turay, 40*l*.; Katherudeen, 36*l*.

* If below Lt.-Col., he takes precedence after the Queen's Advocate.

Port and Marine Department.

Harbour Master, A. B. Hanson (deputy), 100*l*.
Clerk to ditto, O. J. Thomas, 40*l*.

Colonial Steamer.

Commander, Capt. J. N. Compton, 384*l*.
Chief Engineer, A. Forrester, 300*l*.
2nd Engineer, R. Begg, 252*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, G. T. Parker, 120*l*.
Second Printer, J. C. Gilpin, 60*l*. to 70*l*.
Compositors, T. B. Macauley and E. C. Johnston,
 36*l*. to 45*l*. each.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Surveyor, T. E. Laing, 500*l*.
Assistant ditto, W. E. Inniss, 200*l*. to 250*l*.
2nd ditto, B. L. Wilson, C.E., 100*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, T. A. Wilhelm, 100*l*. to 120*l*.
Draughtsman, 60*l*.
Chief Clerk, B. A. Wright, 80*l*. to 100*l*.
2nd Clerk, W. E. Campbell, 50*l*. to 60*l*.
Storekeeper, J. H. Kelson, 60*l*.

Audit Department (under Comptroller and Auditor-General).

Local Auditor, W. Cuddeford, 450*l*. and quarters.
Assistant Auditor, H. C. E. Barnes, 225*l*., and
 quarters or rent.
First Clerk, P. A. Nichols, 100*l*.
Clerk, 40*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, W. J. P. Elliott, 750*l*.
Assistant Collector, C. W. Edwin, 310*l*.
In-door Officers: Freetown—
Chief Clerk, J. W. Cole, 250*l*.
Examining Officer, N. J. Spain, 110*l*. to 150*l*.
Clerks, H. N. Carrol, 120*l*. to 125*l*.; L. F.
 Campbell, 65*l*. to 90*l*.; E. S. Cole, 66*l*. to 60*l*.
Warehouse Keeper, J. S. Front, 160*l*. to 175*l*.

Out-door Officers—

Surveyor, A. B. Hanson, 250*l*. and 125*l*. personal.
First Class Officers, U. J. Lawrence, 120*l*.; E. O.
 Coomber, Z. E. T. Williams, 78*l*. to 80*l*. each,
 and C. J. Campbell, 70*l*. to 80*l*.
Second Class Officers, G. T. Lewis, J. W. Smart,
 G. B. Smith, J. W. Lewis, V. E. Spaine, and
 A. C. Johnson, 50*l*. to 60*l*. each.
Warehousemen, T. D. K. Brown, T. J. L. Cole,
 and E. C. Davies, 50*l*. each.

Sherbro District—

Chief Clerk, J. D. Macauley, 160*l*. to 170*l*.
2nd ditto, C. S. S. Parkinson, 80*l*. to 40*l*.
Second Class Officers, J. T. Williams, T. G.
 Hope, 52*l*. to 60*l*. each; P. H. George, 50*l*.
 to 60*l*.

Officers-in-Charge—

Kikonkeh, T. G. Walters, 50*l*. to 60*l*., and
 quarters.
Isles de Los, J. A. S. Davies, 78*l*. to 80*l*., and
 quarters.
Manoh Salijah, J. O. Turnor, 78*l*. to 80*l*., and
 quarters.
Lavanah, Jasper Caulker, 78*l*. to 80*l*., and
 quarters.
Sulymah, J. A. Cline, 78*l*. to 80*l*., and quarters.
Back Papelle, T. H. R. Elba, 50*l*. to 60*l*., and
 quarters.
Bassia, T. A. Davies, 75*l*. and quarters.
Kambia, E. M. Broderick, 75*l*. and quarters.
Robat, A. D. Yaskey, 50*l*. to 60*l*., and quarters.

Post Office Department.

Colonial Postmaster (vacant), 350*l*. to 400*l*.; rent
 allce. 40*l*. per ann.
Assistant ditto, W. Hughes, 250*l*.
Chief Clerk and Examiner, J. S. T. Davies, 110*l*. to
 150*l*.
2nd Clerk and Accountant, J. N. Crown, 90*l*. to 120*l*.
3rd Clerk and Money Order Clerk, D. T. P. Cole, 100*l*.
First Sorter, E. J. During, 60*l*.
Stampseller, Daniel Carrol, 50*l*.
Parcel Post Clerk, I. J. Baxter, 43*l*. to 50*l*.
Sherbro—Postmaster, H. R. Williams, 120*l*.

Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, E. B. Hindle, 1,200*l*.
Clerk, W. A. Valantin, 75*l*.
Queen's Advocate, P. Crampton Smyly, 700*l*.; rent
 allnce. 60*l*., or free quarters.
Clerk, F. A. Miller, 85*l*. to 100*l*.
Assistant Clerk, J. R. Wright, 40*l*.
Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court and
Registrar-General, R. J. de Groot, 400*l*.
Chief Clerk, W. S. Saunders, 80*l*.
Clerks, S. A. Metzger, 66*l*.; F. E. B. Bucknor,
 60*l*.; A. Kennedy Lewis, 40*l*. to 50*l*.
Sheriff and Provost-Marshal, Capt. U. F. Lapham,
 50*l*., ex officio.
Deputy Sheriff, W. A. Valantin, 50*l*.
Police Magistrate and Judge of Court of Requests
and Coroner, W. Clark, B.L., 450*l*.
Clerk, A. E. T. Metzger, 180*l*. to 160*l*.
2nd Clerk, A. W. Nylander, 48*l*.

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

<i>Parish of St. George</i> , W. S. Saunders, fees	} Police District of Freetown.
<i>Parish of St. Patrick</i> , Rev. G. J. Macan- lay, fees	
<i>Parish of St. Charles</i> , Rev. N. J. Cole, fees	
<i>Eastern District</i> , L. Taylor, fees.	
<i>Western District</i> , H. A. Williams, fees.	
<i>Sherbro District</i> , M. L. Jarrett, fees.	
<i>Isles de Los</i> , J. J. Warburton, fees.	

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. E. G. Ingham,
 D.D.
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. S. Spain, B.A., 204*l*. 12s.
Organist, J. Midley, 40*l*.
Clerk, E. W. Cole, 25*l*.

Board of Education.

The Governor, President.
The Chief Justice.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Queen's Advocate.
Inspector of Schools, M. J. Marke.
 Hon. Sir Samuel Lewis, B.L., C.M.G.
 Rev. J. Claudius May, F.R.G.S.
 Rev. O. Moore.
 Rev. W. Vivian.
Clerk to Board, Jacob W. Lewis, 20*l*.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, M. J. Marke, 800*l*., and travel-
 ling allowance 21*l*. 6s.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, W. T. Prout, M.B., 500*l.* travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*
Assistant ditto, Wm. Renner, M.R.C.S., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; M. L. Jarrett, M.R.C.S., 250*l.*; I. N. Paris, M.B., 200*l.*, and allowance 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Assistant ditto for Frontier Police, T. Bishop, L.R.C.P., 300*l.* to 350*l.*, and 91*l.* allowance.
Medical Clerk and Storekeeper, D. Thomas Cole, 135*l.*, and quarters.
Compounder, G. L. Davies, 90*l.* and quarters.
Keeper, Lunatic Asylum, Kissy, H. W. Lewis, 60*l.*
Dispensers—
Waterloo, W. Z. Young, 50*l.*, and quarters.
Hastings, M. Aubee, 36*l.*, and quarters.
York, C. A. Innis, 40*l.*, and quarters.
Kent, , 40*l.*, and quarters.
Sherbro, A. W. Elliott, 50*l.*, and quarters.
Sulymah, S. A. Bell, 60*l.*, and quarters.
Regent, M. N. Lardner, 36*l.*, and quarters.
Kissy, J. G. Roberts, 36*l.*, and quarters.
Goderich, E. G. Luke, 36*l.*, and quarters.
Falaba, J. E. Baker, 63*l.* to 70*l.*, and quarters.
Mongheri, E. O. King, 63*l.* to 70*l.*, and qtrs.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Health, The Colonial Surgeon.
Clerk, T. M. Cole, 50*l.*

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Frontier Police, Capt. A. F. Tarbet, 400*l.* to 500*l.*, and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*
Inspectors, W. S. Sharpe, E. D. Fairtlough, S. Moore, C. C. Troughton, C. H. Boileau, B. Cave-Brown-Cave, 300*l.* and 91*l.* allowance each.
Assistant Inspectors, J. E. C. Blakeney, C. E. J. B. Pratt, 250*l.* to 300*l.* and 91*l.* allowance each.
Sub-Inspectors, C. N. Taylor, J. B. Johnson, J. H. Jones, D. P. H. Crowther, and A. B. Davies, 100*l.* to 150*l.* each.
Paymaster, Frontier Police, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Superintendent, Civil Police, Capt. U. F. Lapham, 300*l.* and 91*l.* allowance.
Inspector, G. L. Brooks, 250*l.*, 91*l.* allowance and rent 40*l.*
Sub-Inspector, N. H. Sawyer, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Prison Department.

Keeper of Freetown Gaol, J. O'Connor, 250*l.*, and quarters.
Under Gaoler, R. A. George, 100*l.*, and quarters.
Clerk, A. Strong, 60*l.* to 70*l.*
Matron, Rachel Macaulay, 50*l.*
Under ditto, Mary A. Bull, 30*l.*
Gaoler at Sherbro, S. W. Adams, 75*l.*

Eastern District.

D. Commissioner, W. M. Huggins, 300*l.* to 350*l.* and travelling allowance, 91*l.* 5*s.*, and quarters.
Clerk, Lancelot Taylor, 40*l.*
Coroner, The D. Commissioner, 20*l.*

Western District.

D. Commissioner, W. B. Campbell, 250*l.*, and rent, 40*l.*
Clerk, H. A. Williams, 40*l.*
Coroner, The D. Commissioner, 20*l.*

Sherbro District.

D. Commissioner, T. J. Alldridge, 500*l.*, and 50*l.* lodging allowance.
Clerks, S. A. Macaulay, 75*l.*; L. A. Fyne, 50*l.*
Bailiff, A. E. Palmer, 36*l.*
Coroner, The D. Commissioner, 20*l.*

Foreign Consuls.

France, Eugène Dubief, Vice-Consul.
Germany, C. S. W. Pooley, Consul.
Belgium, Capt. G. A. Williams.
Denmark, T. S. Buckley.
The Netherlands, W. Ellis.
Spain, W. Ellis (Vice-Consul).
Italy, Signor G. B. Zochonis.
Portugal, Philip Lemberg.
Greece, A. G. Ceffala.
United States, R. P. Pooley (Consul); C. M. Pooley (Vice-Consul).
Sweden and Norway, G. A. Williams.
Liberia, Moses S. Boyle.
Congo, A. T. Porter (Consular Agent).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*Situation and Area.*

That portion of the Continent of Australia bounded on the east by the 141st degree of east longitude, on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude, on the west by the 132nd degree of east longitude, and on the south by the Southern Ocean, was constituted a British Province by Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 William IV., c. 95, under the designation of SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The area contained within those limits is estimated to be 380,070 square miles. In 1861, the territory known as "No Man's Land," about 80,000 square miles, lying between the boundaries of South and Western Australia, was added by Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 44, making the western boundary the 129th degree of east longitude.

All the country from the 26th parallel of south latitude to the Indian Ocean, between the 129th and 138th degree of east longitude, has also been annexed to South Australia, and is known as the Northern Territory. The whole Colony covers twenty-seven degrees of latitude, and twelve degrees of longitude, and includes an area of 903,690 square miles (equal to twice France and Germany together).

Kangaroo Island (90 m. by 25 m.; area 1,500 sq. m., 1,000 ft. highest point), Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier, and other islands on the south coast, as well as Melville and Bathurst Islands, near Port Darwin, and Groote Eylandt, the Fellow Archipelago, and others in the Gulf of Carpentaria, are included in the Colony.

Adelaide, the capital of the Colony, is situated about five miles from the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, in latitude 34° 57' S. and longitude 130° 38' E., and Port Adelaide, the principal port, is about seven miles north-west from the city, and connected therewith by rail.

History.

The south coast of the Colony was surveyed by Flinders in 1802, and Sturt in 1829 discovered the Murray River and its upper tributaries. The South Australian Company, upon Wakefield's principles, was formed in England in 1834, under the Act mentioned above, and the first settlements

were formed at Kangaroo Island and Adelaide in 1836. Copper was discovered 1842, by Menge. Responsible government was established in 1856. Stuart reached Port Darwin 1861, and the "Northern Territory" was added to the Colony in 1861 and 1863.

Since the enlargement, it ranks as the third in size of British colonies.

A colony called "Northern Australia" was formed in 1847 on Coburg Peninsula, with Port Essington for capital, but it was abandoned in 1849 for climatic reasons.

Climate.

The climate is exceptionally dry; the rainfall at Adelaide averages 21 inches annually, mostly from May to August. It varies from 16 to 42 inches on the plains and hills respectively. The mean temperature 74°, the extreme range being from 35° to 112°.

General Government.

The Parliament of South Australia consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, created by the Local Act No. 2 of 1855-56, which was proclaimed on October 25th, 1856. This Act, commonly called the Constitution Act, was passed by virtue of the Imperial Act 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly, as originally constituted, consisted of 18 and 36 members respectively. By the Local Act No. 27 of 1875 the House of Assembly was increased to 46 members, representing 22 electoral districts. By Act No. 236 of 1881 six members were added to the Legislative Council, and the Colony was divided into four electoral districts for the purpose of Council elections. In 1882 the House of Assembly was further increased to 52 members, representing 26 electoral districts; and by Act No. 450 of 1888 the Northern Territory was created an electoral district, returning 2 members, thus raising the number to 54.

The four electoral districts of the Legislative Council are,—No. 1, Central; No. 2, Southern; No. 3, North-eastern; and No. 4, Northern; returning six members each. On April 14th, 1897, and every three years thereafter, the two members who stand first on the roll retire, and their successors are appointed by each of the four districts electing 2 members. The new members are placed at the bottom of the roll of their district, the member receiving most votes at the election being placed last. Elections are conducted by ballot. Act No. 236, of 1881, provides for a penal dissolution of the Council, or the calling up of additional members, if the Council twice reject a Bill which has been twice passed by the House of Assembly, a general election having intervened. But the dissolution or the calling up of members is permissive, not compulsory; and if members are called up no vacancies may be filled while the total number of members is 24 or more.

The quorum of the Council consists of nine members, including the President.

The qualification for a member of the Legislative Council is that he shall have attained the age of 30 years, that he be a subject of the Queen, and that he has resided in the Province for three years. The qualification of a voter is that he shall be 21 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll for a period of six months. He must also be possessed of either a freehold of the value of 50*l.* or of a leasehold of the annual value of 20*l.* having three years to run, or with right of purchase, or be in occupation of a dwelling-house of the annual

rent value of 25*l.* Members are paid 200*l.* per annum. The total number of voters for the Legislative Council 1894, is 35,212, or about 39 per cent. of the adult male population.

The House of Assembly, which is liable to dissolution by the Governor, is elected for three years; and each of the 27 electoral districts returns two members. The Constitution Act prescribes no other qualification as necessary for a member of the House of Assembly than that he shall be qualified and entitled to be registered as an elector. An elector's qualification to vote is that he shall be of full age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been six months on the electoral roll. The total number of electors in 1894 is 71,986, or about 92 per cent. of the adult male population. The session is usually from June to December.

The franchise for both Houses has been extended to adult women by an Act of 1894.

Responsible government is carried on by six Ministers, members of the Legislature, who form the Cabinet, and are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council.

Local Government

There are 33 municipalities in the Colony, whose powers are regulated by the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1890." The governing body consists of Mayor, Aldermen (Aldermen are at present elected for City of Adelaide only), and Councillors, elected by the ratepayers, who also elect the Auditors. The Council has power to levy rates for municipal purposes only on all house and land property within the municipal area, but the question of raising a loan must be submitted to a general meeting of the ratepayers, and a poll must be taken if demanded by six ratepayers. There are also 139 district councils having somewhat similar powers. The aggregate assessment of the property within the municipal areas and District Councils amounts to 2,552,819*l.*, and the revenue in 1894 amounted to 245,749*l.*, and the expenditure to 248,263*l.* The aggregate local debt on the 31st December, 1894, was about 175,000*l.*

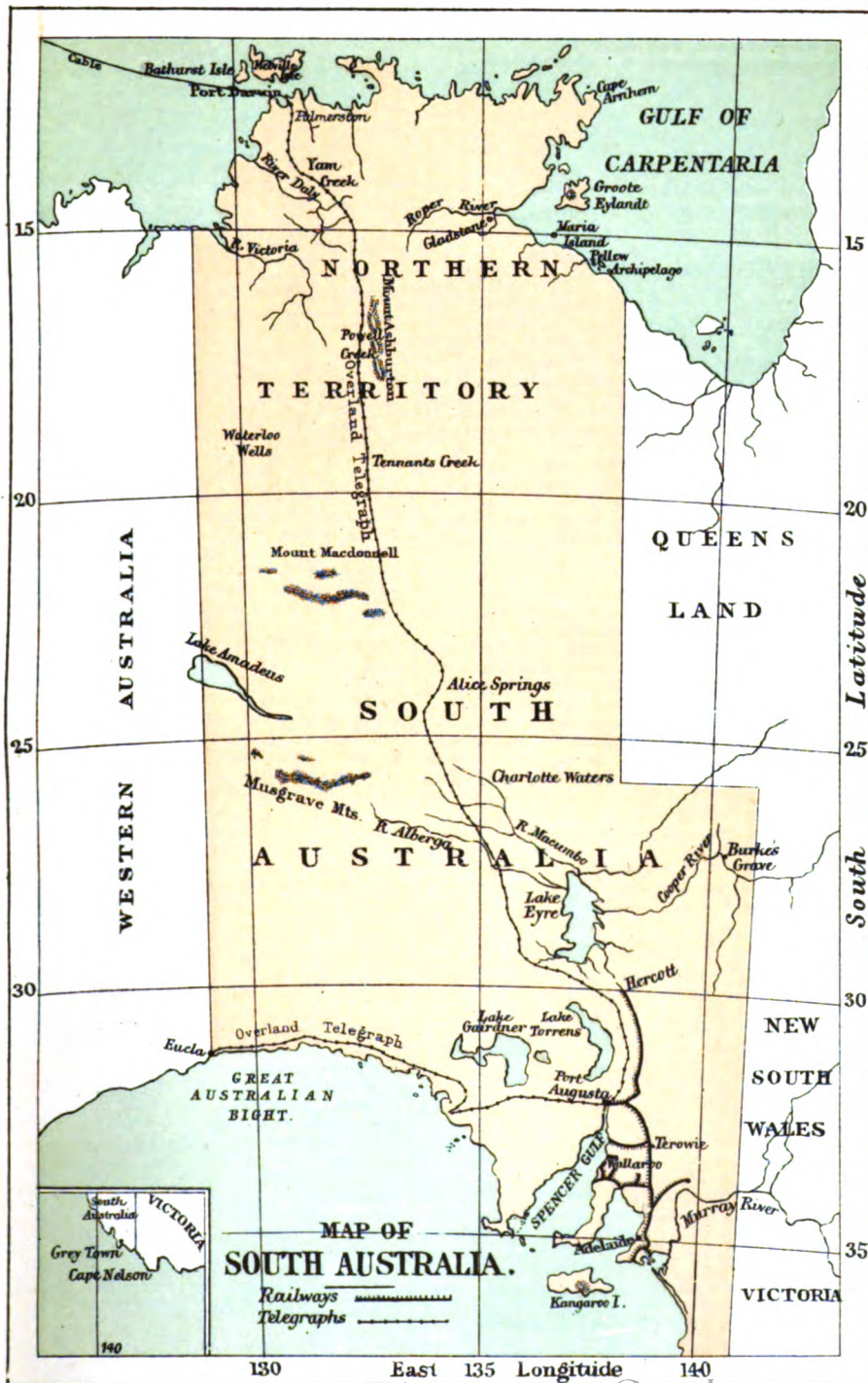
Population.

The population of the Colony (including the northern territory) at the close of census, 1891, was 320,431 persons. This does not include the aborigines, of whom there are about 2,600. There are about 230 Chinese in the colony. The immigration of Chinese is restricted by no vessel being allowed to "enter any port or place in the Province having on board a greater number of Chinese than in the proportion of one Chinese to every five hundred tons of the registered tonnage of such vessel." Penalty, on conviction, 500*l.* for each Chinese in excess of such number.

"Any Chinese entering the Province by land without first obtaining a permit in writing from some person to be appointed by the Governor in Council shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of not less than 5*l.*, nor more than 20*l.*," and is also liable to be deported to the colony whence he came.

The inhabitants of the City of Adelaide number 40,167 persons, or, including the suburbs, 142,663. In 1881 the population of the city was 38,749, and in 1871 27,208.

About 85 per cent. of the whole population are members of Protestant Churches, and the remaining 15 per cent. are Roman Catholics. The Church of England is represented by 26 per cent.



Education.

The University of Adelaide was founded by Royal Letters Patent in 1881, and an Act of the local Parliament in 1874. It was endowed by private munificence, aided by an annual grant of 5 per cent. on all sums contributed from private sources and an endowment of land, the total amount of income being about 12,000*l*. The University has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, science, and music; the staff consists of 8 professors and 13 lecturers. All classes are open to women. It had in 1894—280 students, besides those attending extension lectures.

In connection with the Art Gallery a School of Design has been formed, in which more than 200 students are instructed in painting and designing for technical purposes.

The School of Mines and Industries was established in 1889. It is supported by an annual parliamentary vote of about 2,750*l*. and by school fees. Diplomas are awarded in mining, metallurgy, and mechanical engineering. The staff consists of 20 officers and teachers. The students number about 700.

Primary education is provided for by the Education Acts of 1875, 1878, and 1891, by which the management of public education is committed to a Minister of Education—a member of the Cabinet. The education is secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible; free from January 1, 1892, up to the compulsory standard, and it has been compulsory since 1876. There are 609 schools, with 57,986 scholars.

The expenses of the Education Department for payment of teachers, &c., were, during 1894, 132,440*l*., towards which about 14,181*l*. was received from fees and the rents of dedicated lands, the net cost to the state thus being 118,259*l*., exclusively of buildings. The total expenditure on school buildings up to the end of 1894 was 435,608*l*. 18*s*. 5*d*. The lands dedicated to educational purposes amount to 419,154 acres, and the land leased up to 31st Dec., 1894, was 362,439 acres, at an annual rental of 8,400*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

For the maintenance of the South Australian Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, also county institutes in 1893, the sum expended was 11,273*l*. 18*s*.

Administration of Justice.

The legal tribunals of the Province consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; Circuit Courts at Naracoorte, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, and Gladstone, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner, who is a Stipendiary Magistrate, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court; Local Courts of Insolvency at Port Augusta, Gladstone, Mount Gambier, and Moonta, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates; and at Palmerston, Northern Territory, by the Judge of the Northern Territory; Local Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in all the principal towns throughout the Province with full Jurisdiction, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, and Limited Jurisdiction, by Justices of the Peace; and Police Magistrates' Courts.

The annual number of convictions in the Supreme Court has averaged during the last three years 118, or less than one in every 3,077 of the population.

Land Transfer.

The Statute known as the Real Property Act of South Australia affords a process by which the transfer of lauded property may be accomplished in as easy and cheap a manner as any ordinary commercial transaction. There can be no question that the operation of the measure has been highly advantageous to the community. The total value of the lands brought under the operation of this law to the end of 1894 amounts to 14,546,517*l*. sterling.

Loans for Public Works.

Legislative sanction has been accorded from time to time for the raising of money by way of loan, for the prosecution of reproductive public works—such as railways, tramways, waterworks, telegraphs, harbour improvements, and other public purposes. The amount of the Public Debt outstanding on 31st December, 1894, was 22,306,500*l*. Against this liability, a sum of 844,486*l*. remains due to Government, for 400,295 acres of land sold under the credit system.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling. The local banks issue notes to the extent of about 349,359*l*., and had on 31st December, 1894, 6,802,886*l*. deposits.

Eight banking institutions carry on business within the Province, all of which have establishments in the principal seaports and inland townships—numbering altogether 133 branches and agencies. Their names are: the Bank of Australasia; Union Bank of Australia, Limited; National Bank of Australasia, Limited; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited; Bank of Adelaide; Bank of New South Wales; Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited; and Bank of New Zealand. The total average liabilities of the eight banks amount to (31st December, 1894) 7,204,456*l*., and the total average assets to 8,019,346*l*.

The Savings Bank is managed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and has 134 agencies. The total number of depositors 31st December, 1894, was 84,370. The total deposits amounted to 2,498,978*l*. One in four of the population is a depositor in savings banks.

Industry.

It may be roughly estimated that not more than 250,000 square miles of the area of the Colony, excluding the Northern Territory, are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 miles from the coast; and pastoral occupation may be said to have reached 1,200 miles. Squatters have lately taken up large areas of land discovered by recent explorations (lying chiefly on the route of the overland telegraph), which are considered capable of carrying stock. Forty-four counties have been proclaimed to 31st December, 1894, embracing 77,658 square miles, or 49,701,120 acres. Of this large area only 8,611,533 acres have been alienated from the Crown—amounting, nevertheless, to upwards of 102 acres for each male adult in the Colony. About one in every five acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to sale, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 1,000 acres—the necessary reserves being made public for railways, highways, watering stock, &c. At present there is as much as 14,950,535 acres of land surveyed and open for immediate leasing.

About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivated is cropped with wheat, of which 1,576,950 acres were reaped in 1894. The area of wheat grown has increased more than 100 per cent. during the last 20 years.

Vine culture is an important and progressive industry. There are 17,318 acres of land devoted to this purpose in 1894. The slopes of the hills produce wines of a full-bodied character similar to those of Spain and Portugal, whilst those made in the more elevated districts resemble the lighter wines of the Rhine. Whilst the local demand is fully supplied at very cheap rates, a considerable export trade in wines of a higher character is carried on. The wines of South Australia have always been awarded prizes at the several Great International Exhibitions.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants.

Almond trees are of rapid growth, and large quantities of a superior description of soft-shell almond are gathered yearly for home consumption and for shipment.

The Colony possesses all the conditions requisite for the successful and profitable culture of the olive. Olive oil of the most delicate character has been expressed, and gained awards at the various Exhibitions. Its purity and general superiority over the imported article of commerce has acquired for it a high position in the local market.

In 1851 the total area of land leased from the Crown for pastoral purposes was 15,000 square miles. In 1894 there were no less than 124,952* square miles in pastoral occupation. During the same period the number of horses has increased from 6,500 to 187,666; of horned cattle from 75,000 to 423,602; and of sheep from 1,000,000 to over 7,267,642, whilst the exports of wool have increased from 4,000 to 139,348 bales.†

A few years ago, flour mills and tanneries were almost the only representatives of local manufactures; whilst these have largely increased in number and efficiency, many important additions have been made to the list, and there are now many steam flour mills, saw mills, foundries, agricultural implement works, breweries, &c. Several marble and slate quarries of excellent quality, and over 100 building stone quarries have been opened, and recently an extensive quarry of marble has been opened at Kapunda.

The gasworks of the Colony are eight in number, of which one is for the supply of the City of Adelaide and suburbs, one is at Port Adelaide, and the remaining six are in the principal country towns.

306 vessels of 39,026 tons were in 1894 registered at Port Adelaide.

Out of 3,347,464*l.* worth of staple produce exported, the value of breadstuffs amounted to 1,082,665*l.*; while wool represented 1,275,611*l.*, and copper 208,639*l.*

The total value of wool shipped in 1856 was 412,163*l.*; 1866, 390,163*l.*; and in 1894, 1,742,656*l.*

The chief imports are textiles, sugar, alcohol, tea, coals, hardware, and machinery. 85 per cent. of the external trade is with the United Kingdom and the other Australian colonies, the bulk of the remainder being with the United States, China, and Mauritius. The chief copper mines are

those at Moonta and Wallaroo; the chief gold fields, Angipena, Barossa, Blumberg, Ichunga, Luxemburg, Mount Grainger, Mount Pleasant, Mount Torrens, Nillinghoo, Teetulp, Uooloo, Wadumanga, Woodside, and Waukaringa, and Burrundie and MacDonnell Ranges in the N. T.

Northern Territory.

The trade and shipping of Port Darwin were as follows:—

	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1886	123,959	125,317	44,578	293,854
1887	38,590	205,600	45,831	290,021
1888	15,171	266,898	8,848	290,917
1889	9,747	178,948	5,649	194,344
1890	7,482	105,511	1,142	114,135
1891	5,882	112,674	894	119,450
1892	2,850	118,171	1,247	122,269
1893	3,014	111,293	2,231	116,539
1894	7,486	84,524	6,935	98,945

	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1886	55	85,365	9,207	94,627
1887	7,314	99,909	2,841	110,064
1888	16,625	58,344	11,020	85,989
1889	6,663	104,478	9,075	120,316
1890	5,047	143,376	6,585	155,008
1891	8,683	126,269	8,805	138,757
1892	6,865	167,174	5,185	179,174
1893	10,913	155,242	5,904	172,059
1894	11,780	200,995	14,234	227,009

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

1886	British tons,	203,924;	total tons,	207,853
1887	"	"	"	233,460
1888	"	"	"	170,453
1889	"	"	"	169,162
1890	"	"	"	164,264
1891	"	"	"	170,642
1892	"	"	"	161,813
1893	"	"	"	157,981
1894	"	"	"	149,372

Means of Communication.

There are 7,445 miles of road defined in the settled districts. The greater portion of the cost of which has been defrayed from the General Revenue—no special toll or rate having been levied. The aggregate number of miles macadamised is 4,792. In addition to the main lines, perhaps as many more miles of district or by-roads have been constructed and kept in repair by local municipalities out of rates and grants in aid.

The railways, exclusive of a private line between Adelaide and Glenelg, are all constructed and worked by the Government. The mileage opened for traffic in the Colony, exclusive of Northern Territory, is 1,721. Up to December 31st, 1894, the total cost of the railways reached 12,407,210*l.* The receipts in 1894 were 985,955*l.*, and the expenditure 565,112*l.* There is now direct railway communication between Adelaide and Brisbane.

The geographical position of South Australia necessitated early and earnest attention being devoted to the extension of the South Australian telegraphs, so as to afford communica-

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

† The figures relating to Agriculture and Live Stock are estimated only as no statistics were collected by the Government.

tion with Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, and Perth. To accomplish this South Australia, at her own risk, erected a line of telegraph some 2,200 miles in length, at a cost of over 400,000*l.*, across a continent which had only been traversed by an exploring party. At present the railway ranches Oodnadatta, 688 miles north of Adelaide, and Pine Creek, 146 miles south of Palmerston, the intervening gap being 1,200 miles.

At the close of the year 1894 there were 248 stations, and 5,580 miles of line open throughout the Colony, and there are several lines now in course of construction. There are 73 miles of telephone line open, and 2,244 miles of telephone wire open.

The number of foreign messages (exclusive of those for other colonies) sent in 1894 was 6,465, and the number received 9,782.

Internal water communication is afforded by the Murray River, on which steamers run for 2,000 miles. There is regular and frequent communication by mail steamers with all parts of Australasia, as well as with Europe and San Francisco. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Newspapers. each
Australasia	2	{ not exceeding 10 ozs. <i>id.</i> ; every additional 4 ozs. <i>id.</i>
United Kingdom and Postal Union Countries	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ not exceeding 4 ozs. <i>id.</i> ; every additional 2 ozs. <i>id.</i>

The total number of letters and post cards sent and received in 1894 was 16,445,556.

Defences.

There is a permanent force of 22, and militia and volunteer forces numbering 1,868 officers and men. The naval force consists of H.M.S. "Protector," 17 guns, with an establishment of 166 officers and men including Naval Reserve. Batteries have been erected at Glenville and Large Bay, to protect the harbour of Port Adelaide.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	2,399,591	2,454,808	1,517,047	1,807,042
1886	1,975,269	2,234,395	1,269,493	1,558,476
1887	2,014,102	2,145,135	1,465,167	1,677,883
1888	2,494,556	2,376,399	1,668,618	1,973,651
1889	2,270,433	2,355,927	1,682,567	1,959,342
1890	2,557,772	2,579,258	1,744,708	2,190,442
1891	2,829,453	2,768,353	2,029,322	2,576,546
1892	2,538,995	2,757,775	1,886,487	2,383,263
1893	2,671,495	2,583,481	1,978,288	2,392,600
1894	2,496,544	2,526,787	2,306,479	2,759,213

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	2,781,460	2,083,527	424,027	5,548,403
1886	1,973,647	2,394,693	484,410	4,852,756
1887	1,958,435	2,657,229	480,629	5,096,293
1888	2,376,791	2,434,619	602,228	5,413,638
1889	2,008,002	4,385,266	411,183	6,804,451
1890	2,483,416	4,803,876	975,881	8,262,673
1891	2,876,548	6,238,404	841,690	9,956,542
1892	2,372,185	4,272,301	750,692	7,395,178
1893	1,925,985	5,863,380	644,885	7,934,200
1894	1,899,682	8,753,968	573,040	6,226,690

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	3,331,087	1,985,664	100,394	5,636,255
1886	2,553,583	1,570,789	864,636	4,489,008
1887	2,980,298	1,973,992	426,490	5,330,780
1888	3,798,641	2,572,394	613,063	6,984,098
1889	3,412,391	3,507,951	339,113	7,259,365
1890	4,296,647	3,532,341	998,390	8,827,378
1891	4,524,397	5,628,764	388,888	10,512,049
1892	3,167,298	4,327,481	324,760	7,819,539
1893	3,477,579	4,574,913	411,444	8,463,936
1894	2,897,054	4,113,626	291,094	7,301,774

Public Debt, December 31st, 1894—22,306,500*l.*

Customs Revenue, 1894—512,838*l.*

Crown lands sold, 7,598,311 acres.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Dec., 1836.
2. George Milner Stephen, Esq., admin., 1838.
3. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., Oct., 1838.
4. Capt (now Sir) George Grey, K.C.B., 1841.
5. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., Oct., 1854.
6. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., 1848.
7. Boyle Travers Finniss, Esq., admin., 1854.
8. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.L., 1855.
9. Sir Dominic Daly, Kt., March, 1862.
10. Lieut.-Col. Hamley, admin., 1868.
11. Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869.
- Major James Harwood Locke, admin., 1870.
12. Sir R. D. Hanson, admin., 1872.
13. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., June, 1873.
14. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
15. Sir William W. Cairns, K.C.M.G., 1877.
16. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1877.
17. Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.
- The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1878.
18. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1883.
19. Sir W. F. C. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1883.
20. The Hon. S. J. Way, admin., 1889.
21. The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1889.
- The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1890.
- The Hon. J. P. Boucaut, admin., 1891.
- Hon. S. J. Way, Lt.-Governor, 1893.
22. The Hon. S. J. Way, Lieut.-Governor, 1895.
23. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., 1895.

Ministries.

- B. T. Finniss, 24 Oct., J. Hart, 24 Sept., 1868
1856 H. Ayers, 13 Oct., 1868
J. Baker, 21 Aug., 1857 H. B. T. Strangways,
R. R. Torrens, 1 Sept., 3 Nov., 1868.
1857 J. Hart, 30 May, 1870
R. D. Hanson, 30 Sept., A. Blyth, 10 Nov., 1871
1857 H. Ayers, C.M.G., 22 Jan.,
T. Reynolds, 9 May, 1860 1872
G. M. Waterhouse, 8 Oct., A. Blyth, 22 July, 1873
1861 J. P. Boucaut, 3 June,
F. S. Dutton, 4 July, 1863 1875
H. Ayers, 15 July, 1863 J. Colton, 6 June, 1876
A. Blyth, 4th Aug., 1864 J. P. Boucaut, 26 Oct.,
F. S. Dutton, 22 Mar., 1877
1865 W. Morgan, 27 Sept.,
H. Ayers, 20 Sept., 1865 1878
J. Hart, 23 Oct., 1865 J. Cox Bray, 24 June, 1881
J. P. Boucaut, 28 Mar., J. Colton, 16 June, 1884
1866 J. W. Downer, Q.C., 16
H. Ayers, 3 May, 1867 June, 1885

T. Playford, 11 June, F. W. Holder, 21 June,
1887 1892
J. A. Cockburn, 27 June, Sir J. W. Downer,
1889 K.C.M.G., 1892
T. Playford, 19 Aug., C. C. Kingston, Q.C.,
1890 1893

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas
Fowell Buxton Bart., K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant Governor, The Hon. S. J. Way, D.C.L.,
Chief Justice.
Private Secretary, F. W. Pennefather, I.L. D.
Aide-de-Camp, Major H. B. Taylor, S. A. Militia
Infantry.

Executive Council.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Chief Secretary, Hon.
Chief Justice, The Hon. S. J. Way, D.C.L.
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.
Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. C. C. Kingston,
M.P., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration,
Hon. P. P. Gillen, M.P.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins,
M.P.
Minister of Education and Agriculture, Hon. J. A.
Cockburn, M.D. Lond., M.P.
Clerk of Council, Lionel H. Sholl.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council—24 Members.

President, Hon. Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.
Clerk, E. G. Blackmore, 600*l*.
Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, J. C.
Morphett, 425*l*.
The Hons. The President, R. C. Baker, C.M.G.,
D. M. Charleston, S. J. Magarey, J. H. Gordon,
John Warren, J. V. O'Loughlin, J. Darling,
A. R. Addison, H. Adams, M. P. P. Basedow,
J. G. Bice, H. R. Fuller, G. McGregor, W.
Russell, Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., James
Martin, A. A. Kirkpatrick, R. S. Guthrie,
E. Ward, J. L. Stirling, J. J. Duncan, W.
Haslam, A. Campbell, W. A. Robinson.

House of Assembly—54 Members.

Speaker, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G., 600*l*.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. Alfred Catt, 400*l*.

Constituencies.	Members.
Light	{ Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. James Wharton White.
Yorke Peninsula	{ Harry Bartlett. A Short.
Victoria	{ G. Kiddoch. James Cock.
Albert	{ George Ash. A. D. Handyside.
Burra	{ F. W. Holder. George Hington Lake.
Stanley	{ Peter Paul Gillen. E. W. Hawker.
Wooroora	{ J. W. Castine. J. McLachlan.
Gladstone	{ Hon. J. H. Howe. Hon. Alfred Catt.
Frome	{ Lawrence O'Loughlin. Clement Giles.
Newcastle	{ T. Burgoyne. R. W. Foster.

Constituencies.	Members.
Flinders	{ A. Poynton. John Moule.
Northern Territory	{ Vaiben Louis Solomon. W. Griffiths.
East Adelaide	{ J. T. Scherk. J. A. McPherson.
West Adelaide	{ Hon. C. C. Kingston. E. L. Batchelor.
North Adelaide	{ R. Wood. P. McM. Glynn.
Wallaroo	{ R. Hooper. H. A. Granger.
Port Adelaide	{ W. O. Archibald. J. MacGillivray.
West Torrens	{ F. J. Hourigan. T. H. Brooker.
Yatala	{ William Gilbert. R. Butler.
Gumeracha	{ Hon. Robert Homburg. W. R. Randell.
East Torrens	{ D. Packham. F. W. Conybeer.
Sturt	{ John Greeley Jenkins. T. Price.
Noarlunga	{ Alexander Macdonald. W. J. Blacker.
Mount Barker	{ Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D. A. H. Landseer.
Onkaparinga	{ Robert Caldwell. J. C. F. Johnson.
Encounter Bay	{ H. E. Downer. John Robert Kelly.
Barossa	{ Hon. Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G. James Hague.

Clerk, F. Halcomb, M.A., 600*l*.
Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Arthur
Searcy, 425*l*.

Offices connected with both Houses.

Librarian, J. P. Morice, 270*l*.
Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hines, 270*l*.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court,
Hon. Samuel James Way, D.C.L. (*Lieutenant-
Governor*), 2,000*l*.
Judges, James Ponn Boucaut, 1,700*l*.; W. H.
Bundey, 1,700*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., 1,000*l*.
*Under-Secretary and Government Statist and Clerk
of Executive Council*, Lionel H. Sholl, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Green, 395*l*.; *Clerks*, H. Blinman
240*l*.; W. L. Johnston, 130*l*.
Office Keeper, S. Benson, 210*l*.

Audit Department.

Commissioners of Audit, Ebenezer Cooke and Alfred
Heath, 1,000*l*. each.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, P. Whittington, 500*l*.
Clerks, Edgar Giles, 395*l*.; W. C. Ford, G. G. Todd,
R. Langman, T. W. Davidson, R. J. Champion,
270*l*. each; H. A. Gooden, 240*l*.; W. J. Porter,
M. G. Hipwell, H. R. Schroder, 210*l*. each;
H. F. Andrews, 150*l*.; O. H. Nootnagel, 150*l*.
S. A. Gregory, 120*l*.

Friendly Societies.

Public Actuary, H. D. Gouge, 500*l*.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, W. J. Peterswald J. P., 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. L. Reed, 425*l*.
Clerks, H. Ring, 270*l*.; L. C. Giles, 210*l*.
Inspectors of Police, Benjamin Hunt, 420*l*.; R. Saunders, 370*l*.; D. Sullivan, 370*l*.
Sub-Inspectors, John Field, 270*l*.; J. Shaw and John Doyle, 300*l*. each.

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, also Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, W. R. Boothby, J. P., 750*l*.
Deputy Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk, 310*l*.
Keeper of Adelaide Gaol, J. Howell, 425*l*.

Labour Prison.

Comptroller, W. R. Boothby, C. M. G., J. P. (Sheriff).
Superintendent, R. H. Edmunds, 380*l*.
Medical Officer, E. Brooks, 250*l*.
Chief Guard, H. R. Buxton, 220*l*.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, G. H. Aylliffe, 410*l*.
Deputy ditto, J. A. Plunkett, 330*l*.
Clerks, A. J. Korff, 270*l*.; E. A. S. Thomas, 150*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D. (Lunatic Asylums).
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Adelaide, W. L. Cleland, M.B. (Lunatic Asylums).
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mount Gambier, J. Johnson (Hospitals), 410*l*.
Health Officer, Port Adelaide, J. T. Toll, 270*l*.
Medical Officers—
Kadina, W. N. Robinson, 65*l*.
Koorunga, R. Brummitt, 100*l*.
Port Victor, M. P. O'Leary, 50*l*.
Port Lincoln, C. A. Altman, 150*l*.
Port Augusta, William Markham, 250*l*.
Wallaroo, John Gosse, 200*l*.
Clare, O. W. Smith, 60*l*.
Gladstone, R. M. Dougall, 100*l*.
Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart, 150*l*.
Moonta, T. James, 65*l*.

Adelaide Hospital.

Medical Superintendent, R. H. Perks, M.D., 412*l*.
Secretary, H. D. G. Haggard, 270*l*.

Vaccination Department.

Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D.

Central Board of Health.

President, and Vaccination Officer, H. L. Whittell, M.D., 500*l*.
Secretary, G. H. Aylliffe,
Inspector, T. Farrell, 270*l*.

Lunatic Asylums.

Resident Medical Officer, Adelaide, and Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D., 536*l*.
Resident Medical Officer, Parkside, and Assistant Colonial Surgeon, W. L. Cleland, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. Watson, 180*l*.

Destitute Poor Asylum.

Chairman of Board and Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 450*l*.
Visiting Officers, T. H. Atkinson, 270*l*.; J. T. Foale, 250*l*.; A. O. Chambers, 180*l*.
Clerks, E. J. Tregenza, 210*l*.; J. L. Hartley, 160*l*.

State Children's Council.

President, Thos. Rhodes, J. P.
Secretary, J. B. Whiting, 320*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, C. E. Bristow 450*l*.
Overseer, H. Brooke, 320*l*.
Clerk and Cashier, H. Brown, 210*l*.

Volunteer Military Force, &c.

Colonel-Commandant, J. M. Gordon, 600*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.**Law Officers' Department.**

Attorney-General and Premier, C. C. Kingston, Q. C., M. P., 1,000*l*.
Crown Solicitor, J. M. Stuart, 800*l*.
Secretary, C. C. Cornish, 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, G. G. Martin, 330*l*.
Crown Law Clerk, G. H. Castle, 330*l*.
Clerks, A. C. Thomas, 150*l*.; H. S. Sutton, 70*l*.

Supreme Court Department.

Master of Supreme Court, A. Buchanan, 700*l*.
Registrar of Probates, A. Stow, 450*l*.
Judges' Associate, H. B. Taylor, 300*l*.
Second Associate to Judges, R. B. Andrews, 240*l*.
Third Associate, J. P. Boucaut, 160*l*.
Clerks, F. W. Sims, 210*l*.; B. P. Martin, 110*l*.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate, also Commissioner of Insolvency and Taxes, J. G. Russell.
Police Magistrate, James Gordon, 600*l*.
Clerk of Local Court, F. R. Burton, 350*l*.
Clerks, W. H. Denyer, 280*l*.; W. H. Howell, 125*l*.; and W. H. Rowland, 175*l*.
Clerk of Police Court, W. J. Hinde, 280*l*.
Angaston, Claremont, Edmunds, Gawler, Guneracha, Kapunda, Morphett Vale, Mount Pleasant, Port Adelaide, Salisbury, Tanunda, Teatree Gully, Truro, Willunga, and Yankalilla, Magistrate, William Johnstone, 450*l*.
Bordertown, Goolwa, Kingston, Mannum, Millicent, Murray Bridge, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Naracoorte, Port Elliot, Penola, Port MacDonnell, Robe, Sterling West, Strathalbyn, Wellington, and Woombe, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. C. Swan, 500*l*.
Yorke town, Minlaton, Kadina, Moonta, Maitland, Port Wakefield, Wallaroo, Snowtown, Streaky Bay, Balaklava, Hamley Bridge, Port Elliot, Fowler's Bay, Franklin Harbour, Morgan, Renmark, Port Lincoln, and Two Wells, Stipendiary Magistrate, T. J. S. O'Halloran, 500*l*.
Clare, Petersburg, Port Pirie, Gladstone, Georystown, Jamestown, Port Germain, Laura, Redhill, Terowie, Auburn Cockburn, Redruth, Riccarton, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. P. Stow, 500*l*.
Mount Remarkable, Blinman, Beltana, Carrieton, Hergott, Port Augusta, Wilmington, Quorn, Hawker, and Orroroo, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Rudall, 500*l*.
Commissioner of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, S. M., Adelaide, 1,300*l*.
Registrar and Official Receiver, R. Blunt, 500*l*.
Accountant, J. G. Ashton, 320*l*.
Cadet, J. A. Newbould.
City Coroner and President Central Board of Health, H. T. Whittell, M.D., 500*l*.

*Registrar-General's Department.**Lands Titles Branch:—*

Registrar-General and Solicitor, F. F. Turner, 800*l*.
Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 450*l*.
Secretary, and Deputy Registrar-General, J. M. Thomas, 425*l*.
Clerks, &c., M. Giles, 450*l*; E. S. Berry, 410*l*; R. C. Earl, 270*l*; G. W. Anthony, T. G. Blackwell, 210*l*.; M. H. Salter, 210*l*, and others.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
TREASURER.*Treasury Department.*

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, 500*l*.
Accountant, C. R. Todd, 425*l*.
Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock, 380*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. Lindsay, 320*l*.
Paymaster, W. H. Selway, jun., 280*l*.
Paymaster of Imperial Pensions, A. F. Cornish, 220*l*.

Land and Income Tax Department.

Commissioner, J. G. Russell, salary as Commissioner of Insolvency.
Deputy-Commissioner, L. S. Spiller, 550*l*.
Revenue Recovery Officer and Assessor, Benjamin Solomon, 350*l*.
Receiver and Accountant, R. W. Smith, 410*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs Chief Inspector of Distilleries and President of Marine Board, T. N. Stephens, 650*l*.
Chief Clerk, Charles Parry, 450*l*.
Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell, 475*l*.
Corresponding Clerk, W. Cate, 380*l*.
Inspectors of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke, 425*l*.; E. Mayne, 210*l*.
Inspector of Drawbacks, T. S. Gillman, 270*l*.
Second Clerk, L. R. Hogg, 425*l*.
Warehouse-keeper, S. J. Harvey, 380*l*.
Chief-Gauger, C. Stephens, 270*l*.
*Out-door Officers:—**Landing Surveyor*, B. Magraith, 450*l*.; *Landing Waiters*, W. H. F. Bayly, 380*l*.; A. C. Threlfall, 270*l*.
Tide-Surveyor, M. J. Conlon, 270*l*.
Sub-Collector at Adelaide, F. W. Ringwood, 450*l*.

Marine Board.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Darby, 320*l*.
Revenue Clerk, T. A. D. Osborne, 230*l*.
Supt. Mercantile Marine, R. A. L. Smith, 270*l*.
Examiner of Masters and Mates, Shipwright Surveyor, &c., and Harbour Master, A. Inglis, 380*l*.
Engineer, Surveyor, and Examiner of Engineers, &c., J. Campbell, 380*l*.
Engineer to River Murray, W. Gunby, 210*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.*Commissioner of Crown Lands Department.*

Commissioner, Hon. P. P. Gillen, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, G. S. Wright, J.P., 600*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. Duffield, 425*l*.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge, 800*l*.
Deputy Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost, 380*l*.
Chief Draughtsman, E. P. Laurie, 425*l*.

Clerk and Storekeeper, S. P. Weir, 180*l*.
Receiver of Revenue, W. E. Peterswald, 300*l*.
Accountant, M. F. McNamara, 230*l*.
Trigonometrical Surveyor, J. Carruthers, 400*l*.
Surveyors, S. King, W. G. Evans, N. W. Pethick, L. C. E. Gee, 330*l* each; E. W. Krichauff, 270*l*.; H. Jacob, 260*l*.; E. C. Playford, 240*l*.
Examiner of Licensed Surveyor's Work and Draughtsmen, C. H., Harris, 380*l*.
Draughtsmen, T. D. Porter, 380*l*.; H. C. Talbot, 270*l*.; E. A. Noltenius, 270*l*.; W. E. Cheesman, 270*l*.; W. J. V. Crombie, 210*l*.; P. S. Messent, 210*l*.; E. A. Loveday, 150*l*.
Clerks, Land Office, M. Dowell, 425*l*.; J. A. G. Manning, 290*l*.; H. Winton, 270*l*.; G. Wilkinson, 150*l*.
Photo-Lithographer, A. Vaughan, 380*l*.
Assistant ditto, E. W. Belcher, 200*l*.
Photolithographic Printer, W. Newport, 210*l*.
Inspector of Leases, G. F. Hallett, 270*l*.
Government Arbitrator, E. B. Jones, 425*l*.
Inspector of Improvements, S. G. Hubbe, 300*l*.
Assistant ditto, G. A. Becker, 200*l*.

Credit Lands Department.

Inspector General, G. S. Wright, J.P., 100*l*.
Sub-Inspectors, R. P. Boucaut, 330*l*.; G. W. D. Tolmer, 270*l*.

Mines Department.

Government Geologist, Hy. L. Brown, 800*l*.
Inspector of Mines, J. V. Parkos, 400*l*.
Chief Clerk and Mining Registrar, W. S. Crabb, 320*l*.

Cemetery Department.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes, 330*l*.

Agricultural Bureau.

Secretary, A. Molineux, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., 400*l*.

Agricultural College.

Professor of Agriculture, William Lowrie, M.A., B.Sc., 500*l*.
Head Master, W. C. Grasby, F.L.S., 350*l*.
Professor of Viticulture and Oenology, A. J. Perkins, 350*l*.
Lecturer on Physical Science and Accountant, S. Hughes, B.Sc., 180*l*.

Woods and Forests.

Conservator, Walter Gill, 450*l*.
Clerk, G. L. Darby, 200*l*.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Office of Commissioner of Public Works Department. Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, John Mann, J.P., 600*l*.
Clerk, C. H. Dewhirst, 240*l*.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, and Engineer of Harbours and Jetties, A. B. Moncrieff, J.P., 1,100*l*.
Assistant Engineer, W. D. Lovell, 850*l*.
Quantity Surveyor, H. Snell, 400*l*.
Chief Clerk, M. J. Mullius, 450*l*.
Accountant, J. Gardiner, 550*l*.
Clerks, F. Olifent, 330*l*.; Jasper Dee, 330*l*.; A. E. Bonney, 380*l*.
Draughtsmen, W. Wright, 450*l*.; W. Stephens, 410*l*.
Conservator of Water, J. W. Jones, 650*l*.
Sanitary Engineer, C. A. Rayer, 600*l*.

Superintendent Public Buildings Department.

Superintendent, C. E. O. Smyth, 600l.
Accountant, W. G. Randall, 330l.

Railway Department.

Railways Commissioner, A. G. Pendleton, 1,200l.
Chief Clerk, A. N. Day, 230l.
General Traffic Manager, J. B. McNeil, 550l.
Chief Clerk, W. Frampton, 370l.
Locomotive Engineer, T. Roberts, 900l.
Chief Clerk, F. A. Watson, 300l.
Locomotive Accountant, A. Langman, 350l.
Works Manager, F. Latimer, 500l.
Outdoor Running Superintendent, G. Yeomans, 400l.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering, 550l.
Traffic Auditor, C. J. Holder, 450l.
Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bennett, 375l.
Receiver of Revenue, M. Doherty, 375l.
Assistant Traffic Auditor, D. H. Simpson, 310l.
Collector of Accounts, B. R. Carosso, 300l.
Travelling Inspectors of Accounts, J. H. Dunstan, 300l.; W. Goldsworthy, 240l.
Book Keeper, J. F. De Cean, 300l.
Chief Pay Clerk, G. H. Pierce, 280l.
Outstandings Clerk, S. Richards, 240l.

Public Supply Department.

Chief Storekeeper, T. Colebatch, 600l.
Assistant Storekeeper, J. W. Bussell, 425l.
Chief Clerk, W. E. Randall, 250l.
Storeman, J. T. Lukey, 220l.
Clerks, F. H. Poole, 260l.; D. Solly, 230l.
Inspector of Main Roads, C. T. Hargrave, 500l.
Assistant Draughtsman, W. M. Stevens, 150l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education and Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P., 1,000l.
Secretary, James Bath, J.P., 600l.
Clerk, G. W. R. Lee, 210l.
Inspector-General of Schools, J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., 900l.
Assistant Inspector-General, L. W. Stanton, 525l.
Inspectors, Thomas Burgan, 475l.; C. L. Whitham, 475l.; Alexr. Clark, 475l.; J. T. Smyth, B.A., 450l.; Wm. L. Neale, 450l.; Isaac A. Plummer, 450l.
Chief Clerk, H. A. Curtis, 330l.
Pay Clerk, T. H. James, 330l.
Revenue Clerk, Geo. J. De Rose, 270l.

Training College.

Principal, Lewis G. Madley, 600l.

Sturt Street Public School.

Head Master, M. M. Maughan, 450l.
Head Mistress, Margaret Woodman, 250l.
Mistress of Infant School, Fanny Warner, 200l.

Flinders Street Public School.

Head Master, R. T. Burnard, 420l.
Head Mistress, Marie Downing, 250l.
Mistress of Infant School, Kate G. Cooney, 200l.

Currie Street.

Head Master, Adolph E. Mueller, 420l.

Grote Street.

Head Master, Wm. J. McBride, 450l.

North Adelaide Public School.

Head Master, Geo. Gill, 450l.
Head Mistress, Marie L. Barclay, 250l.
Infant Mistress, Eva V. Sellar, 200l.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E., 1,000l.
Superintendent of Money Order Branch, S. Summers, 425l.
Secretary, R. W. M. Waddy, 425l.
Chief Clerk, Letter Branch, A. J. Wright, 425l.
Clerk and Cashier, Postal Branch, R. Lawrance, 330l.
Accountant, Postal and Telegraph Department, C. Giles, 425l.
Second Senior Inland Clerk, H. Gillman, 330l.
Clerk, General Post Office, H. S. Olifent, 330l.
Cashier Telegraph Branch, C. Ery, 330l.

(Under Direction of Minister of Education and Agriculture.)

Observatory.

Government Astronomer, Sir Charles Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., F.S.T.E.
Assistant Observer, W. E. Cooke, 895l.

Aborigines' Department.

Protector of Aborigines, E. L. Hamilton, 210l.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, M. Holtze, Ph.D., 450l.

Sheep Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, C. J. Valentine, 500l.
Inspectors, R. J. Needham, 300l.; M. C. Morris, 270l.; T. H. Williams, 240l.

Wine, Butter, and Produce Department.

Manager, S.A. Wine and Produce Depot, London, E. B. Young, 500l.
Inspector of Butter and Produce, E. J. B. Ebdy, 200l.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(Under Direction of Hon. Treasurer.)

Government Resident and Judge, His Honor C. J. Dashwood, 1,000l.
Secretary to Controlling Minister, Adelaide, F. E. Benda, 330l.
Clerk, N. Holtze, 240l.
Medical Officer, L. S. O'Flaherty, 500l.
Palmerston Hospital—Matron, Freda Reinhardt, 144l.
Surveyor and Clerk, G. Sabine, 280l.
Clerk of the Local Court, A. G. Strath, 20l.
Goldfields Chief Warden, W. G. Stretton, 330l.
Inspector of Police, Paul Foolsche, 500l.
Inspector and Senior Officer of Telegraphs, & Deputy Sheriff, J. A. G. Little, 425l.
Sub-Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, and Assistant Health Officer, Alfred Searcy, 425l.
Landing Wailer, H. Pinder, 270l.
Resident Magistrate and Customs Officer, Borroloola, C. W. Nash, 300l.
Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine, &c., H. R. Marsh, 330l.
Keeper H.M. Gaol, G. W. H. Norcock, 250l.
Government Gardener, N. Holtze, 50l.
Public School Teacher, Catherine Pett, 200l.

Agent-General's Department (London).

Agent-General (also Emigration Agent), Hon. T. Playford, 1,500l.

Secretary and Accountant, T. F. Wicksteed, 500l.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, C. I. Meyer.

Belgium, Leslie Whyte.

Brazil, Vice-Consul, R. Robin.

Chili, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

Denmark, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

France, Consular Agent, James Page.

Germany, H. C. E. Muecke.

Italy, Consular Agent, Frederick Wright.

Netherlands, Consul, W. Little; H. W. H.

Stevens, Vice-Consul, Port Darwin.

Portugal, Vice-Consul, R. M. Steele.

Spain, Vice-Consul, Fred. Wright.

Liberia, W. Burnet.

Sweden and Norway, Robert Barr Smith; Vice-Consul, C. J. Abernethy.

Switzerland, Vice-Consul, James Page.

United States, Consular Agent, C. A. Murphy.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict., c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island of which the greatest length is about 27 miles by 14 wide, containing an area of 206 square miles, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. $1^{\circ} 10'$ north, and long. $103^{\circ} 50'$ east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of territory to the south of the Krin (vide *infra*), the whole containing an area of 288 square miles.

The chief town is George Town, in $5^{\circ} 24'$ north lat. and $100^{\circ} 21'$ east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 110 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 25 miles in breadth, containing

an area of 659 square miles. The town, called Malacca, is in $2^{\circ} 10'$ north lat. and $102^{\circ} 14'$ east long.

The Dindings, area about 265 square miles, two-thirds forest, include the island of Pangkor and a strip of territory opposite on the mainland, about 80 miles from Penang, in $4^{\circ} 15'$ north lat., and $100^{\circ} 35'$ east long. Lumut, the headquarters on the mainland, possesses a fine harbour with deep anchorage, and arrangements have been made for coasting steamers to call regularly. *The Cocos or Keeling Islands*, taken possession of by the British in 1857, were placed, by letters patent of 13th October, 1878, under Ceylon, and by Letters Patent dated the 1st of February, 1886, under the Government of the Straits Settlements. They lie between lat. $11^{\circ} 50'$ to $12^{\circ} 45'$ S. long. $96^{\circ} 50'$ E., 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported.

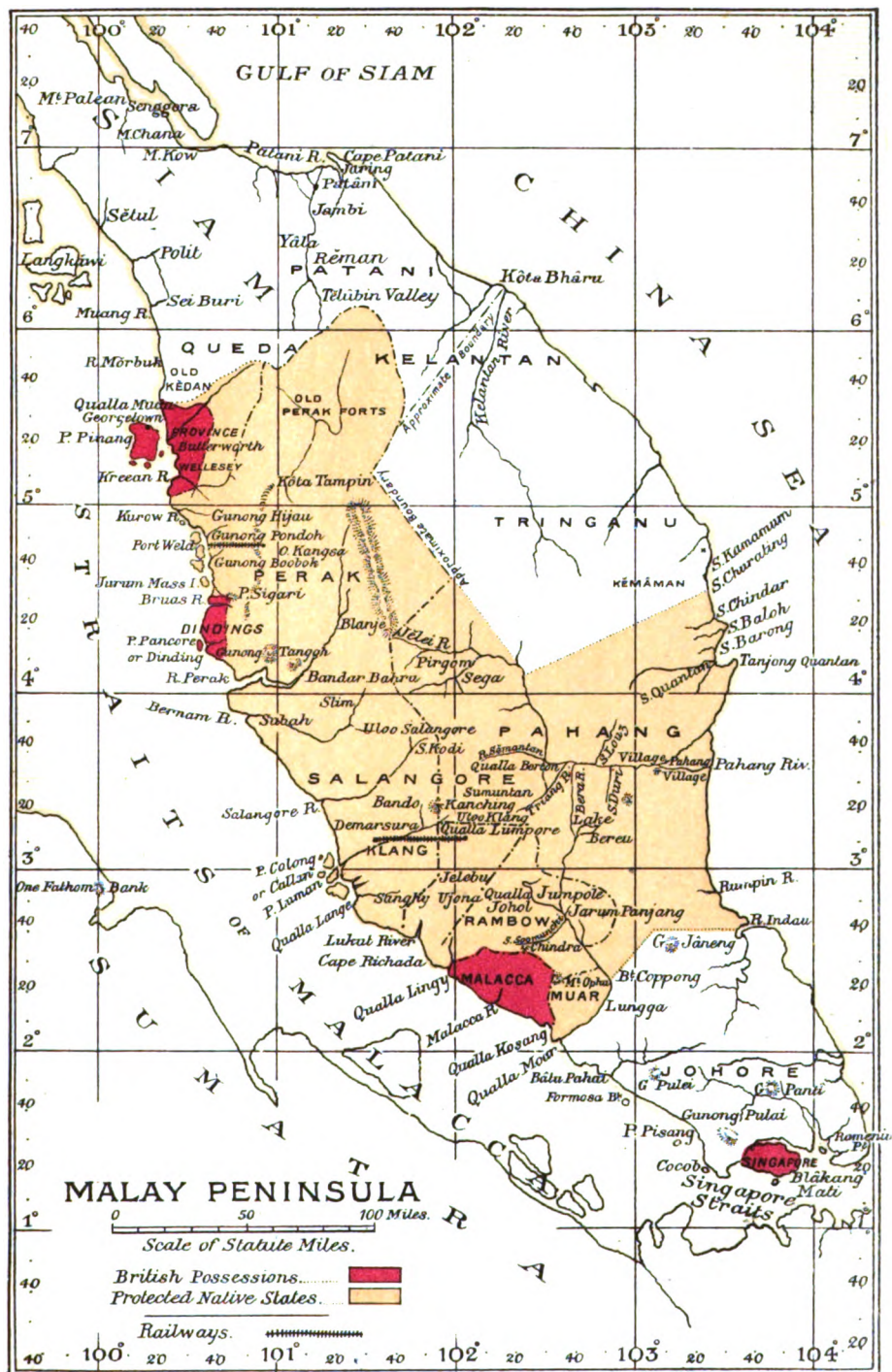
Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $105^{\circ} 40'$ E., annexed in July, 1888, was placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements by Letters Patent of 8th Jan., 1889. It is nine miles long and nine miles wide; wooded, but uninhabited. It lies 200 miles S.W. of Java.

The total area of the Colony with these dependencies is 1,542 square miles (nearly equal to that of Kent).

History.

Malacca, known as an important independent state from the oldest times, is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving them out. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795 when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally passed into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland of the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should leave the Malay Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of little commercial importance, but possessing great agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not under Dutch restrictions: but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn had to yield the first place to Singapore, and came to depend chiefly on the local trade,



which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Larut, Klang, Selangor, and Junk Ceylon (Puket or Tongkah), and the settling of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Raja of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 6,000 dols. be annually paid to the Raja of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Raja, now called Province Wellesley. This has been subsequently enlarged from time to time, until it now extends from the Muda River to 10 miles south of the Krian River, a distance of 45 miles, containing in all 288 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and coconuts. In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one government, Penang still remaining the seat of government. In 1836 the seat of government was transferred to Singapore.

The island of Pangku and the Sembilan Islands were ceded by Perak in 1826, with a view to the suppression of piracy, but no use was made of the cession at the time. In 1874 the cession of these islands was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor (to which reference is made in dealing with the relations of the Colony with the Native Malay States), by which a strip of territory in the mainland opposite also became British, and the whole now forms, under the name of the Dindings Territory, an outlying portion of the Settlement of Penang.

There is some evidence of Singapore having been an important trading centre in the 12th and 13th centuries, and the tradition is that the place was attacked and devastated in 1252 by the Javanese. Thenceforth the island was scarcely inhabited until it was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the Johor princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated, in 1826, with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

Constitution, Law, and Justice.

The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The latter body consists of 9 official members and 7 unofficial members, of whom two are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang.

The law in force is contained in local ordinances, and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as have been made applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts.

There is a Supreme Court which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca; and which holds civil sittings, monthly at Singapore and Penang, and once a quarter at Malacca.

Defence.

The new harbour of Singapore, comprising the coal stores, wharves, and docks, is defended by several forts armed with armour piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. The initial cost of the forts amounted to nearly 100,000*l.*, and was defrayed out of the revenue of the Colony; the Imperial Government supplying the guns and ammunition only.

The garrison comprises one battalion of infantry at war strength, one company of garrison artillery on the higher establishment, and district establishment royal artillery, one company of Asiatic artillery, half a company of fortress engineers, and a company of Malay submarine miners.

The Colony also maintains an armed police force, consisting of 32 officers and over 1,500 men, and a battery of volunteer artillery, consisting of 100 officers and men. The latter during time of war would be placed under the orders of the officer commanding the troops, and act as auxiliaries to the European artillery.

Climate.

The climate varies but little in temperature during the year. The mean temperature in Singapore for 1894 was 79.1° F.; in Penang, 79.8° F.; in Province Wellesley, 81.2° F.; and in Malacca, 78.9° F. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were between 93.5° and 69.0° F. There are no well-marked rainy and dry seasons, the rainfall being pretty evenly distributed throughout the year. From carefully kept records of observations from 1869 to 1890 it is found in Singapore that there is an annual average of 167 wet days; the average rainfall for the same period being 91.79 inches. In 1894 the mean rainfall in Singapore was 81.24 inches, in Penang 80.24 inches, in Province Wellesley 75.63 inches, in Malacca, 91.24 inches, and in the Dindings 75.09 inches. The force of the monsoons is not much felt, though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time, viz., S.W. from May to October, N.E. from November to April. But it is nothing unusual to have south-east, south or south-west winds for portions of the day as early as March or April.

Population.

At the census taken in April, 1881 and 1891, the population of the settlements was ascertained to be as follows:—

	1881.	1891.
Singapore	139,208	184,554
Penang, Province Wellesley, and Dindings . .	190,597	235,618
Malacca	93,579	92,170
Total	423,384	512,342

The total at the census of 1866 was 273,000.

" " 1871 " 307,951.

Trade.

The ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping is liable consists of a very moderate one of 1 anna per ton register, in support of the abundant lighthouses on the coast.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides

and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in the colony are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca and rice (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley). The quantities of some of the exports in 1893 were: Coffee, 83,973 pikuls; gambier, 806,282 pikuls; guma, 179,241 pikuls; spices, 1,058,862; tapioca, 649,662 pikuls; and tin, 865,792 pikuls. The chief imports are coal, cotton, opium, hardware, and provisions. The quantities imported in 1894 were: Cotton piece goods, 5,595,810 pieces; coal, 438,737 tons; rice, 7,020,671 pikuls; opium, 15,054 chests; and silk piece goods, 238,549 pieces. The main trade is with the United Kingdom, India, Hong Kong, the United States, the Dutch Indies, Siam, and the Native States. Singapore and Georgetown (Penang) are ports of registry; Singapore had on the 31st December, 1894, 659 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 55,374.

Means of Communication.

Over 50 lines of sea going steamers touch at Singapore. There is regular communication with Europe, *via* Ceylon, and with China and Japan weekly by the P. and O., Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Company (Holt's) steamers, and at longer intervals by those of the German Mail (Nords, Lloyd's), Austro-Hungary Lloyd's, British India, Glen, and other lines; with Cochin China weekly by the Messageries Maritimes; with Manila, *via* Saigon, by Messageries Maritimes and Spanish packets; with Bangkok weekly by Holt's and other steamers; with Batavia and other Netherlands India ports by Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Company's steamers; with Australian ports weekly, and otherwise by P. and O. and Messageries Maritimes, *via* Ceylon, by British India, China Navigation Company, and other lines; with Madras (direct), and other ports on the Coromandel Coast, fortnightly by the Negapatam steamers; and with Rangoon and Calcutta weekly by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, British India, Apcar, and other steamers. In addition to the above, there is frequent communication with Penang, Malacca, and other ports of the Native States, &c., by local lines. Most of the larger steamers call at Penang. Letters from England reach Singapore in from 21 to 26 days.

Postage and Communications.

	Letters, per ½ oz. cents.	Printed papers per 2 oz. cents.
Within the Colony, and to the Protected Native States and Johor ...	3	1
To all parts of the world outside the Straits Settlements, the Protected Native States, and Johor	8	1

The number of letters, books, &c., received in 1894 was 2,760,420, and 2,778,960 were dispatched.

The operations of the Money Order Branch amounted in 1894 to \$671,231, the principal business done being with the United Kingdom, India, and the Native States.

There is telegraphic communication by submarine cables (3) from Penang to Madras, Malacca, and

Singapore; and from Singapore (2) to Saigon and Hué, and thence to Hong Kong, Japan, and Russia. There is also a Government telegraph line from Penang to Province Wellesley and thence to Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and Malacca. The cable from Singapore to Malacca is subsidized by the Government. There are 20 miles of telegraph line in connection with the cables, and there are 1,018 miles of telephone line. There are no railways within the Colony itself, but there is a tramway in Singapore from the docks to the business portion of the town, about 4 miles. In Penang there are 9 miles of tramway open, constructed and worked by a private firm; the motive power in both places is steam.

Education.

There is no law affecting education. The expenditure on education is voted each year by the Legislative Council of the Colony. The control of all the Government schools is vested in the Inspector of Schools.

Vernacular instruction is provided for Malays free of charge. Instruction in English for all nationalities is provided by Government, and fees are charged. All the schools established by Government are unsectarian, and there is no compulsory education.

The number of schools and scholars is as follows:—

	No. of Schools.	Attend- ance.
	1894	
Grant-in-aid boys' schools	25	4,129
Grant-in-aid girls' schools	11	1,148
Government English schools	8	970
Government vernacular boys' schools	152	6,459
Government vernacular girls' schools	27	747
	<u>223</u>	<u>13,453</u>

Currency and Banking.

The standard coin of the colony, by an order of the Queen in Council, dated 2nd February, 1895, is the silver Mexican dollar, but the British dollar, the Japanese yen, and the old Hong Kong dollar, are also legal tender.

Local silver and copper coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are legal tender up to \$2 and \$1 respectively.

The amount of coin in circulation is estimated at seven and a half million dollars.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Mercantile Bank of India Limited, and the Netherlands Trading Society.

The aggregate note issue amounts to seven and a half million dollars.

There is a Government savings bank at each settlement. On 31st December, 1894, the deposits amounted to \$230,677.97.

The Native Weights are:—

1 kati	= 16 talih	= 1½ lb.
100 kati	= 1 picul	= 133½ lbs.
40 picul	= 1 koyan	= 533½ lbs.

Local Government.

There are Municipal Boards at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, the members of which are partly elected by the ratepayers and partly nominated by the Governor.

The total revenue of the municipalities for the year 1894 was \$1,012,324; and the expenditure \$1,038,491.

Statistics.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVE CRAFT.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	\$	\$		
1885	3,508,074	3,539,149	5,328,464	8,411,884
1886	3,747,501	3,495,639	5,482,153	8,732,746
1887	3,847,653	3,511,096	5,609,648	8,948,600
1888	3,858,108	3,569,507	6,508,482	9,835,684
1889	4,410,620	3,816,194	7,023,795	10,476,271
1890	4,269,125	3,757,691	7,033,422	9,678,659
1891	3,826,583	4,599,199	6,674,957	9,385,413
1892	3,652,877	4,265,783	6,145,844	9,069,763
1893	3,706,308	3,915,482	7,427,316	10,613,806
1894	3,904,774	3,714,620	7,711,008	11,126,365

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885	19,965,093	28,885,626	54,168,044	103,018,763
1886	17,638,446	32,605,202	62,331,307	112,574,955
1887	22,105,484	37,579,736	72,097,839	131,783,059
1888	24,823,307	39,613,131	82,422,549	146,858,987
1889	25,131,807	42,073,566	78,933,347	146,138,720
1890	23,551,582	41,209,476	82,536,259	147,297,317
1891	21,501,712	41,020,305	73,364,200	135,886,217
1892	22,296,191	39,247,601	79,884,160	141,427,952
1893	22,126,738	42,041,115	95,981,107	160,148,960
1894	27,852,362	47,051,162	134,450,699	209,354,223

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1885	20,466,093	15,564,292	58,419,291	94,449,676
1886	20,744,773	15,205,009	61,497,540	97,447,322
1887	26,758,508	16,439,489	67,709,123	110,907,120
1888	29,200,349	17,712,740	76,466,509	123,379,598
1889	27,263,964	15,499,527	80,668,239	123,431,730
1890	24,784,830	24,534,412	78,604,440	127,923,682
1891	24,504,509	17,765,629	83,535,634	125,805,772
1892	25,084,603	18,307,410	91,245,634	134,637,707
1893	30,294,449	20,243,591	94,219,354	144,757,394
1894	31,759,488	21,800,010	120,340,818	173,900,316

Governors.

Since the union of the three Settlements.

1826.	Mr. Fullerton.
1828.	Mr. Ibbetson.
1833.	Mr. Kenneth Murchison.
1837.	Mr. Samuel G. Bonham.
1843.	Col. W. J. Butterworth.
1855.	Mr. E. A. Blundell.
1861.	Col. Cavenagh.
1867.	Maj.-Gen. Sir H. St. G. Ord, R.E., C.B.
1871.	Lt.-Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., Admin.
1873.	Sir A. Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875.	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877.	Col. A. E. H. Anson, R.A., C.M.G., Admin.

(c)

1877.	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
1879.	Maj.-Gen. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., Admin.
1880.	Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.
1884.	Mr. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G., Admin.
1885.	Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G.
1887.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.
1890.	Sir J. Fred. Dickson, K.C.M.G., Admin.
1890.	Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
1893.	Mr. W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G., Admin.
1893.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.

Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The General Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Resident Councillor of Penang.
The Resident Councillor of Malacca.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Auditor-General.
The Colonial Engineer.

The Legislative Council.

The above Official Members.

Unofficial Members.

J. M. B. Vermont.	J. Burkinshaw.
Dr. W. C. Brown.	Dr. Lim Boon Keng.
A. Huttenbach.	G. S. Murray.
J. C. Bogaardt.	

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col.	\$
Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.	28,800
Entertainment allowance	5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. E. A. Herbert, 6th Dragoons	3,000
Private Secretary, Claud Severn	1,800
Secretary for Native States, D. H. Wise	3,600

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, J. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.	10,800
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, A. P. Talbot	6,000
2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, (vacant)	3,600
Passed Cadets, R. J. Wilkinson, A. H. Lemon, R. P. Gibbs, H. W. Firmstone, H. H. J. Gompertz, W. Carter, E. C. Howard, C. J. Saunders, J. M. Kindersley, F. J. Hallifax, P. J. Spronle, S. H. McArthur, L. H. Clayton, R. Scott each	1,800
Shorthand Reporter, A. Knight	1,200

Chinese Protectorate.

Protector, W. Evans	6,000
Assistant ditto, G. T. Hare	3,600

Land Office.

Collector of Land Revenue (vacant)	3,600
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Registrar of Deeds and Official Assignee in Bankruptcy

	4,800
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Printing Office.

Superintendent, H. L. Noronha	3,000
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<i>Treasury.</i>		<i>Gardens.</i>	
	\$		\$
<i>Treasurer and Collector of Stamps, E. E. Isemonger</i>	7,800	<i>Director of Gardens, H. N. Ridley, M.A., F.L.S.</i>	4,800
<i>Audit Office.</i>		<i>Assistant Superintendent, Walter Fox</i>	1,800
<i>Auditor-General, H. Trotter</i>	7,800		
<i>Assistant Auditor-General, A. Knight</i>	3,600		
<i>Public Works and Survey Departments.</i>		PENANG.	
<i>Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G. (and personal allowance, \$600)</i>	7,800	<i>Resident Councillor (also British Consul for the Siamese Western Malay States of Kedah, Setul, Perlis, Ghibri, Junk Ceylon, Kepah, Renong, and Kra), A. M. Skinner, C.M.G. (and entertainment allowance, \$600)</i>	9,600
<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys, J. H. Callcott</i>	4,200	<i>Assistant Protector of Chinese, A. H. Capper</i>	4,800
<i>Marine Department.</i>		<i>2nd ditto, W. D. Barnes</i>	2,400
<i>Master Attendant, C. Q. G. Craufurd, R.N.</i>	4,800	<i>Collector of Land Revenue, A. W. S. O'Sullivan</i>	3,600
<i>Deputy ditto, A. H. Boldero, R.N.</i>	2,400	<i>Registrar of Deeds and Official Assignee, H. A. Heard</i>	3,600
<i>Registrar Exports and Imports, A. Stuart</i>	2,100	<i>Assistant Treasurer, and Collector of Stamps, R. B. Leicester</i>	3,000
<i>Commander of Government Steamer, C.B.S.W. Thorpe</i>	2,400	<i>Auditor, W. A. Bicknell</i>	2,700
<i>Government Marine Surveyor, A. Rowe</i>	3,600	<i>Deputy Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Capt. F. J. Anderson, R.E.</i>	4,800
<i>Assistant ditto, J. W. Lawrie</i>	2,400	<i>Assistant Suptd. Works, W. E. Kenny (temporary)</i>	3,000
<i>Post Office.</i>		<i>Government Engineer Surveyor, J. N. Dick</i>	2,400
<i>Postmaster-General, H. B. N. C. Trotter</i>	4,800	<i>Harbour Master, Edward Bradbery</i>	3,000
<i>Judicial Department.</i>		<i>Assistant Postmaster-General, L. A. M. Johnston</i>	8,000
<i>Chief Justice, W. H. L. Cox</i>	12,000	<i>Puisne Judge, A. F. G. Law</i>	8,400
<i>Puisne Judge, A. J. Leach</i>	8,400	<i>Deputy Registrar</i>	4,800
<i>Registrar, C. E. Velze</i>	4,800	<i>Solicitor-General, J. A. Harwood</i>	5,400
<i>Deputy ditto, F. H. V. Gottlieb</i>	3,000	<i>First Magistrate, Commissioner, Court of Requests, and Superintendent of the Prison, H. A. O'Brien</i>	6,000
<i>Attorney-General, W. R. Collyer</i>	9,000	<i>2nd ditto, J. B. Elcum</i>	3,600
<i>1st Magistrate and Commissioner, Court of Requests, J. K. Birch</i>	6,000	<i>3rd ditto, L. E. B. Wolferstan</i>	2,400
<i>2nd Magistrate, J. O. Anthonisz</i>	8,600	<i>Senior District Officer, Prov. Wellesley, F. G. Ponney</i>	4,800
<i>3rd ditto (vacant)</i>	2,400	<i>Chaplain, Rev. I. C. Biggs</i>	4,800
<i>Sheriff, L. M. Woodward</i>	3,900	<i>Superintendent of Education, G. A. Hall</i>	2,400
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>		<i>Colonial Surgeon, T. S. Kerr</i>	3,600
<i>Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D., £100.</i>		<i>Ditto, Resident, J. T. Leask</i>	3,600
<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. J. Perham</i>	4,800	<i>Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, R. Dane</i>	2,400
<i>Educational.</i>		<i>Ditto, E. C. Foston</i>	2,400
<i>Inspector of Schools, E. C. Hill</i>	4,800	<i>District Officer, E. L. Brockman</i>	2,400
<i>Medical.</i>		<i>" E. G. Broadrick</i>	2,400
<i>Principal Civil Medical Officer, M. F. Simon, M.D. (and personal allowance \$1,200)</i>	6,000	<i>" W. C. Michell</i>	2,400
<i>Colonial Surgeon, Resident, W. Hoad</i>	4,800	<i>Superintendent of Police, H. J. H. Riccard</i>	4,800
<i>Colonial Surgeon, T. C. Mugliston</i>	2,400	<i>Assistant ditto, W. A. Cuscaden</i>	2,700
<i>Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, W. G. Ellis</i>	4,800	<i>Ditto, ditto, J. D'Arcy Symonds</i>	2,100
<i>Police.</i>		<i>Ditto, ditto, P. W., C. E. Wegg-Prosser</i>	2,100
<i>Insp.-Gen., Lt.-Colonel E. G. Pennefather</i>	5,400	<i>Gaoler, D. Harrington</i>	1,584
<i>Superintendent, E. H. Bell</i>	4,200	<i>Assistant Superintendent of Forests, C. Curtis</i>	1,800
<i>Assistant ditto, H. O. Nowland</i>	2,700		
<i>Ditto, A. L. Stewart</i>	2,400	MALACCA.	
<i>Financial Assistant, T. H. Stevens</i>	2,100	<i>Resident Councillor C. W. S. Kynnersley</i>	7,800
<i>Gaols.</i>		<i>Suptd. of Works and Surveys, F. S. B. Gaffney</i>	3,000
<i>Inspector of Prisons, S.S. and Superintendent of the Singapore Prison, E. M. Morewether</i>	5,400	<i>Harbour Master, H. J. Harmer</i>	1,800
		<i>Deputy Registrar, Magistrate, and Commisar. Ct. of Requests,</i>	4,200
		<i>Collector of Land Revenue, and Officer in Charge of Treasury W. Egerton</i>	4,800
		<i>Sheriff, J. E. Westerhout</i>	1,200
		<i>Colonial Chaplain, Rev. W. H. C. Dunkerley</i>	3,600
		<i>Colonial Surgeon, G. D. Freer</i>	2,400
		<i>Superintendent of Police, E. Hogge</i>	3,600
		<i>Gaoler, James McCully</i>	1,380
		<i>District Officer, C. O. Blagdon</i>	2,400

DINDINGS.

District Officer, A. T. Bryant . . . \$ 8,600

COCOS AND KEELING ISLANDS.

Superintendent, George Clunis Ross.

Troops in the Straits Settlements.

General Officer Commanding Major-General (local)

H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major T. Compton.

Assistant Commissary General, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. B. Parkin.

Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Major.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Captain H. D. E. Parsons.

District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. L. R. Dowdall.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Plunkett.

Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. M. Chard, V.C.

Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, Lt.-Col. W. Fitzallen Way.

Commandant, Singapore Volunteer Artillery, Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G.

Consuls.

SINGAPORE.

Austria-Hungary, D. Brandt.

Belgium, B. de Fauconval, Consul-General, S.S.; H. Hinnskindt, Consul.

China, Chan Chin Hsün, Acting Consul-General, S.S.

Denmark, C. A. Rauch.

France, E. De Gasparv.

German Empire, H. Eschke.

Italy, F. de Goyzueta.

Japan, Miki Saito.

Netherlands, G. Lavino, Consul-General, S.S.;

J. J. M. Fleury, Vice-Consul.

Portugal, F. A. Pereira.

Russia, A. De Wyvodeff.

Siam, J. Anderson.

Spain, D. de la Pedraja, Consul; J. de Pereyra, Vice-Consul.

Sweden and Norway, J. R. Cuthbertson, Consul; J. Finlayson, Vice-Consul.

United States, E. Spencer Pratt, Consul-General, S.S.; J. P. Joaquim, Vice and Deputy Consul.

PENANG.

Austria-Hungary, R. Morstadt.

Belgium, W. C. Brown, M.D.

China, Chang Chin Hsün, Vice-Consul.

Denmark, M. Schiffmann, Vice-Consul.

German Empire, R. Morstadt, Vice-Consul.

Italy, E. Engler, Consular Agent.

Netherlands, J. A. Kruijt, Consul-General.

Norway and Sweden, P. F. Mountcastle, Vice-Consul.

Siam, A. D. Neubronner.

United States, F. Lederer, Consular Agent.

THE PROTECTED NATIVE STATES IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Relations with Straits Settlements.

The more intimate connection of the Straits Settlements with the Native States of the Malay Peninsula dates from the year 1874, though for many years previous relations of a semi-commercial, semi-political character had existed, as in the case of the commercial treaty between the Penang Government and Perak in 1818.

For some years prior to 1874 the anarchy prevailing in some States in the Malay Peninsula, and especially in Perak, was a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders.

In the beginning of that year matters were brought to a crisis in Perak, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, steps were taken by Sir Andrew Clarke to remedy the state of things by the Pangkor Treaty (20th January, 1874). Later on in the year British Residents were stationed in the States of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration.

The events leading to the establishment of the Protected State, known as the Negri Sembilan (Nine States), began in 1883, when closer relations were entered into with the State of Rembau; a federation was formed in 1889, by Sir C. C. Smith, and the officer, styled Superintendent from the time of his appointment in 1886, was created British Resident.

In 1895 this office was combined with that of the Resident of Sungei Ujong, who since 1885 had exercised control also over the administration of the adjacent inland state of Jelulu, and in August of that year an agreement was signed by the chiefs, by which the present federal state (which retains the old title) was constituted.

In 1887 Sir F. Weld made an agreement with the Raja of Pahang, in accordance with which the control of his foreign relations, &c., was surrendered to the British Government. This was followed by a further agreement in 1888, between the Raja (now styled Sultan) and Governor Sir C. C. Smith, under which Pahang was taken under British protection, on the same terms as the Protected Native States on the west coast of the Peninsula; a British Resident being appointed, at the request of the Sultan, in September of that year.

The Residents of these four States are assisted by a staff of European officers, whose duty it is to aid the native rulers by advice, and generally to carry out the executive functions. The supreme authority in each State is vested in the State Council, consisting of the highest native authorities and the principal English officials.

The British Residents are appointed by the Secretary of State, and are subordinate to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The administration of each State is carried on, as far as may be, on the model of a Crown Colony.

In addition to the above States, the State and Territory of Johor, with which a treaty had been made as early as the year 1855, and other treaties subsequently, entered into closer relations with the Colony in 1887, when the Sultan placed his foreign relations in the hands of the British Government, and agreed to receive a British Agent.

In 1895 a treaty was signed by the rulers of the four States (Johor excluded), by which they

agreed to constitute their countries a federation (to be known as the Protected Malay States), to be administered under the advice of the British Government. While all existing treaties and arrangements stand, the States agreed to the appointment of an officer, to be styled Resident-General of the Malay States, who will control the Residents appointed to each State and be the means of communication between the State Governments and the Governor of the Straits Settlements. Subject to the new authority created by the appointment of this officer, the system of administration under the advice of British Residents remain unchanged.

The States undertake to give each other material assistance in men and money; the wealthier States assisting those in want of help, all moneys so advanced being considered as loans; and also undertake to raise and equip a force of Indian troops for service throughout the States; and should Great Britain be at war with any foreign Power they engage to supply a portion of these troops on requisition for the defence of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

Statistics.

The following figures will give an idea of the relative importance of the four Protected States with British Residents:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	1898.	
Pérak	\$3,034,094	\$2,895,589
Selangor	2,765,851	2,605,588
S. Ujong, and } . . .	{ 388,976	876,562
N. Sembilan } . . .	{ 180,938	182,067
Pahang	83,688	222,236

	1894.	
Pérak	\$3,542,115	\$3,587,224
Selangor	3,334,468	2,817,292
S. Ujong, and } . . .	{ 397,130	364,082
N. Sembilan } . . .	{ 137,876	144,679
Pahang	100,220	212,975

	Imports.	Exports.
	1898.	
Pérak	\$10,188,448	\$14,499,475
Selangor	9,274,650	10,271,809
S. Ujong, and } . . .	{ 2,069,186	2,234,922
N. Sembilan } . . .	{ —	—
Pahang	—	—

	1894.	
Pérak	\$9,262,396	\$17,184,837
Selangor	12,925,602	12,189,686
S. Ujong, and } . . .	{ 2,209,674	1,933,056
N. Sembilan } . . .	{ —	—
Pahang	—	—

Area; Population, 1891; and Debt, 1894.

	Area.	Population.	Debt, 1894.
Pérak	7,751	214,254	—
Selangor	3,000	81,592	—
S. Ujong, and } . . .	{ 1,860	28,602	\$195,000
N. Sembilan } . . .	{ 2,000	41,617	252,941
Pahang	10,156	57,462	1,103,484

Railways.

Railway construction has made and is making rapid progress.

The following lines are open for traffic: in Pérak from Port Weld, *via* Taiping, the capital, to Ulu Sa'petang 17 miles; from Teluk Anson to Ipoh 50 miles, and a small branch line to connect

Lahat with the main line, 1½ miles; in Selangor, from Klang, the chief port, to Kwala Lumpur, the capital, 22 miles; and from thence to Kwala Kubu 38½ miles, with a small branch line from Kwala Lumpur to Sungei Besi, 9 miles; in Sungei Ujong, from Port Dickson to Seremban, the capital, 21 miles.

The following lines are under construction: in Pérak, from Taiping to K. Kangsar, 12 miles; in Selangor, from Klang to the Coast, 5 miles; from Pudo to Sungei Besi.

An important line has been surveyed to connect the East and West States of the Peninsula. If constructed, it will probably run from K. Kubu *via* Ulu Semangko or Ulu Kali to Kuala Lipis, in Pahang, a distance of 70 miles.

Pérak.

Pérak is the most northerly of the Protected States on the West Coast, touching Province Wellesley on the north and Selangor on the south. It is one of the oldest States in the Peninsula, and, though subject to Achin at one time, and overrun by Kedah in 1821, it generally maintained its independence. About 1850 the discovery of tin in Larut was followed by the immigration of Chinese in great numbers. Since the appointment of a British Resident in 1874, the record of the State has been one of remarkable progress, interrupted only by the murder of the first British Resident, Mr. J. W. W. Birch, in 1875, the military occupation of the country, and the banishment to the Seychelles of the ex-Sultan and some chiefs implicated with him.

The State is well watered, the Pérak, Kinta, Krian, and Bernam being the chief rivers. The hills on the east boundary, being part of the main range of the Peninsula, rise to a height of 8,000 feet.

The chief export is tin. Sugar and rice are extensively grown, and tea and coffee plantations have been opened with success.

Larut and Kinta are the chief mining districts, the tin from the former being shipped at Port Weld, the port of Taiping, which is the headquarters of Government; and from the latter at Teluk Anson, a port at the mouth of the Pérak River.

A battalion of Sikhs, recruited in India, performs the Police duties of the State.

Selangor.

Selangor adjoins Pérak along its southern frontier. Its inhabitants are said to be the descendants of a colony from the Celebes. In this State, as in Pérak, the appointment of a British Resident in 1874 followed on the anarchy arising out of disputes connected with the tin mines. The State is drained by four rivers, the Bernam, Selangor, Klang, and Langat.

Where the State touches the central range of the Peninsula, there are several peaks of over 5,000 feet, and one of 6,200 feet.

The chief town is Kwala Lumpur, which is the largest and best built town on the mainland of the Peninsula. It is connected by a railway with Klang, its port. Kwala Lumpur and Langat are the chief mining centres. Rice, coffee, pepper, and sugar are the principal agricultural products.

Negri Sembilan (Nine States).

The federal state of the Negri Sembilan, as at present constituted, dates from 1895; but a federation under that title already existed in the last

century. The present federation consists of six States, viz., S. Ujong, Sri Menanti, Jelebu, Johol, Rembau, and Tampin. The headquarters of the Resident are at Seremban, and there are district officers at Port Dickson on the coast, K. Klawang in Jelebu, K. Pilah, and Tampin. A railway connects Seremban with Port Dickson.

The revenue is derived mainly from tin, which is found in all parts of the State. It is worked at present most successfully in the Seremban district and Jelebu. The miners are Chinese, the Malay population being almost entirely agricultural. Gold reefs are said to exist in Gemenehah and on the Muar River. Coffee has been successfully cultivated, and there are many large tapioca estates. The cultivation of pepper and gambier is on the increase. A large part of the State is mountainous, the rest consisting of undulating country. The whole State is well watered, the chief rivers being the Muar and the Linggi, the latter of which forms, for some distance, the boundary between the State and the territory of Malacca.

Pahang.

Pahang, the largest of the Protected Native States, is the only one on the East Coast of the Peninsula. Its native rulers have for many years looked southward, formerly towards Johor and later to the Colony, for protection against their Northern neighbours.

Gunong Tahan, which is believed to be about 10,000 feet high, and therefore the highest summit in the Peninsula, has not yet been ascended.

Besides containing the highest summit, the State is drained by one of the largest rivers in the Peninsula, if not the largest, the Pahang River, which is fed by the Lipis, Jelai, and other rivers. To the north the Kuantan, and to the south the Bumpin also debouche into the China Sea.

These rivers are unfortunately so shallow as to be navigable for only steam launches and other small craft, except in the rainy season; and during the north-east monsoon their mouths are very difficult of access.

The country is rich in gold, tin, and galena, and several companies under European or Australian direction are at work. The capital is Pekan, at the mouth of the Pahang River. A line of telegraph has been carried from Sélángor over the dividing range to Lipis in this state

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE NATIVE STATES.

Federation Officers.

Resident General, F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G., \$12,000.

Judicial Commissioner (vacant), \$7,200.

Legal Adviser, T. H. Kershaw, \$6,000.

PERAK.

\$

The Sultan, H.H. Idris bin Iskander, K.C.M.G. 36,000

British Resident, W. H. Treacher, C.M.G.

Secretary to Government, E. W. Birch . . . 6,000

State Treasurer, H. W. C. Leech, L.L.D. . . . 4,800

State Auditor, H. Vane . . . 4,800

State Engineer, F. St. G. Caulfield, M.I.C.E. 5,400

State Commissioner of Lands, A. Butler . . . 4,200

Commandant, Perak Sikhs, Lieut.-Col. R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G. . . . 5,400

Senior Magistrate, H. C. Belfield . . . 4,800

Superintendent, Lower Perak, E. J. Brewster. 4,800

SÉLÁNGOR.

Sultan, H.H. Abdul Samat, K.C.M.G. . . . 18,000

British Resident, J. P. Rodger . . . 8,400

<i>Government Secretary</i> , G. Browne . . .	3,600
<i>Chief Magistrate</i> , A. T. D. Herrington . . .	4,200
<i>Captain Superintendent of Police</i> , H. C. Syers . . .	4,200
<i>Senior District Officer</i> , H. C. Turney . . .	3,600
<i>Surgeon</i> , E. A. J. Travers . . .	3,600
<i>State Engineer</i> , C. E. Spooner . . .	5,400
<i>Deputy State Engineer</i> , H. F. Bellamy . . .	3,600
<i>Treasurer</i> , A. R. Venning . . .	4,200
<i>State Auditor</i> , C. C. Trotter . . .	3,600

NĒGRI SEMBILAN.

<i>H. H. Yam Tuan Besar</i> , Tungku Mohamed bin Antah . . .	4,800
<i>Datu Klana of Sungi Yjong</i> , The Datu Klana Petra . . .	2,400
<i>British Resident</i> , Hon. Martin Lister . . .	6,000
<i>Officer in Charge</i> , Kuala Pilah, R. N. Bland . . .	4,200
<i>Collector and Magistrate</i> , Jelebu, A. I. Keyser . . .	3,000
<i>Collector and Magistrate</i> , Port Dickson, W. W. Douglas . . .	2,400
<i>District Officer</i> , Tampin, A. Hale . . .	2,400
<i>Magistrate and District Officer</i> , Kuala Pilah, H. Chevallier . . .	2,100
<i>Financial Officer</i> , F. W. Talbot . . .	3,000
<i>Surgeon</i> , W. L. Braddon . . .	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Police</i> , H. W. Bathurst . . .	2,400
<i>Superintendent of Public Works</i> , H. Caldicott . . .	3,000
<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys</i> , Kuala Pilah, L. J. Cazalas . . .	2,400

PAHANG.

\$

<i>The Sultan</i> , H.H. Ahmad Muatham Shah . . .	24,000
<i>Regent</i> , Tungku Mahmud . . .	6,000
<i>British Resident</i> , H. Clifford . . .	6,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , F. Belfield . . .	2,400
<i>Surgeon</i> , A. B. Jesser Coope . . .	2,400
<i>Superintendent of Police</i> , R. W. Duff . . .	2,100

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass' Straits, 120 miles wide; the important colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. It lies between 40° 40' and 43° 38' S. lat., and 144° 30' and 148° 20' E. long.

History.

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Jan Tasman, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, the name by which it was known down to 1853. It was not discovered to be an island until 1797. It was formally taken possession of by England in 1803, and made auxiliary to the penal settlement at Botany Bay. The first free emigrants arrived in 1816, and the last convicts in 1853. Responsible government was introduced in 1856.

Climate.

Tasmania is one of the most healthy of the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for out-door occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in the other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

From observations taken at Hobart for 1894 the highest shade temperature recorded was 89°0 on the 25th Nov., and the lowest 35°0 on the 9th May and 6th Aug. The mean range for the year was 14·9. Rain fell on 161 days in the year, and the rainfall was a little more than 27 inches.

Means of Communication.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph. There are 1,789 miles of telegraph (with 3,004 miles of wire) open in the colony. This excludes 866 miles of cable belonging to the Tasmanian Cable Company. The total cost of telegraph construction up to 31st Dec., 1894, was 203,051*l.*, the receipts in 1894 being 20,135*l.*, and the working expenses 32,386*l.* There are also 438 miles of telephone, which yield an annual rental of 3,947*l.*

There is a duplicate electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The number of messages sent was 260,423, of which 71,900 were cable.

Steamers run between Melbourne and Launceston twice and sometimes three times a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart to Sydney every week. Direct mail steamer between Hobart and Melbourne, and Hobart and New Zealand twice a month. There are also steamers trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every week. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Colombo and London every week; time 40 days *via* Brindisi. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 40 days. The mail steamer *via* Vancouver, once a month. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Batavia, Aden, and Brindisi every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 55 days. Direct communication is also afforded by the three lines of steamers, one of which calls at Hobart every month.

In addition to above, mails are deposited by Messageries Maritimes de France and per German Line packets once a month.

There are 327 places in Tasmania where post offices are established. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Newspapers.
Within a town.	1 <i>d.</i>	free
„ Australasia.	2 <i>d.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
Europe, United States, &c.	2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>d.</i>

The number of letters received and despatched was 5,536,907; postcards, 186,960; packets, 1,286,784; newspapers, 4,447,619.

Area.

The Colony contains 26,215 square miles, the main island, containing about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of land, and the smaller islands connected with it contain 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres: 4,807,070 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of 11,970,930 acres, of which 472,705 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass' Straits. The chief are the Furneaux group, including Flinder's Island, Robins Island, King Island, and Bruny and Maria Island on the east coast.

Roads.

The main road from the port of Hobart to Launceston is 123 miles long, passes through

the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government: all the other main roads are under the control of main road boards, and are constructed and maintained by the Government. The cross and bye roads are under the care of local trustees, and are maintained partly by rates and partly by contributions from the treasury. In 1894 the maintenance of main roads cost 26,967*l.*, of cross and bye roads 20,244*l.*

Railways.

There are now 475 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway in the colony constructed, mainly on the three foot six inch gauge. Of this 475 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway, 122 miles were purchased from the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company at a cost of 1,135,968*l.*, paid for by inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., redeemable in 1940. The total cost of railway construction, including cost of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles owned by private company, but worked by government, up to 31st Dec., 1894, was 3,768,297*l.*, the gross receipts in 1894 being 157,660*l.*, and the working expenses 131,740*l.*, showing a return of 0·69 per cent. on the capital.

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of pastoral lands a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5*s.* an acre.

Under Crown Lands Acts, 54 Vic., No. 8, any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, with 33 per cent. for credit, payable by quarterly instalments for 14 years. Under Crown Lands Acts, 57 Vic., No. 12, any one of the age of 18 may take up land, not less than 15 acres, or more than 50 acres, on payment of a registration fee of 1*l.*, and no further payment, provided the land is improved, is to be made until the fourth year.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.*

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, tin, grain, fruit, preserves, gold, hides, skins, and leather, hops, sperm oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark. The value of the principal exports in 1894 was: Tin, 202,454*l.*; gold, 218,629*l.*; silver, 215,394*l.*; jams, fruits, &c., of the value of 202,455*l.*; timber and bark, 57,256*l.*; wool, 263,422*l.*; potatoes, 70,337; and copper, 110,613.

The land in cultivation on 31st March, 1894, was 550,865 acres. There were in the colony 169,141 horned cattle, and 1,535,047 sheep. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1894 was 9,176,835 lbs., valued at 263,422*l.*

Almost the whole of the trade is with Australia and the United Kingdom.

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, some of which are now being turned to account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, but have not yet been utilised. Rich deposits and lodes of tin are worked in various parts of the island; the principal workings are at Mount Bischoff, in the north-west, and Brankholm, in the north-east. The value of tin exported up to 31st December, 1894, was 6,060,762. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. There exists in the island an enormous lode of bismuth, said to be the richest in the world. Copper and antimony

have also been found, the most important centre being Mount Lyell; the copper yielding 30 per cent. of metal. Great discoveries of silver have also been made in the neighbourhood of Mount Zeehan and Mount Dundas on the west coast, and a railway to connect the mines with the coast has been constructed and opened for traffic. Some assays of the ore have yielded as much as 1,800 ozs. to the ton, and there is no doubt that the fields when developed will prove amongst the richest in the world. Along the northern coast it to be found slate of first-rate quality.

Hobart and Launceston are ports of registry, and had on 31st Dec., 1894, 218 vessels, of 18,284 aggregate tonnage.

Population.

The population in 1881 was 115,705, of whom 61,162 were males, and 54,543 females.

On 5th April, 1891, the population of Tasmania was 146,667, of whom 77,560 were males, and 69,107 females, being 5.60 persons to the square mile. The death-rate of 1894 was 12.42 to the 1,000 of the population. The number of inhabited houses not including tents (1,195) was 26,829. The black aboriginal population is now extinct, but there are on the Furneaux Islands a number of half-breeds. Population, 31st December, 1894, was 157,456.

Hobart, on the River Derwent, is a city of considerable size, containing (in 1891) within the Registration boundary 35,073 inhabitants.

Launceston, on the River Tamar, the second town of the colony, contains within the Registration boundary a population of 22,351 persons, and is rapidly progressing.

Local Government.

Municipal councils were established in Hobart and Launceston in 1855, when responsible government was granted to the Colony, and under the Rural Municipalities Act of 1865, councils have been established in 21 districts. These councils consist of seven elected members, two retiring annually for two successive years and three every third year. The president of the council, called the Warden, is elected annually by the councillors. The voters for the election of councillors are every male or female over 21 years of age on the assessment roll. There are also 14 Town Boards established in the principal townships in the Police districts. In the districts where there are no municipalities the care of the roads is in the hands of Road Trusts. In Launceston, Hobart, Mersey, Circular Head, Table Cape, Leven, and Strahan, the management of the harbours is in the hands of marine boards. The total revenue of these various bodies in 1894 was 163,775*l.*, and the expenditure 166,755*l.*

The outstanding local debt on 31st December, 1894, was 34,878*l.*

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is British sterling.

There are four banks established in the Colony, viz.: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, the National Bank of Tasmania, the Union Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, with, together, 44 branches. The total assets on 31st December, 1894, amounted to 3,416,061*l.*, deposits 3,242,041*l.* The note circulation on same date amounted to 92,702*l.*

In addition to above there are three saving bank systems, one being located at Hobart, one at Launceston, and one having many branches throughout the colony, established by Government in connection with the Post Office Department; total deposits at time of last balancing, 31st December, 1894, being 609,234*l.*

Education.

State schools for primary education were originally established under a board provided for by Act 27 Vict., No. 11, in 1868. In 1886 the Board was superseded by a department under the supervision of a director of education, working under the Minister of lands as ministerial head. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, with non-sectarian religious instruction. There were 249 state schools in operation on 31st December, 1894, the number of scholars on the rolls 14,476, and the average attendance 10,594.

With a view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and higher course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the University of Tasmania was established in the year 1890, with power to grant scholarships. In all seven scholarships and exhibitions are now awarded annually.

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17), constituting "the Parliament of Tasmania," supplemented by Act 49 Vic., No. 8.

The Legislative Council consists of 18 members, elected for 15 electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat becomes vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for an elector is the possession of a freehold estate of 20*l.* or leasehold of 80*l.* annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-seven members, elected for twenty-nine electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court. The duration of the Assembly is three years. The qualification of an elector for the Assembly is to have his name included in the assessment roll of the district for which his vote is to be given as the owner or occupier of any property, or to be in receipt of income of 60*l.* sterling per year, for 6 months prior to 1st November in any year. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict., No. 32. Parliament usually meets in July, and sits for four months. Members are paid 50*l.*

The Governor is advised by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

Defence.

The strength of the Colonial Volunteer Force is 571 officers and men. Batteries guard the mouths of the Derwent and Tamar rivers, and there are torpedo boats.

*Governors of Tasmania since 1850.**

Sir Henry E. Fox Young, Kt.	Jan. 8, 1855
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1861
Lieut.-Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B.	Dec. 30, 1868
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Mar. 26, 1874
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	Nov. 30, 1874
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1875
Sir Francis Smith, Kt., Administrator of the Government	April 6, 1880
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Leifroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator of the Government	Oct. 21, 1880
Maj. Sir G. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Dec. 7, 1881
Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Mar. 11, 1887
Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 8, 1893

Ministries.

W. T. Napier Champ.	Nov. 1, 1856
T. G. Gregson	Feb. 26, 1857
W. F. Weston	Apr. 25, 1857
Francis Smith	May 12, 1857
W. F. Weston	Feb. 1, 1860
T. D. Chapman	Aug. 2, 1861
James Whyte	Jan. 20, 1863
Sir Richard Dry	Nov. 24, 1866
J. M. Wilson	Aug. 4, 1869
F. Maitland Innes	Nov. 4, 1872
Alfred Kennerley	Aug. 4, 1873
T. Reibey	July 20, 1876
P. O. Fysh	Aug. 9, 1877
W. B. Giblin	Mar. 5, 1878
W. L. Crowthier	Dec. 20, 1878
W. R. Giblin	Oct. 30, 1879
Adye Douglas	Aug. 15, 1884
J. W. Agnew	Mar. 8, 1886
P. O. Fysh	Mar. 30, 1887
H. Dobson	Aug. 17, 1892
Sir E. N. C. Braddon	Apr. 14, 1894

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1841	34,504	15,712	50,216
1851	43,127	25,482	70,130
1861	49,593	43,384	89,997
1870	54,853	46,475	99,328
1881	61,162	54,543	115,705
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
Est. 1894	83,266	74,190	157,456

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	£	£	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	571,412	586,597	668,585	677,896
1886	568,304	581,755	687,292	692,429
1887	594,976	668,759	724,026	735,299
1888	640,068	709,486	769,018	776,278
1889	678,909	681,674	900,740	912,246
1890	758,100	722,746	940,582	951,247
1891	883,198	851,559	1,030,405	1,044,606
1892	787,764	919,802	1,129,262	1,137,140
1893	706,972	836,417	932,252	934,439
1894	696,795	789,806	896,648	898,367

* Governors previous to 1850 see Edition for 1890.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	659,225	1,081,763	16,498	1,757,486
1886	641,568	1,095,169	19,830	1,756,567
1887	435,557	1,110,899	50,361	1,596,817
1888	485,391	1,081,684	43,589	1,610,664
1889	517,681	1,057,533	35,821	1,611,035
1890	680,760	1,180,827	35,925	1,897,512
1891	655,006	1,363,609	33,349	2,051,964
1892	541,619	935,428	20,114	1,497,161
1893	344,360	699,590	13,733	1,057,683
1894	326,393	648,943	37,359	979,676

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	191,018	1,122,675	—	1,313,693
1886	247,442	1,084,098	—	1,331,540
1887	350,274	1,098,902	195	1,449,371
1888	221,347	1,111,753	765	1,333,865
1889	251,835	1,208,006	16	1,459,857
1890	323,239	1,163,193	560	1,486,992
1891	379,822	1,058,437	2,559	1,440,818
1892	315,836	1,031,093	36	1,346,965
1893	284,344	1,067,798	40	1,352,184
1894	223,789	1,265,252	—	1,489,041

Public Debt, 31st December, 1894—7,779,145*l*.*Customs Revenue*, 1894—281,945*l*.*Civil Establishment.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., 3,500*l*.
Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, J. F. Alexander Rawlinson, 250*l*.

Cabinet.

Premier, The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon, 200*l*.
Chief Secretary, The Hon. W. Moore, 600*l*.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. S. Clark, 600*l*.
Treasurer, The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G. 600*l*.
Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. A. S. Pillinger, 600*l*.
Minister without Portfolio, The Hon. Thos. Reivey, nil.

*Executive Council.**Clerk of the Council*, J. K. Reice,*Legislative Council.*

President, Hon. Adye Douglas, 250*l*.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. William Dodery, 125*l*.
Hon. A. Coote. *Hon. W. A. B. Gellibrand.*
 " W. Crosby. " J. Gibson.
 " W. Dodery. " F. W. Grubb.
 " A. Douglas. " W. Hart.
 " C. H. Grant. " H. Lamb.
 " A. E. Lord. " A. Page.
 " J. H. McCall. " F. W. Piesse.
 " A. Macgregor. " H. I. J. R. Rooke.
 " W. Moore. " John Watchorn.

Clerk of the Council, J. K. Reid, 158*l*.
Usher of Black Rod, G. F. Evans, 50*l*.

*House of Assembly.**Speaker*, Hon. Stafford Bird, 250*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, J. G. Davis, 175*l*.

Archer, F. Gilmore, G. C.
 Barrett, P. Hamilton, John.
 Best, John. Hartnoll, W.
 Bird, B. S. (*Speaker*). Hiddlestone, G.
 Braddon, Sir E. N. C., Henry, John.
 K.C.M.G. Leatham, G. H.
 Bradley, J. Lewis, N. E.
 Brown, N. J. McDonald, A.
 Brown, W. T. H. Mackenzie, C. J.
 Burke, D. McWilliams, W. J.
 Clark, A. I. Miles, E. T.
 Crisp, A. Mulcahy, E.
 Crowther, E. L. Murray, H.
 Davies, J. G. Pillinger, A. T.
 Dobson, H. Reibey, T.
 Dumaresq, H. R. Sutton, S. J.
 Dyson, P. O. Urquhart, D. C.
 Fenton, C. B. M. Von Stieglitz, J. C.
 Fysh, P. O. Woollnough, J. A. B.
 Gill, H. H.

Clerk to the House and Librarian, H. T. Maning, 818*l*.*Serjeant-at-Arms*, R. Clerk, 75*l*.*Chief Secretary's Department.**Chief Secretary*, W. Moore, 600*l*.*Chief Clerk*, F. Lovett, 200*l*.*Clerks*, M. P. Honey, 188*l*.; N. J. Coverdale, 145*l*.*Secretary to Premier*, James Andrew, 278*l*.*Audit Office.**Auditor-General*, J. W. Israel, 404*l*.*Travelling Inspectors of Accounts*, C. D. Kirwan, 170*l*.; P. W. Lovett, 145*l*.*Clerks*, C. Mitchell, 254*l*.; G. R. Miller, 188*l*.*Statistical and General Registry Department.**Statistician and General Registrar*, B. M. Johnston, 550*l*.*Assistant Statistician*, F. R. M. Hudspeth, 250*l*.*Clerks*, F. E. Turner, 158*l*.; E. T. McPhee, 145*l*.; J. P. Loughton, 180*l*.*Treasury.**Treasurer*, Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G. 600*l*.*Under Treasurer*, A. Reid, 400*l*.*Receiver and Paymaster*, W. Benson, 254*l*.*Accountant and Secretary, Public Debts Sinking**Fund*, J. E. Bennison, 350*l*.*Cashier*, 230*l*.*Clerks*, W. Todd, 200*l*.; G. H. Gatehouse, 193*l*.; E. H. Pretymann, 178*l*.*Customs and Excise Department.**Hobart, Collector and Inspector of Customs*, J. Barnard, 885*l*.*Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Shipping*, J. L. Harbroe, 273*l*.*Valuator*, H. N. Hulme, 198*l*.*Invoice Clerk*, V. F. Chambers, 170*l*.*Clerks*, J. Gleeson, 220*l*.; F. McDonald, 140*l*.*Senior Landing Waiter*, C. Tibbs, 813*l*.*Warehouse-keeper*, M. C. Coverdale, 254*l*.*Landing Waiters*, A. H. Packer, 210*l*.; H. M. Latham, 185*l*.*Launceston, Collector and Landing Surveyor*, W. J. Bain, 280*l*.*Chief Clerk*, M. F. Brownrigg, 190*l*.*Clerks*, W. R. Lisbey, 180*l*.; H. C. Wetton, 150*l*.*Senior Landing Waiter*, 270*l*.*Landing Waiters*, 210*l*.; A. E. Letta, 185*l*.*Warehouse-keeper*, J. H. Savigny, 145*l*.*Devonport, Landing Waiter and Warehouse-keeper*, R. C. Oldham, 225*l*.*Assistant Landing Waiter and Clerk*, A. J. Dorley, 100*l*.*Stanley, Landing Waiter*, G. Anderson, 100*l*.*Leven, Landing Waiter*, A. G. Dixon, 55*l*.*Burnie, ditto*, C. W. Brown, 100*l*.*Strahan, ditto*, J. W. Brocklehurst, 100*l*.*Collector of Beer Duty*, O. H. Hedberg, 278*l*.*Office of Taxes.**Commissioner*, Fras. Butler, 404*l*.*Chief Clerk*, W. Honey, 188*l*.*Collector, Launceston*, F. Ferguson, 313*l*.*Clerk*, P. L. Johnston, 188*l*.*Post Office.**Postmaster-General*, Hon. P. O. Fysh, 600*l*.*Secretary to Post Office*, H. V. Bayly, 370*l*.*Travelling Inspector Post and Telegraphs*, R. D. Walker, 280*l*.*Superintendent Stamp Branch and Accountant*, H. L. D'Emden, 264*l*.*Clerk*, H. J. Vicary, 145*l*.*Chief Clerk, M.O. Branch*, O. Lord, 259*l*.*Cashier*, W. Howe, 178*l*.*Chief Clerk, Mail Branch*, J. W. Clinch, 188*l*.*Clerks*, A. H. Andrews, F. L. H. Harrison, 145*l*.*Chief Clerk, Parcels Post Branch*, E. M. Hannaford, 188*l*.*Clerk, Dead Letter Branch*, A. T. Oldham, 188*l*.*Correspondence Clerk*, A. Johnston, 145*l*.*Office Keeper*, J. P. O'Brien, 152*l*.*Launceston, Postmaster*, P. Weetman, 205*l*.*Chief Clerk*, W. F. Looeit, 150*l*.*Clerks*, F. Dean, 160*l*.; P. Wilson, L. Hesketh, J. Smallwood, 145*l*.*Zeehan, Postmaster*, H. E. Geeves, 102*l*.*Clerks*, L. A. Roberts, E. A. Blong, C. E. Walters, 145*l*.

(Branch Offices 337).

*Office of Stores.**Colonial Storekeeper*, H. Hull, 248*l*.*Clerk*, G. B. Penny, 130*l*.*Clerks*, C. H. M. Eckford, 150*l*.; G. F. Dawson, 140*l*.*Military Storekeeper, Hobart*, J. Chisholm, 204*l*.,, *Launceston*, F. Martini, 148*l*.*Inspection of Machinery.**Inspector of Machinery*, J. Clark, 299*l*.*Assistant ditto*, E. Bogle, 204*l*.*2nd Assistant*, E. Ross, 168*l*.*Government Printing Office.**Government Printer*, W. Grahame, 362*l*.*Overseer*, J. Hogg, 283*l*.*Foreman*, C. O. Marsden, 198*l*.*Analyst's Office.**Analyst*, W. F. Ward, 400*l*.*Meteorological Department.**Observer*, H. C. Kingsmill, 1*l*.*Fisheries Department.**Secretary to Fisheries Board*, H. W. Knight, 50*l*.

Board of Health.

Secretary, A. Mault, 230l.
Clerk, T. R. Atkinson, 165l.

Inspector of Stock.

Chief Inspector of Stock, T. A. Tabart, 350l.
Clerks, J. C. Penny, 220l.; M. Harrison, 220l.;
 and 5 inspectors.

Electric Telegraph.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, J. J. McDonald, 450l.
Manager, F. P. Bowden, 250l.
Accountant, E. Stanfield, 188l.
Chief Operator, W. P. Hallam, 210l.
Operator, C. H. Hewer, 145l.
Correspondence Clerk, G. H. Fleming, 130l.
Manager and Operator, Launceston, F. Allison,
 249l.
Chief Operator, F. Richardson, 188l.
Operators, C. Leeming, 150l., A. Innes, 150l.
Operator, Zeehan, P. T. Rutt, 112l.
Inspector of Telegraph Lines, M. Fahey, 249l.
 (210 Out Stations).

Education Department.

Director of Education,
Senior Inspector of Schools, James Rule, 420l.
Inspector, S. O. Lovell, 235l.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, G. C. Steward, 230l.
Clerk, F. Douglas, 170l.

Defences.

Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer, Lieut.-Col.
 A. H. Warner, 400l.
Staff Officer, Capt. P. R. H. Parker, 350l.
Staff Adjutant, Ernest T. Wallack, 300l.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. L. Dobson, Knt., 1,500l.
Justice Judges, J. S. Dodds, C.M.G., R. P. Adams,
 1,200l. each.
Judges' Associate (also Curator of Intestate Estates,
&c., &c.), George Browne, 375l.

Supreme Court.

Registrar of Deeds and Collector of Stamp Duties,
and Registrar and Collector of Probate Duties,
 P. S. Seager.
Chief Clerk, A. J. Brammall, 190l.
Clerk, C. S. Simmons, 162l.

Law Officers.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. I. Clark, 600l.
Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor, Hon. A.
 Dobson, 450l.
Secretary to Law Department, E. D. Dobbie, 500l.
Clerk, J. Dillon, 145l.
Sheriff, Hobart (also Inspector of Police), Bernard
 Shaw, nil.
Deputy Sheriff, H. Ross, 100l.
Registrar of Deeds, P. S. Seager, 115l.
Registrar, Court Requests, H. Ross, 100l.
Deputy Sheriff (Launceston), W. Hunt, 180l.

Council of Agriculture.

Secretary, F. W. Moore, 244l.
Entomologist, Rev. E. H. Thompson, 270l.

General Sessions, Court of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.

Recorder and Commissioner, E. Whitfield, 300l.
Clerk of the Peace, &c., W. Hunt, 190l.

Magistracy.

P.M. and Coroner, Hobart, R. Shaw, 350l.
Bench Clerk, R. F. Young, 225l.
Information Clerk, E. Marsden, 125l.
S.M. and Coroner, Kingborough and Franklin, H. L.
 Crowther, 325l.
P.M. and Coroner, Selby, E. Whitfield, 300l.
Bench Clerk, R. Gibton, 230l.
Information Clerk, J. J. Madden, 188l.
S.M., George Town, Beaconsfield, W. H. Glover,
 135l.
S.M., Ringarooma, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 202l.
P.M., East and West Devon, P. C. Maxwell, 370l.
S.M., District of Ruessell, George Anderson, 141l.
S.M., Portland, George's Bay, H. Dawson, 183l.
S.M., Burnie (Emu Bay), A. K. Chapman, 370l.
S.M., Carnarvon, G. E. Clarke, 95l.
S.M., Zeehan, E. L. Hall, 350l.

Lands Titles.

Recorder of Titles, &c., J. W. Whyte, 510l.
Solicitor to Lands Titles Commissioners, W. O. Wise,
 318l.
Deputy Recorder, Chief Clerk and Draftsman, G. F.
 Farmer, 318l.
Clerk Accountant, A. M. Stuart, 188l.
Clerk and Draftsman, A. M. Reid, 188l.
Engrossing Clerk, C. R. Atkins, 168l.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. Dr. Montgomery.
Dean of Hobart, C. L. Dundas, M.A.
Archdeacon (Hobart), A. Mason, B.A.
Archdeacon (Launceston), F. Hales, B.A.
Roman Catholic Archbishop, Most Rev. D. Murphy,
 D.D.
Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart, Right Rev. P. Delany,
 D.D.
Dean, Charles Woods.
 (Three scheduled Clergymen receive "state aid,"
 the remainder are supported by the congregations.)

Charitable Institutions.

Superintendent (New Town), George Richardson,
 306l.
Assistant Superintendent, F. R. Seager, 194l.
Superintendent, Training School, Cascades, J. Long-
 more, 205l.
Surgeon Superintendent and Medical Officer, C. D.
 Hospital, E. J. Crouch, 25l.
Medical Officer, H.M. Gaol, T. C. Smart, 95l.

Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk.

Superintendent and Medical Officer, W. H. Macfar-
 lane, 458l.
Assistant Medical Officer, P. K. O'Brien, 300l.
Clerk and Storekeeper, J. B. Brownell, 200l.

General Hospital, Hobart.

House Surgeon, K. Maxwell, 320l.
Assistant House Surgeon, G. Sprott, 230l.
Secretary, F. H. Oldham, 225l.
Lady Superintendent (Nursing Staff), H. F. Munro,
 140l.
Storekeeper, G. Olney, 120l.

General Hospital, Launceston.

House Surgeon, F. J. Drake, 400*l*.
Assistant House Surgeon, C. Parker, 230*l*.
Secretary, T. Gladman, 60*l*.
House Steward, John Whitelaw, 145*l*.
Lady Superintendent, Jeanette Milne, 140*l*.

Medical and Vaccination Department.

Government Medical Officer, &c., J. C. Smart, *l*.
 and 10 health officers.

Police.

Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Police (also Sheriff), Bernard Shaw, 475*l*.
Clerk, F. J. Paterson, 240*l*.
Superintendents of Police, R. Armstrong, 226*l*.; R. Driscoll, 207*l*.; Henry Berresford, R. W. Stuart, D. Normoyle, W. Ruddock, M. Conlan, and R. J. Harris, 185*l*.; J. Wilson, 147*l*.
Gaoler, Launceston, R. Armstrong, 10*l*.
 „ *Hobart*, O. E. Heoberg, 225*l*.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Lands and Works, Hon. A. T. Pillinger, 600*l*.
Clerk and Minister's Secretary, H. E. Packer, 210*l*.

Lands and Survey Branch.

Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel, 450*l*.
Inspector of Surveys, F. Smith, 450*l*.
Chief Draftsman, L. Hall, 325*l*.
Draftsman, E. W. N. Butcher, 275*l*.
Draftsman and Custodian, F. Abbott, 205*l*.
Draftsmen, A. B. Howell, 215*l*.; R. C. Eskford, 190*l*.; W. N. Hurst, 170*l*.
Clerks, T. P. Molloy, C. B. Pitman, 190*l*.
Engrossing Clerk, R. C. Bompas, 145*l*.
Clerk in Charge, Launceston, E. R. W. Castray, 95*l*.

Works Branch.

Secretary of Public Works, W. Smith, 392*l*.
Accountant, Lands Survey, and Works, W. C. Cato, 230*l*.
Clerk (Corresponding), G. H. Reilly, 230*l*.
Inspector of Public Buildings, J. G. Shield, 260*l*.

Mines Branch.

Secretary of Mines, Francis Belstead, 520*l*.
Registrar of Mines, W. A. Pretyman, 188*l*.
Draftsmen, O. J. Roper, 188*l*.; L. Turner, 145*l*.
Clerks, W. H. Wallace, 188*l*.; H. M. Elliott, 178*l*.; A. B. Bryan, 140*l*.; A. Haden, 140*l*.
Launceston, Commissioner of Mines and Goldfields, W. H. Glover, 222*l*.
Launceston, Mining Registrar, E. R. W. Castroy, 90*l*.
Commissioner, North-Eastern District, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 135*l*.
Ditto, Eastern District, H. Dawson, 114*l*.
Ditto, Western District, E. H. Fowell, 100*l*.
Inspector of Mines and Geological Surveyor, A. Montgomery, 450*l*.
Inspector of Mines, West Coast, J. Harrison, 275*l*.
Commissioner, Zeehan, E. L. Hall, 195*l*.

Tasmanian Government Railways.

General Manager, F. Back, 880*l*.
Accountant, W. H. Lovett, 404*l*.
Cashier, Hobart, J. Todd, 254*l*.
 „ *Launceston*, A. Weedon, 337*l*.

Storekeeper, S. R. Fisher, 234*l*.

Engineer, J. M. McCormick, 509*l*.

Resident Engineers, L. Dowling and C. C. Naira, 361*l*.

Locomotive Superintendent, W. E. Batchelor, 495*l*.

Goods Agent, J. M. Colvin, 270*l*.

Clerks, A. J. Winterson, 233*l*.; P. N. Barnes, 198*l*.; G. Whittington, 160*l*.; C. E. Boyes, 145*l*.;

Stationmaster, Strahan, T. S. Parry, 186*l*.

„ *Hobart*, J. E. Hughes, 218*l*.

„ *Launceston*, J. R. Abey, 218*l*.

(Stations, other, 41).

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General, Sir R. W. Herbert, G.C.B., 500*l*.

Clerk, W. T. Goodman, 250*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

France, W. H. Burgess, Consular Agent.

Italy, Charles Henry Smith, Consular Agent.

Netherlands, William Crosby, Consul.

Sweden and Norway (at Hobart), James Macfarlane, Vice-Consul.

Denmark, John Macfarlane, Vice-Consul.

United States, Alexander George Webster, Consul.

Sweden and Norway (Launceston), George Edward Harrap, Vice-Consul.

Hawaii, Audley Cooto, Consul.

Hawaii (Launceston), G. Collins, Vice-Consul.

United States (Launceston), L. Tulloch, Consular Agent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD.

Situation and Area.

THE island of Trinidad lies about 16 miles to the eastward of Venezuela, between 10° 3' and 10° 50' N. latitude, and 61° 39' and 62° of W. longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 48 miles, and its average breadth 35 miles, and its area is 1,754 square miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. The distance between Chacachacare, the most westerly of the Bocas Islands, in which the north-western peninsula of the island terminates, and the Venezuelan promontory on the other side of the strait is only seven miles. The Colony now includes Tobago (formerly in the Windward Islands), which was amalgamated with Trinidad by an Order in Council under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 44, on 1st Jan., 1889.

History.

Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on the 31st July, 1498; and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. No Governor was, however, appointed by the king of Spain until 1532, and even then, and for many years afterwards, the Spanish colonists had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley, and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, who signalled his visit by burning the newly founded town of

St. Joseph, and it was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant, 1628. In 1640, it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690, by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was largely and successfully cultivated, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and Trinidad made scarcely any progress until 1788, when, in consequence of the representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Rome de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who, when on a visit to the island, had been struck by its extraordinary fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The consequence of this proclamation was a large influx of population, which was soon augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere, by the terrible events of the French Revolution, and to this cause is to be traced the preponderance of the French element in a colony which never belonged to France.

On the 12th February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercrombie, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish governor.

In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

The population of the colony is 227,215 and is chiefly composed of English, Germans, French, Spanish, and a large proportion of East Indian immigrants. The French lower classes speak a *patois* peculiar to the West Indies.

General Description.

The north coast is rock bound through its whole extent, the east coast is so exposed to the surf as to be almost unapproachable, while the south coast is steep in most parts; and only on the west coast is there a good natural harbour at Chaguaramas. The whole gulf of Paria, however, is so shut in and sheltered as to afford a most safe anchorage.

There are three ranges of hills running roughly east and west, the most northerly fringing the north coast, and rising in Tucuche to 3,000 feet, the central range runs south-west from Manzanilla point to San Fernando, and the southern runs parallel and near to the south coast. There are numerous rivers, but none of them of any size or navigable, and all running east or west.

The soil is varied, extremely fertile, and excellently adapted to the growth of tropical products, more particularly of sugar and cacao, which are its staples. The quantities exported in 1894 were: Sugar, 104,986,406 lbs.; and cocoa, 21,608,384 lbs. Tobacco of a superior quality is also grown. Molasses, rum, bitters, coconuts, and asphalt, are also exported.

The chief imports are textiles, flour, and rice, dried fish and meat, hardware, machinery, and lumber. Gold is imported from Venezuela to the extent of about a million sterling annually, and reshipped to Europe. A little more than a third and a fourth of the whole trade of the Colony is with the United Kingdom and the United States of America respectively.

The climate of Trinidad is healthy, and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions. The average rainfall for the past 33 years, to 1894, has been 67.5 inches. The mean temperature during the year 1894 was 78.45° Fahr., the maximum being 90.4° and the minimum 65.5°; and the rainfall 52.21 inches.

The island is divided into eight counties as shown on the map.

The chief town and principal port is Port of Spain (population in 1891, 33,273), situated on a gently inclined plain, near the north-east angle of the Gulf of Paria. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, 290 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 7,638. Seven miles of tramway and 450 miles of telephone have been constructed in Port of Spain.

The next town and port is San Fernando (population in 1891, 6,570), about 30 miles south from Port of Spain.

Both these towns possess elective municipal councils and mayors. The chief source of revenue in both boroughs is a rate on property.

A charter of incorporation has lately been granted to Arima, an inland town about 16 miles from Port of Spain. Population in 1891, 3,653. The total municipal revenue of the three boroughs in 1894 was 26,874*l.*, the expenditure 29,363*l.*, and the debt, Boro' of Port of Spain only, was 40,100*l.*, on 31st December, 1894.

A pitch lake, 109 to 114 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, distant by water about 30 miles from Port of Spain; it is of considerable value, and has been leased to an American Company, the terms being that the Company pays an annual sum of 10,000*l.*, and a royalty on the out-put in excess of 80,000 tons. The lease is for 21 years from 1st January, 1888: a further extension may be granted for another 21 years.

The revenue derived from the Pitch Lake in 1894 was 26,598*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

Of the total area of Trinidad which is estimated at about 1,120,000 acres, the alienated acreage at the end of 1894 was 426,948 acres.

Means of Communication.

Communication between Port of Spain and San Fernando is maintained by means of the Gulf steamers, which ply three times a week, and by the railway. The Gulf steamers proceed as far as Cedros, in the south-western part of the island, a total distance of sixty miles from Port of Spain.

The railway from Port of Spain to Arima (16 miles) was opened in 1876. The Couva line (18 miles from the junction at St. Joseph, 24 miles in all from Port of Spain) was opened in 1880. An extension of 4½ miles was opened to Claxton's Bay on 1st January, 1881, the extension to San Fernando (7 miles), on the 17th April, 1882, and that to Princes Town in 1884, and further extensions are in course of construction. There are also 7 miles of tramways or light railways between San Fernando and Savana Grande, and a short line at Chaguaramas, used chiefly for the conveyance of sugar. The total length of line open is 54½ miles, all constructed and worked by the Government. The total cost of the railways has been 628,018*l.*; the receipts during 1894 were 60,051*l.*, and the expenditure 40,985*l.* This last amount does not include the annual appropriation for interest and sinking fund, which in 1894 amounted to 26,500*l.*

There is a General Post Office in Port of Spain, a branch office at San Fernando, and 48 out offices throughout the island.



Harrison & Sons Lith. St. Martins Lane W.C.

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There is direct telegraphic communication with British Guiana, Grenada, and Saint Croix, and thence, via the United States, with Europe. The internal telegraphs now comprise 187 miles, constructed by the Government. The receipts in 1894 were 655*l*., and the expenses 1,159*l*.

The number of steamers calling at Trinidad averaged during the year 40 per month. They comprised the following lines, besides some few transient steamers:—Harrison Line, West Indian and Pacific, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Dutch Line, London Direct Line, Oriental, Canadian, Quebec and Gulf Line, Oriental and Cuidad Bolivar, Orinoco Line, New York and Bermudez, Messrs. Turnbull, Stewart, and Co.'s fruit subsidy steamers, The Royal Mail. It is worthy of note that the steamers of Compagnie Generals Transatlantique are as a rule of greater tonnage than the ocean boats of the Royal Mail, and find no difficulty in entering the port. The communication with the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela averages for the year over 12 steamers per month. A fortnightly service to New York in connection with the fruit trade has been started by a local firm for a yearly subsidy of 5,000*l*. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by all these steamers. The rates of postage are as follows per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter:—

Within Colony	...	...	...	d.
To any country beyond sea	..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Coolie Immigration.

Immigration from India is conducted under Government control. Under this head 58,829*l*. was expended by the Government in 1894, in introducing 2,519 (Statute adults) immigrants. The numbers introduced in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 respectively were 2,179, 8,263, 2,915, 3,750, and 1,940.

The amount remitted to India during 1893 by Indian immigrants was £10,863 0 0

Currency and Banking.

The coins in general circulation are British gold, silver and bronze, United States gold currency, and gold doubloons. These are all legal tender, as is also British gold, which is not often met with. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government, but in dollars by the public. The notes of the Colonial Bank circulate to the extent of 105,000*l*. estimated.

There is no Colonial coinage or note issue.

There is no limit to silver as legal tender.

The Colonial Bank has a branch at Port of Spain. Government savings banks are established in nine districts. The amount in deposits in these banks at the end of 1894 was 129,623 *7s. 4d*. They are under the management of the Receiver-General and the local wardens.

Defence.

A volunteer rifle corps was established in Port of Spain in 1879. A volunteer artillery corps at Port of Spain, rifle corps at Naparima, Couva, Tacarigua, San Fernando, and Arima, have been enrolled. Total of all local forces, 644.

The police force consists of 506 officers and men.

Education.

The schools are of two kinds, one secular, and supported entirely by Government, the other denominational, only aided by the Government. For higher education there are the Queen's Royal College (secular), and its affiliated Roman Catholic institution, St. Mary's College. Attached to these institutions are four exhibitions or scholarships of the annual value of 150*l*., each tenable for three years at some university or other scientific educational institution in the British Empire. There were—at the end of 1894—75 students on the books of the Queen's Royal College, and 174 on those of St. Mary's College.

The primary schools are now 190 in number, 62 of which are secular schools supported entirely by Government, and 128 denominational and assisted. Fees are exacted, the rate being two-pence per head per week, and at the Model Schools and two assisted schools five shillings per month. In connection with the Model Schools there are Training Colleges for male and female teachers, which admit twelve resident and seven non-resident students. The Government schools in 1894 had 6,419 children on the rolls, and the assisted schools 14,202.

Besides the public schools of which mention has been made above, there are many private adventure schools, the largest of which is the Convent Boarding and Day School for girls. The total number of children attending school in Trinidad is shown to be 20,621.

Government.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of seven members. The legislative body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 9 official, and 11 unofficial members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown.

Governors.*

- 12 June 1851 Lieutenant-Col. Ward, R. E. (acting).
- 25 Feb. 1853 Lord Harris.
- 10 Mar. 1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B.
- 26 Jan. 1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
- 6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton.
- 7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
- 25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
- 2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Gov.
- 27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
- 20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G.
- 9 Dec. 1876 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
- 3 Feb. 1877 G. W. Desvoeux, C.M.G., Lt.-Gov.
- 2 Jan. 1878 Sir Henry T. Irving, K.C.M.G.
- 27 July 1880 W. R. Pyne, Administrator.
- 27 Aug. 1880 W. A. G. Young, C.M.G., Adm.
- 2 Nov. 1880 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
- 28 June 1882 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Administrator
- 1 Sept. 1882 Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G.
- 28 Mar. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adm.
- 19 June 1884 Sir F. P. Barlee, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov.
- 8 Aug. 1884 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr
- 24 Jan. 1885 Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.
- 3 Oct. 1885 David Wilson, Adminr.
- 9 Oct. 1885 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
- 29 May 1886 J. Scott Bushe, C.M.G., Adminr.
- 16 July 1886 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
- 15 Sept. 1888 Henry Fowler, Adminr.
- 3 Nov. 1888 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
- 19 May 1889 H. Fowler, Adminr.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

5 Dec. 1889 Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
 19 Aug. 1891 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
 22 Sept. 1892 H. Fowler, Administrator.
 10 Nov. 1892 Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
 19 May 1893 H. Fowler, Administrator.
 24 Oct. 1893 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.
 20 Sept. 1894 C. C. Knollys, M.A., C.M.G.,
 Acting Governor.
 7 Nov. 1894 Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	429,307	443,921	725,250	1,069,121
1886	453,407	443,503	774,916	1,196,076
1887	456,167	424,504	796,720	1,253,599
1888	480,523	463,346	794,285	1,271,383
1889	453,274	463,221	693,321	1,198,770
1890	468,559	475,244	713,924	1,276,878
1891	492,784	501,883	716,838	1,211,927
1892	563,983	554,190	719,015	1,201,791
1893	549,399	530,348	787,743	1,263,219
1894	585,905	537,775	416,406	1,273,455

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	654,704	240,523	1,346,251	2,241,478
1886	666,499	271,004	1,566,011	2,503,514
1887	751,510	276,281	890,879	1,918,670
1888	794,427	212,547	936,815	1,943,789
1889	763,891	207,849	1,122,192	2,093,932
1890	822,280	228,087	1,198,526	2,243,893
1891	777,658	235,864	1,083,275	2,096,797
1892	759,593	239,550	1,090,291	2,089,380
1893	874,406	244,436	1,152,043	2,270,885
1894	835,185	207,070	1,110,628	2,152,883

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1885	1,186,420	53,286	1,006,958	2,246,664
1886	949,622	54,809	1,504,709	2,509,140
1887	748,551	44,796	1,077,265	1,870,612
1888	861,634	60,338	1,210,789	2,132,761
1889	972,473	56,960	1,279,399	2,308,832
1890	857,024	111,012	1,211,396	2,179,432
1891	728,998	70,088	1,259,675	2,058,761
1892	793,482	48,329	1,416,252	2,258,063
1893	864,302	55,069	1,401,453	2,320,824
1894	831,700	54,099	1,114,949	2,000,748

The total amount of Customs duties in 1894 was 236,564*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

Population: Census 1871—109,638; 1881—153,128;
 1891—200,028.

Public Debt of Trinidad, 31st Dec., 1894—576,078*l.*

Executive Council

The Governor, President.

The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.
 The Commandant of the Local Forces.
 D. Wilson, C.M.G.
 F. Lovell, C.M.G.
 W. Wrightson.

Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Governor, President.

C. C. Knollys, M.A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. }
 G. L. Garcia, Q.C., Attorney-General. }
 Vincent Brown, Solicitor-General. } Officials.
 H. W. Chantrell, Auditor-General.
 W. Wrightson, Director of Public Works.
 F. Lovell, C.M.G., Surgeon-General.
 C. Mitchell, Protector of Immigrants.
 D. B. Horsford, Receiver-General.
 W. Low, Commissioner of Tobago.
 George Townsend Fenwick (Arima, Blanchisseuse, and Toco).
 Charles Leotaud (Naparima).
 William Gordon-Gordon (Port of Spain).
 J. Bell Smyth (Tacarigua).
 Eugène Lange (Savana Grande, Mayaro, and Cedros).
 G. H. McEachrane (Tobago).
 Albert Palliser Marryat (Chaguanas, Couva, Montserrat).
 W. S. Robertson (Naparima).
 W. Howatson (St. Ann's and Diego Martin).
 H. A. Alcazar (San Fernando).
 Eugène Cipriani (Port of Spain).
 Clerk of Council, S. W. Knaggs.

Civil Establishment.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. £
 Napier Broome, K.C.M.G. 5,000
 Private Secretary,
 Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. A. C. Cust, P.A.†

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, C. C. Knollys, M.A.,
 C.M.G. 1,200
 Assistant Colonial Secretary, A. C. Ross,
 450*l.* to 600*l.* (50*l.* personal allowance) . . . 650
 1st Clerk, S. W. Knaggs 350*l.* to 500
 2nd " C. J. Rooks 250*l.* to 350
 3rd " H. L. Knaggs 150*l.* to 250
 4th " A. Taft 100*l.* to 150
 5th " C. K. Leotaud 100
 6th " J. M. Farlan 100
 1st Government Messenger, G. H. Simpson . . 120
 2nd ditto H. Williams . . . 50

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, H. W. Chantrell, 800*l.*, and
 50*l.* travelling allowance.
 Senior Examrs., W. H. Gamble . . . 200*l.* to 300
 J. F. Guthrie . . . 175*l.* to 275
 Junior ditto C. F. Gibbon . . . 150*l.* to 250
 " " E. FitzGerald . . . 150*l.* to 200
 " " E. Durnty 200
 " " R. Dumoret 100*l.* to 150
 " " A. G. Agostini . . . 100*l.* to 150
 " " W. Sykes 100*l.* to 150
 " " J. R. Potter 100*l.* to 150
 Correspondence Clerk, P. L. Anderson, 100*l.*
 Inspg. Clerk of Stores, C. E. Hughes 150*l.* to 200

Military Department.

Commandant, Colonel Alexander Man, 600*l.*,
 and 50*l.* for forage 650
 Officer Commanding Light Infantry Volunteers,
 Lieut.-Col. D. Wilson, C.M.G. 200

* All salaries of £100 a year and over are subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

† Paid by the Governor.

<i>Staff Officer, Capt. R. B. Todd (local major),</i>	£
350l., and 50l. for forage	400
<i>Garrison Quartermaster, Lieut. S. D. Wood,</i>	
180l., and 25l. for forage	205
<i>Serjeant Instructors, S. Hammond and W. McIntyre (Infantry), each at 135l.; G.A.F. Watson (Cavalry) and W. Marsh (Artillery), each at 130l.</i>	530

Public Works Department.

<i>Director of Public Works, W. Wrightson (trav. allee. 200l.)</i>	1,000								
<i>Engineer of Roads and Bridges, P. Stevens (trav. allee. 150l.)</i>	700								
<i>1st Assistant of Roads and Bridge, F. de Labastide (trav. allee. 150l.)</i>	400								
<i>1st Assistant Engineer of Works, D. M. Hahn (trav. allee. 150l.)</i>	400								
<i>2nd Assistant Engineer of Works, J. O. Rostant (trav. allee. 50l.)</i>	200								
<i>Extra Assistant Engineer of Works, C. H. Maingot (actual trav. expenses)</i>	250								
<i>Financial Assistant, R. F. Smith</i>	400								
<i>Chief Clerk (vacant)</i>	300								
<i>Storekeeper, W. C. Nock</i>	200								
<i>Accountant, R. Salazar</i>	150								
<i>Wharfinger, J. A. Giuseppe</i>	150								
<i>Road Accountant, E. H. Fitt</i>	125								
<i>Road Officers, Northern Division: C. G. Massy, S. Agostini, J. Donaldson (trav. allee. of 100l. each)</i>	each 200								
<i>Clerks, N. Division</i>	<table> <tr> <td>R. W. Gordon</td><td>125</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Basata</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>L. Le Gendre</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>E. J. Smith</td><td>100</td></tr> </table>	R. W. Gordon	125	D. Basata	100	L. Le Gendre	100	E. J. Smith	100
R. W. Gordon	125								
D. Basata	100								
L. Le Gendre	100								
E. J. Smith	100								

Southern Division, Chief Road Officer at 300l. and Three Road Officers at 200l. These officers each receive 100l. trav. allee. Two Clerks at 100l. and 60l. respectively. Transport Train, Superintendent, L. H. de Gaunes

Assistants, ditto, W. Pouchet (house rent 30l.); L. A. Morvant . . . each 182 10s.

Immigration Department.

<i>Protector of Immigrants, C. Mitchell</i>	800
<i>Sub-Protector and Inspector, H. C. Stone, 450l., 100l. travelling and 100l. personal allee.</i>	650
<i>Assistant Inspectors, P. Gibbon, 400l., and 150l. travelling allowance, and W. L. Knox, 350l., and 50l. travelling allowance.</i>	
<i>1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire</i>	250l. to 350
<i>2nd " R. D. Bannatyne</i>	200l. to 250
<i>3rd " H. W. Stone</i>	150l. to 200
<i>4th " P. K. Ramkeesoon</i>	100l. to 150
<i>5th " H. J. Cadiz</i>	100
<i>Interpreters, J. C. McHugh, 330l.; C. Samuel, 100l.</i>	

Immigration Agent at Calcutta, Oliver W. Warner, 1,500l., and 500l. travelling allowance.

TREASURY, EXCISE, AND SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Receiver-General, D. B. Horsford . . . 900

Account Branch.

<i>Chief Clerk, E. Eekel, 350l. to 450l., and 30l. allowance</i>	480
<i>2nd Clerk, C. Pantin</i>	250l. to 350
<i>3rd " A. Monteil</i>	200l. to 300
<i>4th " C. A. Pollonais</i>	200l. to 250
<i>5th " J. A. Cumming</i>	100l. to 200

Receipt and Pay Branch.

<i>Cashier, J. Brown, 425l., allowance 40l.</i>	465
<i>Clerk, J. K. Horsford</i>	150
<i>Paymaster, L. Sorzano, 300l., travelling allowance 150l.</i>	450

Savings Bank Branch.

<i>Accountant, A. E. C. Ross</i>	400l. to 450
<i>1st Clerk, T. McCarthy</i>	150l. to 200
<i>2nd " W. E. Ross</i>	100
<i>3rd " W. F. Knowles</i>	75l. to 100l.

Excise Branch.

<i>Excise Officer, C. A. Langford</i>	800l. to 400
<i>1st Locker, W. A. Sykes</i>	100l. to 150
<i>2nd " J. Arneaud</i>	100
<i>General Supervisor, G. W. Norman, 800l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	400
<i>Supervisor, Port of Spain, C. A. Pollonais</i>	50

San Fernando Treasury.

<i>Sub-Receiver and Sub-Collector of Customs, O'C. FitzGerald</i>	500
<i>Chief Clerk, H. W. Brathwaits</i>	250l. to 300
<i>2nd " L. A. Vilain</i>	100l. to 150
<i>3rd " P. de la Rosa</i>	100l. to 150
<i>4th " P. L. Guppy</i>	100l. to 120
<i>Paymaster, G. Aché, 250l. and 150l. trav. allee.</i>	

Excise Branch.

<i>Locker, J. R. Lewis</i>	100l. to 180
<i>Supervisor, A. D. P. Owen.</i>	50

Customs Department.

<i>Collector of Customs, A. C. Ross (Acting), 700l. to 800l., and 100l. as Detaining Officer, under Merchant Shipping Ordinance</i>	900
<i>1st Clerk, F. B. Fraser</i>	300l. to 350
<i>2nd " H. Wainwright</i>	200l. to 300
<i>3rd " P. Fahey</i>	115l. o 215
<i>4th " E. Wainwright</i>	50l. to 100

Landing Waiters and Lockers, 1st Class:—
R. Muir . . . 300l. to 340
A. Hart and F. McLeod . . . 250l. to 300

Landing Waiters, Lockers, and Tide Surveyors, First Section, Second Class:—
T. D. Tench, A. P. Graham, J. A. Pierre, G. P. O. Rooks. . . . 210l. to 240

Second Section, Second Class:—
W. Huggins, S. Clarke, T. Cutler, F. V. Spooner. . . . 120l. to 200
M. Smith, A. Eckstein . . . 80l. to 100

Keeper of Petroleum Warehouse, W. Pashley 75

Railway Department.

<i>General and Traffic Manager, W. E. Smith</i>	650
<i>Chief Clerk, Wm. Fahey</i>	375
<i>Engineer for Works and Maintenance, A. Labastide</i>	400
<i>Accountant, H. Ford</i>	250
<i>Cashier, G. Archibald</i>	200
<i>Storekeeper, L. Vallée</i>	250
<i>Locomotive Engineer, J. W. Tomlinson</i>	400

Registrar-General's Department.

<i>Registrar-General and Examiner of Titles, H. C. Bourne, M.A.</i>	700
<i>Deputy Registrar, E. C. M. Stone</i>	450
<i>Chief Clerk, H. L. O'Brien</i>	300
<i>2nd " B. Collins</i>	100
<i>3rd " F. L. Sellmann</i>	50

Harbour Master's Department.

	£
<i>Harbour Master of the Island, J. B. Saunders.</i>	500
<i>Assistant ditto, T. C. Pile</i>	250
<i>Clerk, W. Kircaldie</i>	50
<i>Harbour Master, San Fernando, O. FitzGerald</i>	100

Post Office Department.

<i>Postmaster-General, J. A. Bulmer, 550l. and residence</i>	550
<i>1st Clerk, J. Norman</i>	200l. to 300
<i>2nd " J. L. Sargeant</i>	150l. to 200
<i>3rd " E. F. Stone</i>	100l. to 150
<i>4th " A. Jones</i>	100l. to 150
<i>5th " T. M. Ovid</i>	100l. to 150
<i>6th " W. Oodrington</i>	100l. to 150
<i>7th " B. B. Littlepage</i>	100l. to 150
<i>8th " A. E. Horne</i>	80l. to 100
<i>Post Master, San Fernando, J. C. Lewis</i>	300

Crown Lands Department.

<i>Sub-Intendant, D. Wilson, C.M.G., and 200l. travelling allowance</i>	1,000
<i>Assistant to the Sub-Intendant, G. F. Bushe</i>	400
<i>1st Clerk, J. A. Rousseau</i>	200l. to 250
<i>2nd " H. F. Ganteaume</i>	100l. to 150
<i>Clerical Assistant, J. F. Lyder</i>	50

Survey Department.

<i>Engineer in Charge of Surveys, C. S. Cochrane, B.A., 500l., and 100l. allowance</i>	600
<i>1st Assistant to Director of Surveys, H. de Lapeyrouse, 800l., and 100l. allowance, with fees</i>	400
<i>2nd Assistant to Director of Surveys, J. E. Morvant, 350l., and 100l. allowance</i>	450
<i>3rd Assistant to Director of Surveys, R. Kernahan, 200l., and 100l. allowance</i>	300
<i>Draughtsman, T. Sorzano</i>	225
<i>Extra Draughtsman, Thomas Sorzano</i>	120
<i>Clerk, T. Potter</i>	175

Botanical and Agricultural Department.

<i>Superintendent and Recorder of Meteorological Observations, J. H. Hart, F.L.S.</i>	425
<i>Assistant ditto, W. Lunt</i>	130l. to 150
<i>Clerk, H. Massey</i>	75l. to 100

Judicial Department.

<i>Chief Justice, Sir J. T. Goldney</i>	1,800
<i>First Puisne Judge, Nathaniel Nathan</i>	1,000
<i>Second Puisne Judge, W. Llewellyn Lewis</i>	1,000
<i>Clerk to the Judges, P. L. Fraser</i>	150l. to 200
<i>Accountant of the Court, C. Ligoure</i>	150
<i>Registrar of the Courts, Registrar in Bankruptcy, and Marshal, C. F. Monier Williams</i>	750
<i>Chief Clerk to the Registrar, E. Clarke</i>	300l. to 400
<i>2nd Clerk, L. F. E. R. Hart</i>	200l. to 300
<i>3rd " J. McVoran</i>	175l. to 200
<i>4th " F. Collins</i>	100l. to 175
<i>5th " I. Bodu</i>	100l. to 175
<i>6th " L. Fifi</i>	100
<i>Copypists, A. de Boissiere and G. S. Jardine</i>	100
<i>Sub-Registrar, San Fernando, C. D. Ford</i>	50
<i>Attorney-General, G. L. Garcia, Q.C., 1,000l., and 800l. for clerical assistance.</i>	
<i>Solicitor-General, Vincent Brown, 200l. salary, and fees 157l. 10s., and allowance for clerical assistance, 150l.</i>	
<i>Crown Solicitor, L. D. O'Connor</i>	800

Judges, District Court, the Puisne Judges.

<i>1st Clerk, J. S. Smith</i>	200
<i>2nd " H. Kerr</i>	100
<i>Marshall's Clerks { D. Hart</i>	800
<i>{ E. Jobity</i>	120

Stipendiary Justices.

<i>Western District, County St. George, R. M. Routledge</i>	750
<i>Eastern District, County St. George, L. M. Power</i>	600
<i>County Victoria { H. H. Pasea, 600l. and</i>	750
<i>Savana Grande { 150l. travelling allowance }</i>	600
<i>County Caroni, H. P. Hobson</i>	400l.
<i>*Arima and Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre, 400l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	450
<i>†County of Mayaro, Geo. Eccles</i>	200
<i>†Cedros, H. D. Huggins</i>	400
<i>§Toco, J. F. A. Redhead</i>	200
<i>Oropouche, La Brea, and Erin, R. Johnstone (paid as Warden, Naparima).</i>	

Clerks of the Peace.

<i>Town of Port of Spain, H. C. François, 250l. to 300l., and travelling expenses</i>	250
<i>Assistant Clerks, Port of Spain, F. Colhe, E. Plummer, and A. Blanc</i>	100l. to 140
<i>Town of San Fernando, C. D. Ford</i>	250l. to 300
<i>Assistant, " E. Carter</i>	100l. to 150
<i>County of St. George, Eastern District, T. A. François</i>	200l. to 250
<i>Assistant Clerk, W. L. J. Kernahan</i>	100
<i>County Caroni, T. N. Browne, 250l. and 25l. allowance</i>	275
<i>Assistant, County Caroni, L. A. Voisin</i>	80
<i>Savana Grande, &c., R. S. Rowbottom</i>	200l. to 250
<i>Assistant, Savana Grande, R. Sanderson</i>	100
<i>County of St. Patrick, J. E. Hawle</i>	150
<i>Arima, V. R. H. van Burien, 100l. and allowance, 45l.</i>	145

*Wardens (who are also Savings Bank Managers and Sanitary Inspectors).**Northern Province.*

<i>Warden, St. Ann's and Diego Martin, A. S. Bowen, 400l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	500
<i>Wardens, Tacarigua, T. H. Warner, 400l., travelling allowance 75l.</i>	475
<i>Arima, H. Harragin</i>	500
<i>Couva, W. L. La Croix, 400l., and 100l. travelling allowance</i>	500
<i>Chaguanas, F. J. Mahoney, 300l., travelling allowance</i>	350
<i>Mayaro, G. Eccles</i>	250
<i>Blanchisseuse, L. P. Pierre</i>	200
<i>Montserrat, C. Flanagan, 350l., and 100l. allowance</i>	450
<i>Toco, J. F. A. Redhead, 200l., and 50l. allowance</i>	250

Southern Province.

<i>Warden, Savana Grande, H. C. Warner, 350l., and 75l. allowance</i>	425
<i>Warden, Naparima and Oropouche, La Brea and Guapo, 150l., R. Johnstone, 500l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	700
<i>Warden, Cedros, H. D. Huggins, 175l., and 50l. travelling allowance</i>	225

* Draws also 200l. as Warden.

† " 300l.

‡ " 225l.

§ " 250l.

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.**Church of England.**

Bishop of Trinidad, Rt. Rev. J. T. Hayes, D.D.
Dean of Holy Trinity, Very Rev. A. E. Smith.
Rector of St. Paul (vacant).

St. Mary, Rev. A. Ramsden.

St. Stephen, Rev. Canon Trotter.

St. Andrew, Rev. E. F. Tree.

St. Luke, Rev. J. Turpin.

All Saints, Revs. — Hombersly and — Holt.

St. Margarets, Rev. — Melville.

Curates—Revs. Canon W. S. Doorley and K. Knight.

Catechist of St. Jude (vacant), 150*l*.

Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev. Vincent Flood

Vicar-General, Rev. G. M. O'Farrel, O.P.

Rector, Port of Spain, Very Rev. F. Hilaire

Assistant Curés, ditto, Revs. — Nicholas,

— Mannes, — Julian, — Germain, M.

Joseph, E. Simeon

Curés, Arima (vacant)

Arouca, Rev. — Blais

Blanchisseuse, Rev. F. Amé

Caura and Tuapuna, Rev. F. Regis

Carenage, Rev. — Coquet

Caroni, Rev. — Perdomo

Chaguana (vacant)

Cedros, Rev. — Sirois

Couva, Rev. — Smith

Diego Martin, Rev. P. Cocquet

La Brea and Erin, Rev. — Sort

Maraval, Rev. F. Alvarez

Mayaro, Rev. — Le Jaqc

Montserrat, Rev. F. Eusebe

New Town, Rev. — Alleyger

Oropouche and Siparia, Rev. O. Senda

Point-à-Pierre, Rev. J. B. Rabanit

St. Ann, Rev. — Victor

St. Joseph, Very Rev. Dr. Maingot

San Fernando, Rev. — Farrelly

San Juan, Rev. — Mailleux

Santa Cruz (vacant)

Savanna Grande, Rev. — Heffernan

Toco, Rev. — Hyacinthe

Educational Establishment.

Principal of Queen's Royal College, W. Burslem, 700*l*, and 112*l* 10*s*. rent allowance 812*l* 10*s*.

2nd Master, ditto, H. H. Haucok, B.A. 550

3rd ditto, ditto, C. Bishop 400

French Master, ditto } C. E. Bradshaw. { 200

Spanish ditto, ditto } } 50

Professor of Chemistry, and Government Analyst,

P. Carmody 800

Assistant, F. Ince 250

Principal of College of the Immaculate Concep-

tion, J. N. Brennan 500

Inspector of Schools, R. G. Bushe, M.A. 600

Assistant ditto, W. H. Robinson, 275*l*;

C. H. D. Hobson and E. G. Penelosa, 200*l*.

to 250*l*. each; and G. von Weiller 150*l* to 200

Superintendent of Model School, J. H. Collens 400

Superintendent of Girls' Model School, Mrs.

G. F. Bowen 250

Drinking Master, P. John . . . 150*l*. to £
Accountant, A. E. Brereton . . . 200
Clerk, J. V. de Boissiere . . . 100
 „ H. Littlepage . . . 85

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon-General and Medical Officer of Health,

F. Lovell, C.M.G. . . . 1,000

Chief Clerk, T. C. Johnston . . . 250*l*. to 400

2nd „ B. C. Besson . . . 150*l*. to 200

3rd „ D. B. Jardine . . . 75*l*. to 150

Purveyor, C. Libert . . . 125*l*. to 250

Clerk, G. Fitz Gerald . . . 125*l*. to 200

Medical Storekeeper, J. B. Innis . . . 200*l*. to 250

Assistant ditto L. M. Cook . . . 50*l*. to 100

Government Medical Officers.

E. J. Hammond, Savana Grande . . . 750

T. Murray, Tacarigua . . . 850

J. A. De Wolf, Port of Spain, North, Health

Officer, Shipping and Medical Inspector of

Immigrants . . . 600

C. F. Knox, Port of Spain, South, Medical

attendant Royal Gaol, and Police Surgeon 650

A. Woodlock, St. Joseph . . . 350

R. Knaggs, Suburban District, Medical

Superintendent House of Refuge, and At-

tendant Female Prison . . . 600

L. Fabien, North Naparima, Health Officer,

San Fernando, and Police Surgeon, S.

Fudo . . . 600

F. A. De Verteuil, Arima, 550*l*. and a house.

A. A. Boucaud, Couva . . . 600

C. B. Reid (acting), Point-a-Pierre . . . 500

J. W. Eakin, South Naparima, and Consult-

ing Surgeon San Fernando Hospital . . . 650

J. P. Tulloch, Cedros, 400*l*. and a house. . . 400

H. M. Alston, Santa Cruz . . . 525

G. R. Percy, Guayacana . . . 550

R. C. Bennett, Indian Walk and Moruga, 500*l*.

and a house.

E. J. Read, Resident Surgeon, Colonial

Hospital, 650*l*. and quarters.

J. G. Gravely, Mayaro . . . 550

G. S. Secombe, Medical Superintendent,

Lunatic Asylum, 650*l*. and a house.

J. B. E. Joseph, Gran Couva . . . 550

R. H. E. Knaggs, Diego Martin, and Medical

Superintendent, Leper Asylum . . . 700

E. A. G. Doyle, Resdt. Surg., San Fernando

Hospital . . . 625

E. N. Darwent, Senior Assistant Surgeon,

Colonial Hospital, 450*l*. and quarters.

J. A. Perez, 2nd ditto, 350*l*. and ditto.

A. W. Wight, Chaguana, 450*l*. and a house.

A. P. Lange, Oropouche . . . 500

W. V. M. Koch, 3rd Assistant Surgeon,

Colonial Hospital . . . 350

J. R. Dickson, Supernumerary Surgeon . . . 300

A. Milner, Toco. . . 350

C. Hewlett, 300*l*., A. R. Scheult, C. F.

Lassalle, J. A. Macfarlane, Supernumerary

Surgeons, each . . . 250

Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain.

Dispenser, J. E. Samuels . . . 180

Assistant ditto, F. A. Coombs . . . 90

* The present Bishop is not paid from Public Funds. On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

Clerk, R. H. Hardy	£ 160
1st Assistant ditto, C. R. Minor	80
2nd Assistant ditto, E. Bonnett	50
Steward, J. A. Morgan	200
Matron, Mrs. M. P. Bryant	110
Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. Stanley	145
Night ditto, Mrs. Frost	85

San Fernando Hospital.

Dispenser, J. C. Poyer	130
Assistant, C. T. Mitchell	50
Clerk, F. Mewa	110
Steward, R. E. Reece	100
Matron, Mrs. M. Pointousky	115
Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. Fiddler	80

Lunatic Asylum, Belmont.

Head Attendant (Male), Chas. Bizzell	200
Head Attendant (Female), Miss M. Flood	125
Teacher and Clerk, C. Solomon	75
Steward, G. Robinson	100
Dispenser, W. E. Sward	72l. 10s.

Leper Asylum, Cocorite.

Resident Superintendent, Rev. Mother Marie Nigay	225
Dispenser, Sister M. Cartier	90
Medical Attendant, R. H. E. Knaggs	

House of Refuge, St. Clair.

Resident Superintendent, Mrs. M. T. Darwent	175
Steward, T. St. Hill	75l. to 100
Medical Attendant, R. Knaggs	

Public Health Department.

Sanitary Inspector, Port of Spain, W. S. Darwent	800
Ditto, San Fernando, A. D. P. Owen	100

Laboratory.

Government Analyst and Professor of Chemistry, P. Carmody	
Assistant Government Analyst, F. Ince	

Police and Gaols.

Inspector General, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Captain E. Fortescue	800
Inspector of Police (San Fernando), Inspector of Weights and Measures, and Supervisor, A. D. P. Owen, 450l., and fees, and 100l. horse allowance	550
Inspector of Police and Supervisor (Port of Spain), J. Brierly, 420l., house allow. 75l.	495
Sub-Inspectors, T. Giblan and C. B. H. Norman, 250l., and 50l. allowance	800
Inspector of Prisons and Inspector of Industrial Schools, Capt. E. Fortescue	100
Superintendent of Prisons, and Keeper of Royal Gaol, Geo. Thos. White, 400l., 100l. allowance, and quarters	500
Assistant Superintendent and Clerk of Royal Gaol, G. F. Bourne	300
Second ditto, H. K. Collens	100
Third Clerk, J. Mark	80

Volunteer Fire Brigade.

Captain, Port of Spain, W. S. Darwent	200
Captain, San Fernando, R. Johnstone	100
Manager of Government Farm and Pastures, C. W. Meaden	400
Government Veterinary Surgeon and Examiner of Animals, F. Pogson (allowed private practice)	300
Superintendent, Government Printing, H. J. Clark	600

Consuls.

Spain, F. J. Scott.	
Italy, F. J. Scott.	
Venezuela, J. Machado; Vice-Consul, E. Grell.	
Portugal, } D. de Montbrun.	
Brazil, }	
France, The Hon. Charles Leotaud; Vice-Consul, M. J. Leotaud.	
Germany, Hugo Hoffmann.	
U.S. America, W. C. Foster; Vice-Consul, J. S. Toppin.	
Denmark, Carl O. Bock.	
Sweden and Norway, Christian Schöner.	
Netherlands, E. J. Scott.	
Columbia, Isaac Pereira.	
Austria-Hungary, August Holler.	

TOBAGO.

History.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641, James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, who, having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1677 they themselves were compelled to evacuate the island by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a

Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. On 15th April, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Lefroy and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803, by Commander Hood and General Greenfield; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Under Act 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44, Tobago becomes part of the Colony of Trinidad from 1st January, 1889.

Situation and Area.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, W. long. $60^{\circ} 12'$; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. The distance between Tobago and Toco, a port of Trinidad by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N., in 1865, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles, or 73,313 acres, of which about 10,000 acres is under cultivation. About 15,000 acres of land were un-owned, and have now been re-vested in the Crown.

The formation of the island is volcanic; its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 18 miles in length.

General Description.

Sugar, rum, molasses, cocoanuts, and live stock form the principal articles of export. The crop of sugar in 1890 was 22,582 cwts.; the average of the previous five years being 40,898 cwts. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there were only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1805 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported. In 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs. of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 8 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town had a population in 1891 of 919. It is a port of registry. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, also has good anchorage. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

Education is in the hands of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Moravian, and Wesleyan bodies, who maintain 24 schools with about 2,300 scholars, assisted by a Government grant of 600l.

Constitution.

The Government was formerly administered by a resident Administrator, subordinate to the Gover-

nor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Grenada and a Legislative Council was established by an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, to consist of not less than three persons, designated by Her Majesty.

By an Order in Council of 17th November, 1888, issued under Act 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44, Tobago has been amalgamated with Trinidad, the name of the new Colony being Trinidad and Tobago. The latter island is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of the united Colony, who is *ex officio* a member of the Legislative Council, and one unofficial member of council is a resident in Tobago. The Commissioner is assisted by a financial board of five members, two nominated by the Governor and three elected. The revenue, expenditure, and debt of the islands remain distinct, but there is entire freedom of commercial intercourse between them, and the laws of Trinidad are, with some specified exceptions, the laws of both.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total
1881	8,694	9,357	18,051
1891	8,640	9,713	18,353

Public Debt, 1893—5,000l.

Customs Revenue, 1894—2,892l.

Year.	FINANCES. Revenue.	Expenditure.	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.	
1885	£10,825	£12,031	100,735	102,043	
1886	8,813	9,529	86,763	87,049	
1887	9,386	6,994	88,047	88,704	
1888	10,489	8,155	111,390	111,892	
1889	8,809	10,423	73,279	74,613	
1890	8,656	9,256	69,237	69,237	
1891	8,729	8,783	64,310	64,310	
1892	7,459	9,010	53,035	53,035	
1893	9,211	8,537	50,533	50,533	
1894	8,843	8,135	39,508	39,508	

IMPORTS.

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1885	£16,326	£14,169	£263	£30,758
1886	11,665	8,827	17	20,499
1887	13,669	9,369	78	23,117
1888	15,752	11,485	1,610	28,847
1889	18,952	10,789	2,854	32,595
1890	16,881	5,108	1,414	23,403
1891	14,633	8,060	1,251	23,944
1892	9,697	5,656	485	15,838
1893	12,335	4,773	754	17,862
1894	9,179	5,040	1,184	15,403

EXPORTS.

Year.	To United Kingdom.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1885	£26,414	£6,201	£5,822	£38,379
1886	8,553	9,791	547	18,891
1887	21,547	8,433	2,927	32,907
1888	27,809	7,451	3,640	38,900
1889	28,677	5,019	5,880	39,536
1890	1,956	5,516	11,898	19,371
1891	9,164	8,631	6,446	24,241
1892	7,682	484	5,577	13,744
1893	3,178	8,488	4,009	15,675
1894	6,763	2,911	6,196	15,872

*Governors of Tobago.**

1850	Lieut.-Governor	1877	A. F. Gore, C.M.G.
	Graeme.	1880	E. Laborde, C.M.G.,
1851	Lieut.-Governor		Administrator.
	D. R. Ross.	1883	J. W. Carrington,
1852	Lieut.-Governor		D.O.L. Adm.
	D. Daly.	1885	L. G. Hay, Adm.
1854	Lieut.-Governor	1885	R. B. Llewelyn.
	Shortland.		Adm.
1856	Lieut.-Governor	1888	L. G. Hay, Admr.
	J. V. Drysdale.	1889	L. G. Hay, Com-
1864	Lieut.-Governor		missioner.
	C. H. Kortright.	1892	T. C. Rayner, Actg.
1872	H. T. Ussher,		Comsnr.
	C.M.G.	1892	W. Low, Commis-
1875	Col. R. W. Harley,		sioner.
	C.B., C.M.G.		

Financial Board.

President, The Commissioner.

Nominated Members, H. H. Sealy, T. B. Kenny.

Elected Members, Thomas Blakely, Rev. H. A. Todd, J. B. Agard.

Civil Establishment.

Commissioner, W. Low, 600l.

Commissioner's Clerk, J. E. C. Sealy, 80l.

Chief Clerk, Treasury, A. L. Marshall, 140l.

Landing Waiter, Q. H. Spicer, 110l.

Postmaster, A. L. Marshall, 40l.

Auditor and Sub-Registrar, H. H. Sealy, 250l.

Chief Clerk, G. B. Irvine, 80l.

Deputy Marshal, G. B. Irvine, fees.

Police and Gaol.

F.C.R. Sorzano, S.J.P., in Charge of Police and Prison.

Supervisor of Excise, Q. H. Spicer.

Gaoler (acting), Sergeant Adam Tait, 75l., and quarters.

Medical Department.

District Medical Officers, E. G. Blanc, M.B., C.M., 250l.; T. B. Kenny and J. B. Robinson, each 200l.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church, Rev. Canon E. A. Turpin, S.C.C.; Rev. H. A. Todd, Rev. C. P. Leybourne.

Moravian Mission, Rev. T. L. Clemens, Rev. J. Thomas.

Wesleyan Mission, Rev. J. P. Owen, Rev. B. A. Queeley.

Police Magistrate and Coroner.

For the Whole Island, F. C. R. Sorzano, 400l., and quarters.

Consul.

United States of America, Vice-Consul, E. Keens.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.*Situation and Area.*

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long. Their area is 169 square miles, about the size of Rutland. The most important island, Grand Turk, is 6½ miles long and 2 miles broad. It contains 1,883 inhabitants, being three-eighths the total population. Cockburn Harbour in S. Caicos, immediately opposite Grand Turk, is the principal settlement in the Caicos group.

History.

Grand Turk claims, like so many other islands, to have been the scene of the first discovery of Columbus, but the group remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when it began to be annually visited by salttraders from Bermudas. These were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned, and for some 40 years continued this industry with more or less frequent interruption by attacks from the Spaniards. It was not, however, till 1799 that, for the purposes of government, they were included in the Colony of the Bahamas, to which group they geographically belong. In 1848 they were made independent of the Bahamas, and were placed under the Governor of Jamaica, an arrangement which still continues.

Industries.

Salt raking is the only industry of any importance, the quantity annually gathered being about 2,000,000 bushels. The export of salt in 1894 was valued at 29,687l., the quantity being 2,116,779 bushels. Sponges are found in some quantities on the Caicos Bank, but are chiefly collected by Bahamas schooners and carried to Nassau. There is one sponge curing establishment on the Caicos Islands. The cultivation of the Sisal fibre (or Pita plant) has been introduced, and has a fair prospect of success. Cave earth is also an article of export.

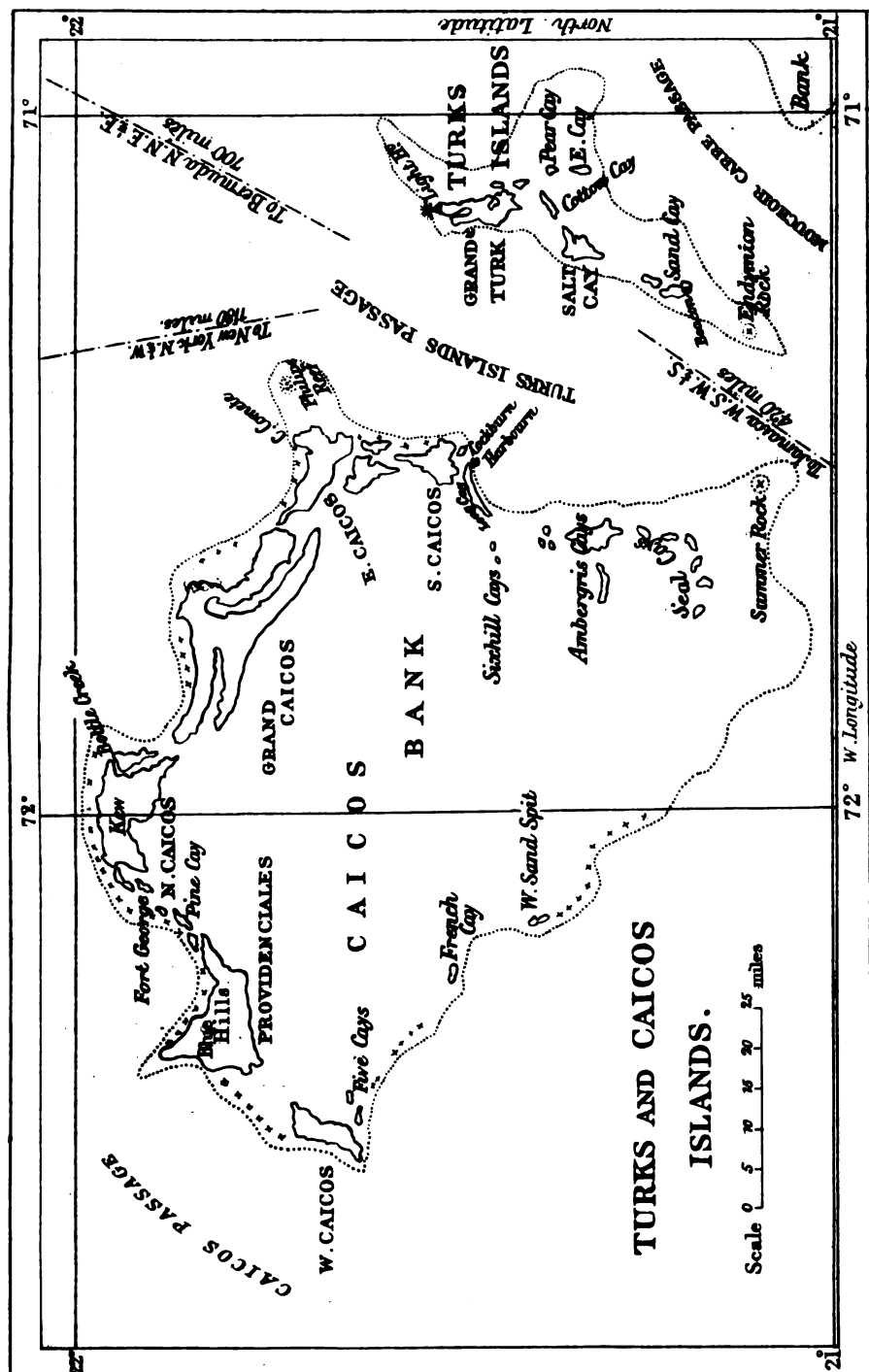
An agricultural settlement was started under Government auspices at Kew, North Caicos in 1882, to grow fruit for export, but proved a failure, owing to the absence of any remunerative market for the produce. The soil elsewhere is totally unfit for agricultural purposes. Practically the whole of the food and household necessities are imported. The commercial intercourse is almost wholly with the United States.

The inhabitants are of mixed European and African extraction, the proportion of whites to coloured people being larger than in most of the West Indies. The majority of the people are connected with the Bermudas, from which these islands were first settled. They all speak English. Grand Turk is a port of registry, and had on the 31st December, 1894, 45 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 5,529 tons. Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour are ports of entry, possessing good anchorage.

Climate.

The climate is equable and healthy, and rarely unpleasantly hot, owing to the strong and never failing sea breezes, but there is a scarcity of fresh provisions and good water, owing to the low lying barren nature of the soil.

The mean temperature (day) is 82°, the extreme range being from 65° to 92°. The rainfall during



1894 amounted to 88 inches, the rainy season being from October to February. Hurricanes occasionally visit the groups.

Means of Communication.

Messrs. Pickford and Black's steamers, running under Government contract, leave Halifax for Jamaica on the 15th of every month, calling at Turks Islands both going and returning. The length of voyage between England and Turks is fourteen days *via* New York, and eighteen days *via* Halifax or Jamaica.

The Clyde Line from New York to Hayti calls at Grand Turk every three weeks, the length of passage being six days. There are no railways or telegraphs in the Colony.

The estimated number of letters to the United Kingdom is 2,000, and to all other countries 12,000 per annum.

The rate of letter postage is 2½d. per half ounce. There is no internal post.

The nearest point in telegraphic communication with Europe is Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, distant 165 miles.

Education.

There are seven elementary schools supported by Government, with an attendance in 1894 of 713 children. The schools are entirely unsectarian, and are at present free. A compulsory education ordinance, providing also for the payment of fees, was passed in 1883, but the compulsory clauses have never been proclaimed.

Currency and Banking.

The coins in circulation, all of them being legal tender under Bahama Acts, 2 Vict. cap. 4, and 8 Vict. cap. 49, also Jamaica Law 10 of 1880, consist of British sterling, United States gold and silver, Spanish Mexican, and Columbian gold doubloons, and Jamaica nickel tokens. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver. There is no paper currency. Commercial accounts are usually kept in dollars, and Government accounts in sterling. A Government savings bank was established on 1st Jan., 1890, and had, on 31st Dec., 1894, 121 depositors, with 989½ deposit.

Constitution.

The legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and all local matters, are regulated by this Board, but laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, take effect there.

The subjects of currency, divorce, civil appeals, and other kindred matters have been so dealt with.

FINANCES.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	Revenue £	Expenditure £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	7,262	7,076	59,524	263,776
1886	7,731	8,265	65,095	232,415
1887	6,203	6,378	84,705	205,392
1888	6,453	7,180	41,057	194,078
1889	8,373	7,079	71,671	190,602
1890	8,901	8,263	71,610	215,428
1891	7,854	7,996	58,554	203,391
1892	7,886	7,596	70,987	224,281
1893	7,434	7,816	71,607	223,476
1894	8,840	7,469	75,743	251,615

There is no Public Debt.

Total Customs Revenue, 1894—6,261½.

Population by Census.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723
1881	2,232	2,500	4,732
1891	2,211	2,538	4,744

Imports.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	2,725	2,554	22,578	27,857
1886	2,981	1,790	25,894	30,163
1887	8,430	723	22,574	26,727
1888	3,200	1,121	23,947	27,268
1889	4,188	1,866	21,315	27,369
1890	10,146	1,802	30,160	42,108
1891	4,868	3,010	19,014	26,892
1892	4,169	2,539	18,680	25,388
1893	4,116	2,620	18,152	24,888
1894	3,667	3,100	21,759	28,526

Exports.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1885	92	6,092	24,669	30,853
1886	nil	4,941	27,539	32,480
1887	nil	8,910	22,105	26,015
1888	nil	4,544	21,482	26,026
1889	nil	6,782	27,708	34,490
1890	1,499	11,251	29,901	42,651
1891	nil	6,722	19,845	26,567
1892	—	6,632	20,704	27,336
1893	nil	7,829	15,537	23,366
1894	nil	8,880	23,944	32,774

List of Presidents and Commissioners.

- 1848. Captain F. Forth, *President*.
- 1854. W. R. Inglis.
- 1862. A. W. Moir.
- 1869. Captain M. Campbell.
- 1874. D. T. Smith, *Commissioner*.
- 1878. R. B. Llewelyn.
- 1885. Captain H. M. Jackson, R.A.
- 1891. H. Higgins.
- 1893. E. J. Cameron.

The Legislative Board.

- The Commissioner, *President*.
- The Judge
- J. C. Crissou, *Accountant*.
- C. R. Hinson
- J. D. Murphy
- T. L. Smith
- Clerk of the Board, E. C. Harriott.

} *Officials.*

Civil Establishment.

	£
The Commissioner, E. J. Cameron	500
Clerk (Executive Department), E. C. Harriott	128
Clerk and Accountant (Revenue Department), J. C. Crissou, 225½. and 90½. pers.	315
Messenger, J. Lightbourn	48
Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, E. R. Spencer (and fees as recr. of wreck)	125
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, A. W. Harriott	250
Assistant Commissioner, Salt Cay, C. P. Stammers, 200½. and 10½. for boat	310

<i>Assistant Commissioner, Cockburn Harbour,</i> <i>T. O'Connor 250<i>l.</i>, 30<i>l.</i> travelling allow-</i> <i>ance</i>	£
<i>Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, W. A.</i> <i>Astwood, 120<i>l.</i>, and 10<i>l.</i> boat.</i>	280
<i>Government Medical Officer, L. O. Croswell,</i> <i>M.B., C.M., 25<i>l.</i> drug allowance (and</i> <i>private practice)</i>	180
<i>Foreman of Works, F. E. Todd</i>	250
	18

Judicial.

<i>Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor,</i> <i>J. B. Walker</i>	500
<i>Registrar, A. W. Harriott</i>	
<i>Bailiff, F. E. Todd</i>	12
<i>The Assistant Commissioners are Police</i> <i>Magistrates in their respective districts.</i>	

Police and Gaols.

<i>Superintendent, The Assistant Commissioner,</i> <i>Grand Turk.</i>	
<i>Corporal of Police and Clerk, Police Court,</i> <i>&c., F. E. Todd</i>	90
<i>Keeper of the Gaol, Grand Turk, J. W. Mil-</i> <i>bourn</i>	90
<i>Turnkey of the Gaol, Grand Turk, J. T.</i> <i>Adams</i>	60

Lighthouse.

<i>Head Keeper, A. T. Wynns</i>	92
<i>Assistant Keeper, W. S. Adams</i>	70

Ecclesiastical.

<i>Anglican Rector, Rev. H. F. Crofton.</i>	
<i>Wesleyan Minister, Rev. J. O. Mann.</i>	
<i>Baptist Minister, Rev. J. H. Pusey.</i>	

Foreign Consuls.

<i>United States of America, Alfred Stubbs, Vice-</i> <i>Consul.</i>	
<i>Sweden and Norway, C. R. Hinson.</i>	
<i>San Domingo, C. R. Hinson.</i>	
<i>Haiti, J. W. Darrell.</i>	
<i>Denmark, J. D. Murphy.</i>	
<i>France, W. S. Jones, Consular Agent.</i>	
<i>Spain, G. J. Gibbs.</i>	

VICTORIA.**Situation and Area.**

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 300 miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 700 miles.

On the north and north-east Victoria is bounded by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a direct line from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, from which it is separated by a line

approximating to the position of the 141st meridian, extending from the Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass' Straits, and the Pacific Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and on the whole continent of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles.

The area of Victoria is, according to the most recent computation, 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain). The whole continent of Australia contains 2,944,628 square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface.

Physical Features.

Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the County of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the County of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. The highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots.



Population.

Although Victoria occupies no more than the thirty-fourth part of the Australian continent, from various causes such has been its attractiveness as compared with the other colonies of the group, that it now contains 36 per cent. of the inhabitants of the whole continent. The estimated population, on the 31st December, 1894, was 1,179,103, viz., 607,260 males and 571,843 females. These numbers give a proportion of 94 females to 100 males, or 106 males to 100 females.

Means of Communication.

Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, is distant from Sydney by sea about 650 English miles, and by land 577 miles; from Adelaide by sea 560 miles, and by land 483 miles. It is now connected with Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide by railway. Steam postal communication with England, *via* Ceylon and Suez, is maintained weekly by the steamers of the P. and O., alternating with those of the Orient Company. Mails are also carried by the lines of steamers belonging to the Pacific, British India, and Messageries Maritimes (French) Companies.

The post offices in Victoria number about 1,719. The postal and telegraph revenue is not accurately known, but was estimated to have been 536,700*l.* in 1893-94, and the expenditure was 687,877*l.*

Victoria, with the other Australasian colonies, having joined the Universal Postal Union from 1st October, 1891, the rates of postage are now uniform for all countries outside Australasia.

There are 3,020 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation. The total cost of construction of lines opened up to 30th June, 1894, was 37,748,563*l.* The revenue for 1893-94 was 2,726,159*l.*; and the expenditure 1,635,419*l.*

There are 7,141 miles of telegraph lines open (including railway telegraphs), and about 14,420 miles of wire; also about 9,700 miles of telephone wire. The number of telegrams during 1894 was 2,866,365, about 84,000, being on Government business were transmitted free. There are 13 telephone exchanges in the colony, with 2,398 subscribers. The amount received on account of telegraphs and telephones during the year 1893-94 was 130,332*l.*

Stage coaches run to all parts of the Colony where railway communication is not available.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. Over a series of years the mean temperature at Melbourne was 57.4°; the mean atmospheric pressure at 91.3 feet above the sea level was 29.94 inches; rain falls on the average upon 131 days in the year, the mean annual rainfall being 25½ inches.

History.

It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria were Captain Cook and the officers and crew of His

Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. Cook, however, did not attempt to land, but passed on to other discoveries.

On his return to England, he reported the eastern part of Australia to be suitable for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and, rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by acting-Lieut. John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In October of the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieut.-Col. David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention. Then two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on 19th Nov., 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site. The capital was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties, one led by John Batman, who landed on 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the as yet unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix, a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in Australian settlements but in the mother country. Herds of sheep and cattle driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to

bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Loadale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th Sept., 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th Sept., 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent. This title was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, which led to a great influx of population. After a time discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots on the Ballarat goldfield towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 28th November, 1855.

Industry.

The main industry is agriculture, 2,980,299 acres being under cultivation in 1894-95. The chief products were wheat grown on an area of 1,373,688 acres, producing 11,445,878 bushels; oats, 266,444 acres, producing 5,633,286 bushels; barley, 97,860 acres, producing 1,596,463 bushels; potatoes, 56,383 acres, producing 196,706 tons; and hay, 492,578 acres, producing 621,547 tons. About 80,000 acres are devoted to the culture of the vine, producing annually about 2,000,000 gallons of wine. A considerable area is devoted to the cultivation of fruit trees and vegetables; tobacco, hops, and olives are also grown extensively. On the 31st March, 1895, it is estimated that there were in the colony 431,547 horses, 1,833,900 cattle, 18,180,943 sheep, and 337,588 pigs. The wool exported in 1894 amounted to 154,286,170 lbs., valued at 4,742,522l. The amount of gold raised in 1894 was 673,680 oz., making a total since 1851 of 59,446,235 oz., valued at 237,784,940l. Enormous deposits of brown coal exist, and seams of true coal of good quality which have recently been discovered are being worked with great success, and it is anticipated that in a short time the Colony will be nearly independent of outside supplies; the quantity of black coal raised in 1894 was 171,660 tons. The chief exports other than wool and gold (which comprise one-half of the total), are grain and flour, butter and cheese, hides and skins, live stock, leather, and tallow, besides a *depo* trade in wool, tea, textiles, timber, tobacco, and sugar. The chief imports are wool, gold, textiles and apparel, sugar, live stock, woollens, coal, tea, and iron. About half the trade is with the United Kingdom, and more than a third with the other Australasian Colonies, only one-eighth being with foreign countries. The latter consist principally of the following:—France, Germany, Belgium, United States, Java, and China, in the order named, Melbourne does 85 per cent. of the trade, the other principal ports being Geelong, Portland, Warrnambool; also Echuca, Wodonga, Wah-

gungah, Tocumwal, Mildura, and Swan Hill on the Murray river.

The vessels on the Victorian register at the end of 1894 numbered 420, with a total tonnage of 90,897.

Victoria, as a manufacturing country, occupies a pre-eminent position in the Australasian group. The collectors of statistics are instructed to obtain returns only from establishments of an extensive character, except when the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature seems to call for special comment. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat; were this done, the manufactures of the Colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. According to the latest returns, there are in the Colony 81 flour mills, which during the year operated upon 8,923,427 bushels of wheat and 374,861 bushels of other grain; 62 breweries, in which 14,208,547 gallons of beer were brewed; 138 brick yards, some being also potteries, which made 48,467,490 bricks, and pottery valued at 39,349l.; 108 tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, which tanned 1,896,570 hides and skins, stripped 2,360,000 sheep skins, and washed over 8,800,000 lbs. of wool; 7 woollen mills, which used 1,123,542 lbs. of wool, and produced 1,196,832 yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel, 3,700 pairs of blankets, and 752 shawls; 35 soap and candle works, which made 147,000 cwt. of soap, and 57,000 cwt. of candles; 13 tobacco manufactures, which manufactured 1,101,038 lbs. of tobacco, 5,834,000 cigars, 28,500,000 cigarettes, and 512 lbs. of snuff; 7 distilleries, which made 306,100 gallons of spirits; 133 butter and cheese factories which made 18,000,000 lbs. of butter, and 1,106,000 lbs. of cheese; 27 bacon and ham curing establishments which cured 5,800,000 lbs. of bacon and ham; 189 establishments working in books or stationery; 5 in musical instruments; 11 in carving and figures; 8 in designs, medals, and dies; 5 in philosophical instruments; 4 in surgical instruments; 7 in arms and ammunition; 299 in machines, tools, and implements; 255 in carriages and harness; 15 in ships and boats; 32 in houses, buildings, &c.; 81 in furniture; 53 in chemicals; 197 in dress; 17 in fibrous materials; 5 in animal food; 47 in vegetable food; 185 in drinks and stimulants; 58 in animal matters; 435 in vegetable matters; 48 in coal and gas; 46 in stone, clay, earthenware, and glass; 8 in water; 21 in gold, silver, and precious stones; and 35 in metals other than gold and silver. The total number of these establishments is 2,737, of which 1,648 use steam or gas engines, the total horse power of which is 28,834. They employ 89,815 hands, and the approximate total value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant is 13,541,111l.

Irrigation.

The climate of Australia is essentially a dry one, and it is to this that its superior salubrity is, to a great extent, attributed. The drawback, however, is that the rainfall is in parts so uncertain that great losses of stock, as well as of crops, occur in some years. Droughts in Victoria are neither so general nor so continuous as in several of the other colonies. Still, in certain districts, serious inconvenience and loss have been experienced at times on account of deficient rainfall. To obviate this the Government have passed several measures with the view of promoting national irrigation.

upon a large scale. The more important works connected with the principal rivers to provide for the supply for local schemes, are undertaken by and under the direct control of the state. These are known as "National Works," the total expenditure on which to 30th June, 1894, amounted to 795,244*l*. Local schemes are carried out by "Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts," constituted by the Governor in Council, the members of which are elected by the ratepayers. Loans are advanced by the Government, and the Commissioners are empowered to levy rates on all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust. On 30th June, 1894, there were thirty of these trusts, having jurisdiction over 2,740,000 acres of land, of which about two-thirds is capable of being irrigated, and with power to borrow 1,512,000*l*., of which 940,740*l*. has already been obtained.

Chief Towns.

Melbourne, the capital, is the most populous city in Australasia, having, with its suburbs, at the end of 1894 a population of 488,955. The first settlers established themselves on the site of the present city so recently as in 1835.

The other chief towns are Ballarat (45,936), Bendigo (42,098), Geelong (24,152), Warrnambool (6,600), Castlemaine (6,840), and Stawell (5,250).

Chinese.

By the Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, 1888, the immigration of Chinese is limited to one Chinese to every 500 tons known of any vessel arriving. There are not more than 7,600 in the Colony.

Banking and Currency.

The following banks (exclusive of the City of Melbourne, recently closed), had branches, numbering about 419 in all, throughout the Colony during the last quarter of 1894:—The Bank of Australasia, of New South Wales, of New Zealand, of Victoria, Colonial of Australasia, Commercial of Australia, English Scottish and Australian Chartered, London Chartered of Australia, National of Australia, Royal Australia, and the Union of Australia.

The deposits at that period amounted to 33,574,214*l*., and the value of the notes in circulation to 1,070,022*l*.

There are also 402 Post Office and ordinary Savings Banks throughout the Colony. The number of accounts open at the end of the year 1894 was 332,721, and the amount on deposit was 7,105,902*l*. The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

A branch of the Imperial Mint is established at Melbourne, where gold to the value of over 3,000,000*l*. is coined annually.

Education.

Educational establishments in Victoria are of four classes, viz., the University, with its three affiliated Colleges, for superior education; State schools, for primary education; private schools for both primary and secondary education; and technical schools for instruction in the various arts. The Melbourne University was established

under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature in 1853, and Royal Letters Patent were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all its degrees except those of divinity should be recognized in the United Kingdom and the British colonies and possessions. Affiliated to the University are three Colleges—Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's—connected with the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Wesleyan Churches respectively; also the Ballarat School of Mines. The number of students attending lectures at the University during 1894 was 594. From the date of the opening of the University to the end of 1894, the total number of students who matriculated was 3,770, and 1,803 direct degrees were conferred during the same period. The technical schools, which are controlled by the Education Department, embrace 10 Schools of Art, 10 Schools of Mines, 8 Working Men's Colleges, and 2 Agricultural Colleges. The principal of these is the Melbourne Working Men's College, established for the purpose of improving the general and technical education of the working classes, open to women as well as men; the average number of enrolments of individual students in 1894 was 1,240.

The system of primary public instruction which was commenced on 1st January, 1878, is strictly secular. Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 18, and state instruction is granted free of cost. In 1894 there were 1,956 State schools, with a total enrolment of 231,321 scholars, instructed by 4,968 teachers. The average attendance was 132,083. In 1898-94 the cost of primary public instruction (exclusive of buildings, rent, &c.) was 640,929*l*. There is no local control over the schools, and the teachers are paid by a fixed salary only, payment by results having been abolished.

The private schools are entirely under the control of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. These now receive no State assistance, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government. According to the returns for 1893-94, there were 826 private schools in Victoria, with 2,042 teachers, and an attendance of 35,742 scholars. Of these schools, the Roman catholic denomination had 199, with 691 teachers and 20,973 scholars.

Australasian Federal Council.

Victoria has taken a leading part in promoting the Federation of the Australasian Colonies, and was mainly instrumental in procuring the passing of the "Federal Council Act of Australasia" (48 & 49 Vict., cap. 60). This Act creates a Council of two members from each Colony, except in the case of Crown Colonies, which have only one member each, with power to Her Majesty at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies to increase the number of representatives for each Colony by Order in Council. This Council has power to legislate with regard to the relations of the Colonies with the Islands in the Pacific, prevention of the influx of criminals, fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits, service, and enforcement respectively of civil and criminal process out of the jurisdiction of the issuing Court, the enforcement of judgments beyond the limits of the Colony where they have been passed, the extradition of offenders, and the custody of offenders on ships belonging to Colonial Governments beyond territorial limits, and generally on any matters referred to it by Order.

of Her Majesty in Council, on the request of the Colonial Legislatures. The Legislatures of any two or more Colonies may also refer to it for legislation questions of defence, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, recognition of marriage and divorce, naturalisation, and joint stock companies, and other matters of general Australasian interest; but legislation of the Council on such matters is to extend only to the Colonies by whose Legislatures the matters shall have been so referred, and such Colonies as may afterwards adopt the same. It has also power to decide on any questions affecting the mutual relations of any two Colonies referred to it by consent. The Council is to meet at least once in every two years.

The first meeting took place on 25th January, 1886, when representatives were present from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Western Australia. Measures were passed extending the operation of warrants and judgments of the Courts of the different Colonies throughout the territories of all those represented, and various important questions were discussed, including the defence of King George's Sound and Torres Straits. The second session opened on 16th January, 1888. An address was adopted to Her Majesty respecting the deportation of French criminals to the Pacific. An Act was also passed to regulate the Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian waters adjacent to Queensland. The Council met for its third session on 29th January, 1889, when representatives from South Australia were present for the first time. The amendment of the basis of representation in the Council was discussed at the session, and communications on the subject have since passed with the Imperial Government. The fourth session opened 20th January, and closed 24th January, 1891. South Australia was not represented, the Act (a temporary measure for two years only) under which that province joined the Federation having expired. The only Bill passed was one to facilitate the recognition in other colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of Lunacy. An address to Her Majesty was also adopted referring to the desirability of British subjects being placed on an equal footing with subjects of other countries in regard to the acquisition of land in, and trading with, natives of the New Hebrides.

The fifth session was commenced on 26th January, 1893, when the colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented. An Act was passed providing for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island; and a resolution was adopted in favour of an increase in the number of representatives for each Colony, except any Crown Colony, to five. The Standing Committee was instructed to take steps for giving effect to this resolution, and also for securing the adhesion of the Colonies not represented in the Council. As the result of action taken by the Standing Committee, the Legislatures of all the Colonies in the Federation addressed Her Majesty, requesting that the proposed increase in the number of representatives might be made; and, on 3rd March, 1894, Her Majesty was pleased to make an Order in Council providing "that each Colony which is or shall be represented in the said Council, except any Crown Colony, shall be represented by five members each."

The sixth session opened on the 30th January, 1895, when the same four colonies were represented as at the preceding session. There were present, for the first time, five delegates from each colony. At this session no Bills were brought forward, but resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of defining the status, and of granting facilities for the winding up of Companies carrying on business in different colonies; of rendering uniform the laws relating to banking; of establishing an effectual system of quarantine; of adopting a more economic method of raising public loans; and of taking steps with a view to the holding of a second Federation Convention. An address to the Queen was also adopted praying for the appointment of an Australasian representative on the Privy Council Bench, in view of the special features often presented by Australasian appeals. All the sessions were held at Hobart.

Australasian Federation.

Notwithstanding the existence of the Federal Council, however, a movement has been made for the establishment of a more perfect Federation, to embrace a Federal Executive, as well as Legislature, somewhat upon the model of Canada. Towards the end of 1889 negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, the result being that a Conference of the seven principal Australasian Colonies was held in Melbourne, on the 6th February, 1890. At this Conference it was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their "early union under the Crown," and that the Legislatures of the various Colonies should be invited to appoint to a National Australasian Convention during the year 1891 delegates empowered to report upon scheme for a Federal Constitution.

In accordance with these resolutions, delegates were appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891. After an animated debate, which lasted more than a fortnight, a "Bill to Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia" was drawn up and adopted. This Bill the Convention recommended should be submitted for the approval of the people and Parliaments of the several colonies. It provided for the union of the Australasian Colonies in a Federal Commonwealth under the Crown, for a Governor-General to be appointed by the Crown, who should be aided and advised by an Executive Council, the constitution of a Senate and House of Representatives, with certain definite powers, the latter to have the initiation of money bills, which the former might pass or reject, but not amend, and for the establishment of a Federal Judiciary; the revenue of the Commonwealth to be derived from the Customs and Excise duties, which should be collected by Federal officers, and expended as required for Federal purposes, any surplus to be returned to the respective colonies. It also provided for absolute free trade internally throughout the Commonwealth, so soon as the Parliament should have imposed uniform Customs duties.

At its last meeting the Federal Council passed a resolution in favour of the holding of a Second Federation Convention on the lines of the Bill drawn up by the First Convention; and a meeting of the Premiers of all the Australasian Colonies took place in Hobart in January, 1895, and agreed to a scheme for a complete Federation to be

submitted for the approval of their respective Parliaments.

The enabling Bill, adopted at this Conference providing for the election of 10 delegates by each Colony to prepare a scheme of Federation, has already been adopted by the Parliaments of N. S. Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Tasmania.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consisting of 48 members elected for fourteen Provinces, and an Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of 95 members returned by 84 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55).

One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years, so that the tenure of seats is six years; and there is a further special election once every six years for an extra Member for six of the provinces. The Governor has no power to dissolve the Council. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property of an annual value of 100*l*. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 10*l*. per annum, or occupation of freehold or leasehold property of not less than a 25*l*. annual rating. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of this House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is under ordinary circumstances three years, but it may be dissolved by the Governor at any time. Vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 240*l*. a year during the term of the present Parliament "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament." The Members of the Legislative Council are not paid.

Municipal Government.

A very complete system of local self-government exists in Victoria. The municipalities are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second shires. The whole extend over 87,165 square miles, comprising nearly the whole area of the Colony. Each district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal. The governing body is a Council, the Members of which are elected by the ratepayers, includ-

ing women. Rates may be levied on all land within a municipality except that used for public purposes, for such amount between 6*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound (the common rate is 1*s*.), as may be decided upon by the Municipal Council. In 1894 there were 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 145 shires. The number of ratepayers was 298,559; the annual value of the ratable property was assessed at 11,676,079*l*.; representing a value in fee simple of 175,000,000*l*.; the total income (including 317,024*l*. received from Government) was 1,436,528*l*.; and the expenditure was 1,379,767*l*.; whilst their indebtedness (exclusive of amounts borrowed from the General Government) amounted to 3,549,936*l*.

The harbour of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, created by Act in 1876. The revenue of the Trust in 1894 was 115,526*l*., and its expenditure 147,869*l*. The debt of the Trust at the end of 1894 amounted to 2,000,000*l*.

The Melbourne Water Supply Works are now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which body is also empowered to undertake the sewerage of the metropolis. In 1893-94 the Board's ordinary revenue was 177,154*l*., and its expenditure 239,886*l*., exclusive of 309,175*l*. from loans; whilst there were loans outstanding at 30th June, 1894, amounting to 4,943,222*l*., of which, however, 2,359,157*l*. was raised in the first instance by the General Government, and is included in the Public Debt. The expenditure on the sewerage works in course of construction amounted to 793,491*l*. up to the 30th June, 1894.

There are also two Fire Brigade Boards, supported by equal contributions by the Government, the Municipalities, and the Insurance Companies. In 1893 their revenue amounted to 42,732*l*., their ordinary expenditure to 42,715*l*., their loan expenditure to 84,755*l*., and their debt to 100,000*l*.

The Melbourne Tramways Trust is a Municipal Corporation, created for the purpose of constructing tramways in Melbourne and suburbs, which it has done at a cost of 1,705,794*l*., provided for by loans secured on the ratable property of the Municipalities. This debt will be gradually extinguished by a sinking fund, contributed by the Melbourne Tramways Company, a Public Company, to whom the lines have been let for a period of 80 years. On the 1st March, 1894, the sinking fund amounted to 227,236*l*.

About the 30th June, 1894, the aggregate indebtedness (exclusive of that of the Tramways Trust) of the Colony, general and local, amounted to 54,781,700*l*.

Defences.

The land forces, chiefly militia, at the end of 1893, comprised an establishment of 5,388 men of all arms, of whom 393 were permanent and 3,195 formed the militia, the remainder being volunteers.

The fleet, which has an establishment of 576 men, comprises the armoured turret-ship "Cerberus," the frigate "Nelson," the gunboats "Victoria" and "Albert," the torpedo boats "Childers," "Countess of Hopetoun," "Nepean," "Lonsdale," and "Gordon;" the steam launches "Commissioner," and "Customs No. 1," the Harbor Trust dredges "Batman," "Fawknor," "Gannet," and the steam patrol boats "Lion" and "Spray," and the steel Customs steamer, "Lady Loch."

Governors of Victoria.

Name.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe	Superintendent	30 Sept., 1839
Ditto	Lieut. Gov.	15 July, 1851
J. V. F. Foster	Administrator	8 May, 1854
Capt. Sir C. Hotham, B.N., K.C.B.	Lieut. Gov.	22 June, 1854
Ditto	Governor	22 May, 1855
Maj.-Gen. E. Macarthur	Administrator	1 Jan., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	Governor	26 Dec., 1856
Sir C. H. Darling, K.C.B.	Governor	11 Sept., 1863
Brig.-Gen. G. J. Carey, C.B.	Administrator	7 May, 1866
The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H.T. Manners-Sutton, K.C.R. (Vist. Canterbury, 1869)	Governor	15 Aug., 1866
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	3 Mar., 1873
Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	31 Mar., 1873
Ditto	Governor	30 July, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Knt.	Administrator	3 Jan., 1875
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	11 Jan., 1875
The Most Hon. The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	Administrator	27 Feb., 1879
Ditto	Governor	29 April, 1879
Sir W. Foster Stawell, Knt.	Administrator	18 April, 1884
Sir H. B. Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Governor	15 July, 1884
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Administrator	9 Mar., 1889
		16 Nov., 1889
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Governor	28 Nov., 1889
Sir John Madden, Knt., LL.D.	Administrator	27 Mar., 1895.
Lord Brassey, K.C.B.	Governor	Oct., 1895.

Ministries in Victoria.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.
1. William Clark Haines	28 Nov., 1855
2. John O'Shanassy	11 Mar., 1857
3. William Clark Haines	29 April, 1857
4. John O'Shanassy	10 Mar., 1858
5. William Nicholson	27 Oct., 1859
6. Richard Heales	26 Nov., 1860
7. John O'Shanassy	14 Nov., 1861
8. James McCulloch	27 June, 1863
9. Charles Sladen	6 May, 1868
10. James McCulloch	11 July, 1868
11. J. A. MacPherson	20 Sept., 1869
12. James McCulloch	9 April, 1870
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	19 June, 1871
14. James Goodall Francis	10 June, 1872
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31 July, 1874
16. Graham Berry	7 Aug., 1875
17. Sir Jas. McCulloch, Kt.	20 Oct., 1875
18. Graham Berry	21 May, 1877
19. James Service	5 Mar., 1880
20. Graham Berry	3 Aug., 1880
21. Sir B. O'Loughlin, Bart.	9 July, 1881
22. James Service	8 Mar., 1883
23. Duncan Gillies	18 Feb., 1886
24. James Munro	4 Nov., 1890
25. William Shiels	16 Feb., 1892
26. Sir J. B. Patterson, K.C.M.G.	23 Jan., 1893
27. George Turner	27 Sept., 1894

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1894.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177
Mar. 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
Mar. 2, 1845	20,184	12,695	32,879
Mar. 2, 1851	45,202	31,145	77,346
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322
April 3, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,525
April 3, 1881	462,083	410,263	862,346
April 5, 1891	598,414	541,991	1,140,405
Dec. 31, 1894 (estimated).	607,260	571,843	1,179,103

FINANCES.			SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
Year ended	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
30 June.	£	£		
1885	6,290,361	6,140,356	2,856,453	3,260,158
1886	6,481,021	6,513,540	3,268,108	3,735,287
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251	3,397,459	3,858,248
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	3,804,457	4,307,883
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	4,059,590	4,599,177
1890	8,519,159	9,618,737	3,808,765	4,863,841
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	4,143,883	4,715,109
1892	7,729,572	8,482,197	3,944,979	4,456,254
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	3,640,208	4,029,788
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	3,869,071	4,291,189

Customs and Excise Revenue, 1893-94—2,025,630l.

IMPORTS.				
Year.	From U.K.	From British Possessions.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	8,946,816	6,804,586	2,293,202	18,044,604
1886	8,851,801	7,188,621	2,490,083	18,530,575
1887	8,290,046	8,382,275	2,349,830	19,022,151
1888	10,851,667	9,918,739	3,201,728	23,972,134
1889	11,414,682	9,818,663	3,169,415	24,402,760
1890	9,607,193	9,846,678	3,500,144	22,954,015
1891	8,953,599	9,816,944	2,941,065	21,711,608
1892	6,857,090	8,035,888	2,281,567	17,174,545
1893	5,511,735	6,453,608	1,818,471	13,283,814
1894	4,830,956	6,401,492	1,238,151	12,470,599

EXPORTS.				
Year.	To U.K.	To British Possessions.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1884	7,745,415	6,864,257	1,440,793	16,050,465
1885	8,159,135	6,479,357	913,266	16,551,758
1886	6,566,118	4,541,951	687,252	11,795,321
1887	5,476,229	5,068,323	806,593	11,351,145
1888	8,050,056	4,740,689	1,063,018	13,853,763
1889	7,036,585	4,566,258	1,181,891	12,734,734
1890	6,850,014	4,881,810	1,584,398	13,266,222
1891	7,993,489	5,571,371	2,441,883	16,006,743
1892	7,599,501	4,165,150	2,449,895	14,218,546
1893	7,490,804	3,976,613	1,841,134	13,308,551
1894	8,484,840	3,604,481	1,937,225	14,026,546

Public Debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1894,
47,297,708l.

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lord Brassey,
K.C.B., 7,006l.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp,
Clerk, T. Brisbane.

Cabinet.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. George Turner, 1,400l.
Attorney-General, The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, 1,000l.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Education, Alex. J. Peacock, 1,000l.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. John Gavan Duffy, 1,000l.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. R. W. Best, 1,000l.
Minister of Defence, The Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C., 1,000l.
Minister of Mines and Water Supply, The Hon. Henry Foster, 1,000l.
Minister of Railways, The Hon. H. R. Williams, 1,000l.
Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Agriculture and Health, The Hon. J. W. Taverner, 1,000l.
Solicitor-General, Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C., 1,000l.
Clerk to Executive Council, Thomas Brisbane (acting), 450l.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA

[N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, Ministers of the Crown, ex-Ministers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."]

Legislative Council.

Forty-eight Members, fourteen Provinces, and 145,629 Electors.

President, The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committees, Frederick Brown.

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name	Retires.
	1894-95.		
Melbourne	14,908	James Service	1900
		Cornelius Job Ham... ..	1898
		Robert Reid	1896
		George Selth Coppin	1895
North Yarra ...	12,477	Frederick Sheppard	
		Grimwade	1900
		Nathaniel Levi	1898
		William Pitt	1896
		Edward Miller	1900
		Simon Fraser	1898
South Yarra ...	15,135	Sir Frederick Thomas	
		Sargood, K.C.M.G.	1896
		John Mark Davies... ..	1895
		Sir William John	
Southern.....	13,094	Clarke, Bart.	1900
		Donald Melville	1898
		Thomas Brunton	1896
		Sidney Austin	1900
South-Western	7,562	Joseph Henry Grey	1898
		Joseph Henry Connor	1896
		William Henry	
Nelson	5,453	Seville Osmand	1900
		Thomas Dowling ...	1898
		Samuel Williamson	1896
		Samuel Winter Cooke	1900
Western	6,600	Nathan Thornley ...	1898
		Agar Wynne	1896
		James Bell	1900
		David Coutts	1898
North-Western	13,212	Duncan Elphinstone	
		McBryde	1896
		Joseph Major Pratt... ..	1895

Province.	No. of Electors.	Name.	Retires.
	1894-95.		
Northern.....	8,744	Joseph Sternberg ...	1900
		Joseph Henry Abbott	1898
		William Irving Win-ter-Irving.....	1896
		George Simmie	1895
		David Ham	1900
Wellington.....	8,859	Thomas Drummond	
		Wanliiss	1898
		Henry Cuthbert	1896
		Edward Morey	1895
North Central...	5,542	Sir William Austin	
		Zeal, K.C.M.G.	1900
		Dr. William Henry	
		Embling	1898
		Nicholas Fitzgerald	1896
North-Eastern	9,637	Arthur Otto Sachse	1900
		Frederick Brown ...	1898
		John Alston Wallace	1896
		George Davis	1900
Gippsland	9,565	Edward Jolley Crooke	1898
		William McCulloch	1896
		Charles Sargeant... ..	1895
South-Eastern	14,841	James Campbell	1900
		James Buchanan	1898
		James Balfour	1896

Legislative Assembly.

Sixteenth Parliament was elected on 20th September, 1894.

Second Session opened 29th May, 1895.

95 Members, returned by 84 Districts, containing 249,576 Electors, including 43,191 non-rate-payers.

Speaker, The Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committees, F. C. Mason.

Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1894-95)	Members (1st August, 1895).
Albert Park . . .	2410	White, John S.
Anglesey . . .	3696	M'Kenzie, M. K.
Ararat . . .	1661	McLellan, Wm.
Ballarat East . . .	3313	M'Gregor, R.
Ballarat West . . .	5944	Vale, R. T.
		Kirtin, J. W.
Barwon . . .	2349	Levien, J. F.
Benalla & Yarrawonga	3012	Kennedy, T.
Benambra . . .	1903	Craven, A. W.
Bogong . . .	1807	Isaacs, I. Alfred.
Borong . . .	2636	Dyer, John H.
Bourke East . . .	2655	Harper, Robert.
Bourke West . . .	1960	Staughton, S. T.
Brighton . . .	3628	Moule, W. H.
Carlton . . .	3258	Bromley, F. H.
Carlton South . . .	2294	Barrett, John G.
Castlemaine . . .	2948	Williams, E. D.
		Patterson, Sir J. B.
Clunes and Allandale .	1963	Peacock, Alex. J.
Collingwood . . .	4888	Beazley, Wm. D.
		Wilkins, Edgar.
Creswick . . .	1897	Grose, W. B.
Dandenong and Berwick	4038	Longmore, F.
Daylesford . . .	1897	Wheeler, James H.
Delatite . . .	2466	Graves, Jas. H.
Donald and Swan Hill	6659	Taverner, J. W.

Constituencies.	No. of Electors (1894-95).	Members (1st August, 1895).
Dundas	2419	Thomson, John.
Dunolly	2012	Duggan, D. J.
Eaglehawk	2044	Williams, H. R.
E. Bourke Boroughs	8136	Berry, Sir Graham.
Eastern Suburbs	4873	Cook, J. N. H. H.
Emerald Hill	2414	Madden, Frank.
Essendon & Flemington	5094	Smith, Thomas.
Evelyn	3046	Deakin, Alfred.
Fitzroy	4127	Cameron, E. H.
Footscray	4217	Best, R. W.
Geelong	5326	Tucker, A. L.
Gippsland Central	2680	Hancock, John.
Gippsland East	2503	Gurr, W.
Gippsland North	1901	Higgins, H. B.
Gippsland South	2871	Harris, Albert.
Gippsland West	4290	Foster, H.
Grant	2638	McLean, Allan.
Grenville	3381	Mason, F. C.
Gunbower	2626	Turner, George J.
Hawthorn	4105	Chirnside, J. P.
Horsham	1993	Kerr, D.
Jolimont & W. Richm'd	2243	Russell, George.
Kara Kara	2187	McCull, J. H.
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	2156	Smith, R. Murray.
Korong.	2073	Brake, J. H.
Kyneton	2138	Fink, T.
Lowan	2600	Anderson, Andrew.
Maldon.	1678	Langdon, Thomas.
Mandurang	1940	Rawson, Hugh.
Maryborough	2297	Irvine, W. H.
Melbourne	8684	McIntyre, Sir John.
Melbourne East	4185	O'Neill, R.
Melbourne North.	8136	Outtrim, A. R.
Melbourne South.	2188	Carter, G. D.
Melbourne West.	2418	Anderson, John.
Mornington.	4220	Zox, E. L.
Normanby	2020	Prendergast, G. M.
Numurkah & Nathalia.	2183	Winter, Joseph.
Ovens	1710	Maloney, Wm.
Polwarth	2878	Downward, A.
Port Fairy	1901	Shiels, Wm.
Portland	1993	Graham, George.
Port Melbourne	2533	Isaacs, John A.
Prashan	3074	Baker, T.
Richmond	5258	Duffus, J. F.
Ripon and Hampden	2427	McLeod, Donald N.
Rodney	4919	Sangster, G.
St. Kilda	8961	Gray, F. C.
Sandhurst	5138	Bennett, G. H.
Sandhurst South.	2105	Trenwith, Wm. A.
Shepparton and Euroa.	2010	Austin, Edwin H.
South Yarra.	2833	Webb, Wm. T.
Stawell.	2251	White, A. W. H.
Talbot and Avoca	1892	Turner, George.
Toorak.	4305	Hamilton, W. A.
Villiers & Heytesbury.	2827	Lazarus, D. B.
Wangaratta & Rutherglen	2726	Sterry, D. C.
Warrenheip.	1689	Grattan, William.
Warrnambool	1967	Rogers, J. W.
Williamstown	8559	Foster.
Windermere.	1497	Burton, John B.
		Salmon, Charles C.
		Reid, R. D.
		Scott, Thomas.
		Bowser, J.
		Murphy, Edward.
		Murray, John.
		Styles, J.
		Anderson, W.

Legislative Council:—

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments,
G. H. Jenkins, C.M.G., 1,200l.

Legislative Assembly:—

Clerk of the Assembly, W. V. Robinson,
1,000l.

Clerk Assistant, C. G. Duffy, 833l.
Second Clerk-Assistant, Clerk of Private Bills,
and Clerk of Committees, 590l.

Serjeant-at-Arms, G. E. Upward, 428l.

Parliamentary Library:—

Librarian, R. Church, 600l.

Parliamentary Reporting Staff:—

Chief Reporter, E. B. Loughran, 560l. (acting).
Government Shorthand Writer, H. E. Wade,
610l.

Commissioners of Audit and Public Service Board:—

J. W. Fosbery, A. Morrah, and A. W.
Howitt, 1,000l. each.

Secretary Public Service Board:—

F. Reddin, 420l.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, A. J. Peacock, 1,000l.

Under Secretary, C. A. Topp, 1,000l.

Chief Clerk (acting), W. A. Callaway, 466l.

Secretary to the Premier, R. S. Rogers, 448l.

Building and Friendly Societies:—

Registrar and Certifying Barrister, J. B.
Gregory, 400l.

Actuary for Friendly Societies, E. F. Owen.
A.I.A., 600l.

Office of the Government Statist.

Government Statist (vacant).

Assistant Government Statists, J. J. Fenton, 448l.;
R. N. D. Troacey, 350l.

Police.

Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley, 900l. (with
quarters).

Chief Clerk, J. A. Levey, 580l.

Penal.

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols,
James Evans, R.N., 750l.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. C. Connor, 560l.

Governor of Penal Establishment, F. W. Bull, 500l.
with quarters.

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, R. J. Burrowes, 376l.
with quarters.

Medical.

Government Medical Officer, A. Shields, 1,200l.

President of Medical Board, R. Youl.

Secretary, W. A. Callaway.

Hospitals for the Insane.

Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, and Medical Superin-
tendent, Kew, J. V. McCreery, 757l. with quarters.
Medical Superintendent, Yarra Bend, W. L. Watkins,
714l. with quarters.

Ditto, Ararat, W. B. Smith, 530l. with quarters.

Ditto, Beechworth, F. P. Deshon, 604l. with quarters.

Ditto, Sunbury, J. A. O'Brien, 534l. with quarters.

Ditto, Ballarat, H. A. Samson (acting), 417l. with
quarters.

*Industrial and Reformatory Schools.**Secretary and Inspector, T. M. Millar, 540l.**Melbourne Public Library.**Librarian, M. F. Dowden, 456l.**Industrial and Technological Museum.**Scientific Superintendent, J. C. Newbery, C.M.G. 600l. (with fees).**National Museum.**Director and Palaeontologist, acting also as Zoologist, Sir F. McCoy, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., 300l. (also University Professor, 1,200l.).**Observatory.**Acting Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi, 400l.**Government Botanist.**Government Botanist, Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., &c., 800l.**Inspection of Factories, &c.**Chief Inspector, H. Ord, 250l.**Inspection of Stores.**Inspector of Officers in Charge of Stores, A. Rocho, 580l.**Board for the Protection of Aborigines.**Chairman, The Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Acting General Inspector and Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hagonauer, 450l.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

*Supreme Court Judges.**Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, Knt., 3,500l.
Puisne Judges, Sir H. Williams, Knt., E. D. Holroyd, H. E. A. Hodges, T. & Beckett, J. H. Hood, 3,000l. each.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Attorney-General, The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
Secretary to the Law Department, A. P. Akehurst, 1,000l.
Parliamentary Draughtsman, E. Carlile, 1,250l.
Chief Clerk, M. Byrne, 750l.**Prosecutors for the Queen.**At Sittings of Supreme Court:—
R. Walsh, 1,200l.; J. T. T. Smith, 800l.;
C. A. Smyth, 800l.; and C. B. Finlayson, 600l.**At Courts of General Sessions:—
W. S. Garnett, J. A. Gurner, F. L. Smyth, 600l. each.**Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness, 950l.
Prothonotary, J. W. O'Halloran, 520l.**Vice-Admiralty Court.**Judge, The Chief Justice.
Registrar, J. W. O'Halloran.
Marshal (vacant).**Master in Equity and Lunacy.**Master, T. P. Webb, 1,500l.
Chief Clerk, J. F. Poole, 670l.**Judicature.**Chief Clerk, H. P. Walker, 1,200l.
Assistant Clerk, J. Smith, 485l.**The Sheriff.**Sheriff of Victoria, A. McFarland, 580l.**Registrar-General**Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, H. C. A. Harrison, 710l.
Deputy Registrar-General, E. Barrett, 560l.
Collector of Imposts, J. Davidson, 580l.
Accountant, W. H. Buckley, 448l.**Commissioner of Titles' Office.**Commissioner of Titles, E. T. De Verdon, 1,800l.
Registrar of Titles, H. C. A. Harrison, 710l.
Assistant Registrars of Titles, E. Barrett, 560l.;
T. Byrne, 580l.
Examiners of Titles, D. C. Rees, 650l.; Acting Chief Examiner, R. W. Chalmers, 650l.
Chief Draftsman, W. K. Andrews, 600l.**Patents.**Commissioner of Patents and Trade Marks, A. P. Akehurst (Paid as Secretary of the Law Department).
Senior Examiner, J. P. Holmes, 450l.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

*Solicitor-General, The Hon. H. Cuthbert.**Court of Insolvency.**Judge, H. Molesworth, 1,500l.
Chief Clerk, H. W. Macleod, 485l.
Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, and Chairmen of General Sessions, H. Molesworth, Hon. J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, G. Worthington, E. B., Hamilton, and W. H. Gaunt, 1,500l. each.**Police Magistrates, Coroners, and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria:—**J. A. Panton, 950l.; J. J. O'Meara, C. H. Nicolson, and G. D. McCormick, 750l. each; C. L. Dobbin, G. W. F. Patterson, R. E. Johns, J. Keogh, Jos. Rowan, 650l. each; W. W. Greene, T. Smallman, W. Leader, 620l. each; C. G. Holmes, 590l.; Jas. Rowan, 580l.; P. J. Dwyer, 560l.; C. A. C. Cresswell, and W. R. Anderson, 530l. each; G. C. Morrison, 500l.**With forage and travelling allowances.**Coroners.**Melbourne, S. C. Candler and R. Youl, 650l. each.
All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at the respective places at which they are stationed.
Analytical Chemist, C. R. Blackett, 600l.*

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER.

Premier and Treasurer, The Hon. George Turner.
Under Treasurer, H. W. Meakin, 690*l*.
Accountant, T. W. Gaggin, 600*l*.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne (vacant).

Income Tax Office.

Commissioner of Taxes, T. P. Webb, 800*l*. (in addition to salary as Master in Equity and Lunacy).
Deputy-Commissioner, F. L. Ottrim, 600*l*.

Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.

Curator, T. F. Bride, LL.D.
Senior Clerk and Accountant, C. H. Wheatland, 485*l*.

Pensions.

Paying Officer of Pensions, J. Hickey, 250*l*.

Government Printer.

Government Printer, R. S. Brain, 750*l*.
Superintendent, B. H. R. Skeeles, 420*l*.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Defence, The Hon. Wm. McCulloch, M.L.C.
Secretary, Commander R. M. Collins, 900*l*.
Paymaster, J. A. Thompson, 600*l*.
Controller of Stores, W. M. Cairncross, 600*l*.

NAVAL FORCES.

Commandant, Captain G. Neville, R.N., 1,050*l*.
Commander, H. C. Kingsford, R.N., 600*l*.
Lieutenants, F. Tickell, W. J. Colquhoun, J. T. Richardson, 350*l*. each; and G. R. A. Gaunt, 310*l*.
Sub-Lieutenants, A. C. Buck, 210*l*.; J. Biddlecombe, 200*l*.
Fleet Engineer, J. L. Breaks, 360*l*.

MILITARY FORCES.

Staff.

Commandant, Major-General Sir C. Holled Smith, K.C.M.G., C.B., 250*l*.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Hoad, 555*l*.
Commanding Engineer, Major F. R. Reynolds, R.E., 950*l*.
Staff Captain, H. C. Somerset, 389*l*.

Victorian Artillery.

Officer Commanding, Major C. E. E. Umphelby, 555*l*.
Captains, J. Stanley and R. Wallace, 420*l*. each.
Lieutenants, A. J. S. Templeton, H. Campbell, W. J. Clark, F. W. Osborne, F. J. Hayter (Paymaster), 311*l*. each.

Permanent Section Victorian Engineers.

Captain, J. W. Parnell, 865*l*.
Lieutenant, G. F. Wilkinson, 311*l*.

Cadet Corps.

Officer Commanding, Major D. L. Henry, 415*l*.

Mounted Rifles.

Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Col. T. Price, 570*l*.
Adjutant (vacant).

Victorian Rangers.

Officer Commanding, Major A. E. Otter, 500*l*.
Adjutant, Captain G. A. Eddy, 339*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. R. W. Best.
Secretary for Lands, T. F. Morkham, 690*l*.
Surveyor-General S. K. Vickery, 600*l*.
Conservator of Forests, G. S. Perrin, 750*l*.

Land Tax Commission.

Commissioners, R. Walsh, Q.C., A. Black, and M. Callanan.
Registrar, T. F. Morkham (paid as Secretary for Lands).
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar (acting) J. Lardner, 350*l*.
Director of Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Government Grounds, W. R. Guilfoyle, 600*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Secretary, D. Martin, 800*l*.
Chief Inspector of Stock, G. Pentland, 325*l*.
Chemist, A. N. Pearson, 550*l*.
Entomologist, C. French, 335*l*.
Consulting Vegetable Pathologist, D. McAlpine, 300*l*.
Vine Inspector, E. Hopton, 313*l*.
Experts—Fruit, J. Knight and G. Neilson, 200*l*. each.
Vines, R. Bragato, 300*l*.; *Dairying*, D. Wilson, 350*l*.; *Scent*, F. Mellon, 250*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Secretary, D. Martin (paid as Secretary for Agriculture).
Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. I. Cullen, 448*l*.
Inspector-General of Public Works, &c., W. Davidson, 1,000*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Minister of Mines and Water Supply, The Hon. H. Foster.
Secretary, J. Travis.
Chief Clerk, Philip Cohen.
Government Geologist, R. A. F. Murray, F.G.S., 690*l*.
Assistant Geological Surveyor, James Stirling, F.G.S., 360*l*.
Accountant, P. Whitton.
Chief Engineer, S. Murray, C.E., 1,200*l*.
Chief Assistant Engineer, E. Checchi, 360*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Commissioner, The Hon. R. W. Best.
Secretary and Collector of Customs, H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., 1,000*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Dawson, 670*l*.
Inspector of Accounts, H. E. Hollick, 670*l*.
Assistant Inspector of Accounts, R. H. Carter, 600*l*.
Landing Surveyors, A. W. Smart, J. Bennie.
Inspector of Drawbacks, J. F. Brady, 485*l*.

Port and Harbours.

Engineer-in-Charge, Ports and Harbours, also Superintendent Mercantile Marine, A. Wilson, 900*l*.

Distilleries' Excise and Explosives.

Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Breweries' Excise, and Explosives, C. N. Hake, 800*l*.

Melbourne Harbour Trust.

Secretary, G. A. Mouritz, 600*l*.
Treasurer, J. H. Haydon, 400*l*.
Harbour Master, R. Fullarton, 700*l*.
Engineer, John Halliday, 250*l*. *

Marine Board.

President, Captain R. Fullarton, V.N., 100*l*.
Vice-President, A. Curria.
Members, R. Dickens, W. Cowper, J. McFarlane, T. Webb, H. Belfrage, J. R. Clark, C. Rennie, C. Taylor, E. J. Parker, and W. D. Garside.
Secretary, J. G. McKie, 580*l*.
Engineer-Surveyor, C. W. Maclean, 545*l*.

Court of Marine Inquiry.

President, C. H. Nicholson, Police Magistrate.
Skilled Members, J. A. Roberts, G. Bevis, J. Tozer, S. Evans, Wm. Watson, W. F. A. H. Russell, A. Dunbar, J. Garson, W. Cumming, and D. Elder.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General, The Hon. J. G. Duffy.
Deputy Postmaster-General and Secretary, also General Superintendent of Telegraphs, J. Smibert, 1,000*l*.
Accountant, also Comptroller of Stamps, W. Morkham, 710*l*.
Inspectors, G. S. Caldwell, 780*l*; H. J. T. Tymms, 485*l*; D. Mickle, 467*l*; and J. D. Gillan, 350*l*.
Telegraph Engineer, &c., G. Smibert, 700*l*.
Telegraph Manager, W. Croft, 580*l*.
Comptroller of Savings Banks and Money Order Branch, H. T. Gomm, 710*l*.
Superintendent Mail Branch, J. A. Springhall, 600*l*.
Sub-Accountant, A. Cumming, 485*l*.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. A. J. Peacock.
Secretary and Inspector-General, C. Tynan, M.A., 850*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. Bagge, 710*l*.
Accountant, W. McLean, 670*l*.

* With private practice.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Minister of Health, The Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Board of Public Health.—
Chairman, D. A. Cresswell, M.D., 1,000*l*.
Secretary, J. W. Colville, 600*l*.
Medical Inspector, Thos. Gray, 500*l*.
Engineering Inspector, G. J. Butler, 480*l*.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Minister of Railways, The Hon. H. R. Williams.
Deputy Commissioners, J. Syder (Chairman), 853*l*;
 T. H. Woodroffe, * 1,100; R. Lookhead, 500*l*.
Secretary, R. G. Kent, 1,000*l*.
Accountant, R. Singleton, 750*l*.
Deputy Traffic Manager, W. Fitzpatrick, 500*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, F. Rennick, 1,250*l*.
Engineer for Existing Lines, O. E. Norman, 900*l*.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Chairman, E. G. FitzGibbon, 1,500*l*.
Secretary, G. A. Gibbs, 1,000*l*.
Treasurer, F. B. Force, 800*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, W. Thwaites, 2,000*l*.

London Agency.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom
 (Office, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.),
 The Hon. Duncan Gillies, 2,550*l*.
Chief Clerk, S. B. H. Rogerson, 450*l*.

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary, Consul, C. Pinschof; Chancellor, S. Meyer.
Belgium, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, G. Beckx, Consul, J. Renard; Vice-Consul, F. Vanderkelen.
Bolivia, Consul, E. Ulm.
Chile, Consul-General, W. H. Eldred; Consul W. R. F. Moore; Vice-Consul, A. Webster.
Colombia, United States of, Consul-General, M. Lyle.
Denmark, Consul-General, F. W. Were; Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.
France, Consul-General, L. A. Dejardin; Vice-Consul, Paul Louis Philibert Maistre.
German Empire, Consul-General, A. Pellram; Consul, W. A. Brahe.
Greece, Consul, A. B. Were.
Hawaii, Consul, G. N. Oakley.
Italy, Consul for all the Australasian Colonies, C. B. Corte, Vice-Consul, J. Wighton.
Japan, Consul, A. Marks.
Liberia, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies and Islands adjacent thereto, R. T. Litton; Consul, L. Sanders; Vice-Consul, A. E. Moore.
Netherlands, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, Dr. J. A. de Vicq; Vice-Consul, J. Zevenboom.
Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Consul-General J. H. Amora.
Peru, Consul, A. Pfaff.
Portugal, Consul, T. Jaques Martin.

* Also acts as Chief Mechanical Engineer.

NOTE.—With a few exceptions the salaries of Public Officers were reduced during the years ended the 30th June, 1894 and 1895, according to a scale, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.

Russia, Acting Consul, L. Dejardin; Vice-Consul, W. Behr.

San Salvador, Consul-General, Señor E. Bonnard.

Servia, Consul, J. Oldham.

Spain, Consul, Don E. de Perera; Vice-Consul, W. Strachan.

Sweden and Norway, Consul, H. J. Gundersen; Vice-Consul (at Geelong), G. F. Belcher.

Swiss Confederation, Consul, C. Martin.

Turkey, Consul, Dr. C. S. Ryan.

United States, Consul-General for all the Australasian Colonies, D. W. Maratta; Deputy Consul-General, T. W. Stanford.

Uruguay and Paraguay, Consul, R. T. Litton.

of these are mere storm-water channels filled only during the rainy season, and very few of them are navigable even for boats for any distance.

Lakes.

The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons—but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season.

Numerous islands and islets occur along the coast-line. Dirk Hartog Island, in Sharks Bay, is the largest of those used for pastoral purposes, whilst guano is found on the islands comprised in Houtman's Abrolhos, the Lacepedes, and various other islands on the north-west coast.

History.

In 1826 the Government of New South Wales sent a detachment of soldiers to King George's Sound to form a settlement. In 1828 Captain Gilbert, R.N., in H.M.S. "Success," surveyed the coast from King George's Sound to the Swan River, and in June, 1829, Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling, founded the Colony of Western Australia, and the towns of Perth and Fremantle, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Large grants of land were made to the early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population with varying success until, in 1850, the Colony was in a languishing condition, and the inhabitants petitioned it might be made a penal settlement. This was done, and up to 1868, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Since then no more have been sent, and the number in confinement has been lessening, until on the 30th June, 1886, only forty imperial prisoners remained. The imperial convict establishment was transferred to the Colonial Government on the 31st March, 1886.

Constitution and Government.

Previous to 1890 the constitution was what is called "Representative," established by Act 33 Victoria, No. 13. The Governor was assisted by an Executive Council composed of the principal officers of the Government, and the Governor also had power to appoint two unofficial members to the Executive Council. There was also a Legislative Council consisting of the official members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Colonial Treasurer, 5 nominees of the Governor, and 17 elected members.

Responsible government was granted to Western Australia in October, 1890, and the first Ministry was sworn in on 29th December, 1890.

The legislature consists of two houses: the Legislative Council, consisting of 21 members, and the Legislative Assembly, of 33 members.

Both Houses are elective.

Legislative Council.—The Colony is divided into 7 electoral provinces, each returning 3 members.

Tenure of Seat.—6 years.

Qualification of Member.—Must be (1) 30 years of age, and free from any legal incapacity; (2) a resident in the Colony for at least 2 years; (3) a natural born subject of Her Majesty or naturalized for 5 years, and a resident in the Colony during that period.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Situation and Area.

Western Australia comprises nearly one-third of the Australian continent, namely, all that portion west of the 129th degree of E. longitude. The total area is 975,876 square miles (equal to half European Russia, or to over one-fourth of Europe). The city of Perth, the capital, is in lat. 31° 57' S., long. 115° 52' E.

Physical Features.

The coast line, extending for a distance of about 3,000 miles, is indented by a certain number of bays, creeks, and harbours, and in the northern parts fringed by numerous islands. In the south there are three separate mountain chains running parallel to one another. The loftiest range in the Southern District is the Stanley Range, the highest point of which is about 3,420 feet. The principal other ranges are known as the Blackwood, Darling, and Roe; these, with the exception of Mount William, in the Murray District, 3,000 feet high, do not reach greater altitudes than from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the Kimberley District the two principal ranges of hills are the Leopold and the Mueller ranges the highest point in the latter attaining about 2,300 feet. The settled districts are usually level or undulating, rarely mountainous. The western seaboard is comparatively flat, of a sandy character, with indications of a recent geological formation. To the eastward of the Darling range, in the latitude of Perth, the country changes its character, and improves as you proceed inland. The north and north-eastern parts of the Colony contain a large area of good pastoral country, suitable also in some parts for the growth of tropical products, such as sugar and coffee.

The Darling hills extend from Yatheroo in the north, to Point d'Entrecasteaux in the south, a distance of about 300 miles.

Numerous small rivers and streams take their rise in this range, and flow into the sea to the westward.

The principal rivers of the Colony are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy, De Grey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascoyne, Murchison, Greenough, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Preston, Blackwood, Warren, Pallinup, and Gordon. Most

[illegible]

Govt Railways.
 Fremantle, Perth & Beverley
 Geraldton to Northampton (Mines)

Timber Co's Railways
Rockingham Jarrah Timber Co
West Australian do do

Qualification of Elector.—(1) Each elector must be of at least 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, resident in the Colony for 12 months, or a denizen of Western Australia; (3) have possessed for at least 1 year before being registered, and within the electoral province for which he seeks to be registered: (a) either a freehold estate of the clear value of 100*l.* above all charges or encumbrances affecting the same; or (b) have been a householder for the last preceding 12 months, the dwelling house being of the clear annual value of 25*l.*; or (c) holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 25*l.*, the lease having 18 months to run; or (d) holder of a leasehold, for the last preceding 18 months, of the annual value of 25*l.*; or (e) holder of a lease or licence from the Crown at an annual rental of at least 10*l.*; or (f) have his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Boards in respect of property in the province of the annual rateable value of 25*l.*

Legislative Assembly.—There are 33 electorates for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by a single member.

Tenure of Seat.—The members of the Assembly are elected for a period of 4 years.

Qualification of a Member.—Any man who has resided in the Colony for 12 months, if he be 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is a natural-born subject of the Queen, or shall have been naturalized for 5 years, and shall have resided in the Colony for 2 years.

Qualifications of Electors.—Any man of the age of 21 years being a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have resided in the Colony for at least 12 months if he (1) is resident in the district at the time of making his claim and during the previous 6 months; or (2) has a freehold estate in the district of the clear value of 50*l.* above all charges and encumbrances affecting the same for 6 months next before the time of making the claim; or (3) is a householder for the last preceding 6 months, the house or premises being of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (4) is the holder of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*, the lease of which has 18 months to run; or (5) is a holder for the last preceding 18 months of a leasehold of the clear annual value of 10*l.*; or (6) is the holder for the last preceding 6 months of a lease or licence of Crown Lands at an annual rental of 5*l.*; or (7) has his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or Roads Boards in respect of property within the district.

The Governor is advised by the following responsible ministers, who form the Cabinet:—The Colonial Treasurer (also Colonial Secretary), the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Director of Public Works (also Commissioner of Railways), and the Minister for Mines and Education.

Local Government.

Under Act 40 Vict., No. 13, as amended by 42 Vict., No. 16, municipal councils are allowed to levy general rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound per annum upon the rateable value of all house and land property, and also to borrow money for the construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates to pay the interest thereon. All license fees, tolls, and dues, &c., under the Municipal Institutions Act are appropriated by the council of the

municipality. The following municipalities have been proclaimed: Perth, Fremantle, Albany, Geraldton, Bunbury, Busselton, Guildford, York, Newcastle, Northam, Roebourne, Cossack, Beverley, Cue, Coolgardie, Day Dawn, Gingin, Carnarvon, and Southern Cross. The municipal councils, with the exception of the last seven, which are presided over by a chairman, consist of a mayor and councillors—the mayor and chairman being elected annually, while the councillors are elected for a term of three years by the ratepayers, not including women. Under Act 40 Vict., No. 5, the local roads boards and municipal councils have power to issue licenses to carts and carriages within their respective districts and municipalities. Under "The Water Works Act, 1889" (53 Vic. 13), the Perth City Council is authorized to make and levy a rate not exceeding 1*s.* in the £; also under "The Public Health Act, 1886," Councils of Municipalities to which the provisions of the Act have been extended are required to make and levy a special rate not exceeding 3*d.* in the £; 25,91*l.* was granted in 1894 to district roads boards (of which there are 59) and municipal councils (19) for the repair and upkeep of main and minor roads and bridges throughout the Colony.

Population and Chief Towns.

The total population of the Colony at the 31st December, 1894, was estimated to be 82,072, consisting of 55,072 males, and 27,050 females, excluding the aboriginal natives. The number of Chinese was 1,320, of whom 1,313 were males and only 7 females.

The chief towns are Perth (15,703), Fremantle (9,500), Albany (3,000), Geraldton (1,500), York (1,909), Bunbury (800), and Guildford.

Crown Lands.

Of the total area of the Colony, 5,923,946 acres only have been alienated, while 88,128,993 acres are leased for pastoral, and 2,087,407 for other purposes. No less than 528,420,294 acres are still unoccupied, and in great part unexplored. At present, the whole of the coast line, a length of 3,000 miles, from Eucla in the south to Cambridge Gulf in the north, may be said to be more or less settled, for a distance inland varying from one hundred to, in some places, three hundred miles, though a considerable portion of the land taken up, especially in the Kimberley and Eucla districts, has not yet been stocked or occupied.

North of Champion Bay, large tracts of rural lands are only held on lease from the Crown for pastoral purposes, but Geraldton is the centre of a fertile and flourishing agricultural district. In the south-west corner of the Colony are situated the older settlements; indeed, it is only recently that colonisation has pushed to the north and east. In the neighbourhood of York, Newcastle, and the other centres of the southern part of the Colony, there is a considerable extent of farms and cultivation. The total cultivated area is 193,197 acres, and, beyond this, the traveller's way lies for the most part through forests, varied by open sand plains covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and beauty. Western Australia is famed for its "bush flowers." The flora is the most highly specialized in the world, four-fifths of the plants being endemic.

Industry.

The principal industry, as in the case of the other Australian colonies, is wool-growing. Sheep (of which there are 2,132,311) are depastured in all parts of the Colony. The northern districts are particularly favourable for stock of all kinds, and they are free from the "poison plant," which has proved such a hindrance to stock-farming in the south. The export of wool in 1894, principally to London, was 9,432,876 lbs, which, at 6d. per lb., is valued at 232,201*l*. A considerable quantity of wine is also made.

The forest area lies between south latitude 31° and 35°. West Australian "Jarrah" wood is well known throughout the world for its extraordinary durability, and is in great demand for paving, railway sleepers, piles for bridges, and harbour works, &c. There is a large and increasing export of this timber, and the forests are worked by several companies enjoying concessions from the Government. The export of timber for 1894 was valued at 74,804*l*. Sandalwood is still abundant, and was exported to Singapore and China, to the extent of about 23,430*l*. during 1894.

At Sharks Bay and on the north-west coast, a fleet of about 100 schooners and cutters are employed on the pearling banks. The export of pearls and pearl shell amounted to 62,805*l*. in 1894.

For a long period lead and copper mines were held and worked in the neighbourhood of Champion Bay, but for the last few years little work has been done in them, owing to the fall in the value of these metals. The prospects in copper are, however, improving.

The other mineral resources of Western Australia were almost unknown, and quite undeveloped until recently. Gold was found in considerable quantity in the Kimberley goldfield in 1887; and although the field is now in a very depressed condition, chiefly owing to its distance and the great expense of any transactions there, it attracted a large number of experienced miners, and the result has been the discovery of gold in greater quantities elsewhere.

There are now (30th June, 1895) eleven gold-fields in existence:—Kimberley, Pilbarra, Ashburton, Murchison, East Murchison, Yalgoo, Yilgarn, Coolgardie, North Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Dundas, and a large population continually employed in searching for, and extracting, precious metals.

Much machinery is now in operation, and the fields appear to be well established, with a great future before them, judging from the steady increase both in returns and population. The value of gold exported up to the end of 1894 was 1,728,423*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*. The gold export during 1894 was 787,099*l*.

There is also evidence of the existence of good coal both in the south-west corner of the Colony and in the vicinity of Champion Bay and the Irwin river. Coal is also said to exist in the Kimberley district.

At the end of 1888 large deposits of stream tin were discovered near Bridgetown, on the Blackwood River, and this export appears for 1894 as valued at 15,274*l*. There is little doubt that a fairly rich tinfield exists in that neighbourhood.

Silver has been discovered, but as yet only in very small quantities, near Perth.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender and usual currency is exclusively British sterling.

The following banks have establishments in the Colony: The Western Australian Bank, National Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia Limited, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Australasia.

The average amount of their deposits for the year ending the 31st December, 1894, was 1,808,562*l*., and their note circulation 143,156*l*.

A Government Post Office saving bank at Perth, with branch offices, was established in 1863, and the deposits during the year, ended 30th June, 1894, amounted to 146,388*l*.

The establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Perth is in contemplation.

Education.

Government secular schools exist all over the Colony, and are under the supervision of the Minister of Education, assisted by elected district boards. Compulsory clauses exist in the Act (35 Vict., No. 14), and are enforced.

Assisted schools of different denominations are also subsidised by the State. The amount expended on education for 1894 was 18,270*l*., on school buildings 10,643*l*. A high school is also subsidised by the State.

In January, 1894, there were 116 Government schools in the Colony, with 5,037 scholars on the rolls, and 21 assisted schools, with 2,381 scholars: Total 7,418.

Means of Communication.

The Colony possesses at present three lines of Government railways: The Eastern Railway (110 miles) connecting the chief port, Fremantle, with the capital, Perth, and with Guildford, York, and Beverley, with branch lines from Clackline Junction to Newcastle (14 miles), and from Spencer's Brook Junction to Northam and Southern Cross (Yilgarn) (176 miles); the Northern Railway, with a line (34 miles) from Geraldton to Northampton, in the Champion Bay Mining district, one from Geraldton to Walkaway (17 miles), and one from Geraldton to Mullewa (57 miles); the South-Western Railway, from Perth to Bunbury (115 miles), with a line from Picton Junction to Vasse (37 miles), and a line from Boyanup Junction to Donnybrook (10 miles)—in all, 570 miles of railway open for traffic.

In addition to these the Great Southern Railway (243 miles) constructed by the West Australian Land Company, Limited, was opened for traffic on the 1st June, 1890. This line connects the port of Albany with the Government railway system at Beverley. Trains run daily between Perth and Albany.

Another railway, the "Midland" (277 miles), constructed on the land grant system, affords communication between Guildford and Champion Bay, and connect the two Government railways.

There are also several lines constructed by private timber companies in the south of the Colony, in extent about 52 miles; one, the Darling Range Railway, running from Guildford into the Darling Range (20 miles). The following lines are now under survey by Government:—Northern Railway Extension, Mullewa to Cue, 200 miles; Eastern Railway Extension, Southern Cross to Coolgardie, 115 miles; South-Western Railway Extension, Donnybrook to Bridgetown, 52 miles, and Brunswick to the Collie coalfield, 25 miles. The receipts of the Government railways for the year ending 30th June, 1895, were 298,251*l*.,

and the working expenses 188,940*l*. The total cost of construction has been 2,112,818*l*.

Of electric telegraph at the end of 1894 there were 5,010 miles of wire, and 48 more miles in course of erection. The number of telegrams forwarded and received during 1894 was 446,780, and the revenue received 25,986*l*. (worked by Post Office Department); cost of Post and Telegraph, 77,439*l*. There is telegraphic communication with Europe, *via* South Australia, and also by a direct cable from Java to Roebuck Bay. Postal arrangements embrace the whole of the settled portion of the Colony, both by inland services and by steamers on the coast. There are also 387 miles of private telephone wire in the Colony, and 794 miles of railway telephone.

The steamers of the P. and O., Orient Companies, and Messageries Maritimes carry mails weekly to and from the United Kingdom, and the other Australian colonies. Local steamers supply coastal communication. Letters from England reach Perth in about 30 days *via* Brindisi. The rates of postage are:—

	Letters, News- per ½-oz. papers.	Free*
Within a Town	1 <i>d</i> .	
Australasia	2 <i>d</i> .	½ <i>d</i> . per 10 ozs.
United Kingdom and Postal Union	2½ <i>d</i> .	1 <i>d</i> . per 4 ozs.

The postal statistics for 1894 give the following as the number of letters and postcards, &c., received and despatched:—

	Inland.	English, Intercolonial, and Foreign.
Letters and postcards	6,069,476	5,299,430
Newspapers	4,164,497	5,211,092
Packets and parcels	888,195	2,254,813

Fremantle is a port of registry, with 152 vessels and a tonnage of 5,376 on 31st December, 1894.

Defence.

In December, 1894, the Volunteer force of the Colony consisted of 776 of all ranks. Of this number 119 belong to the Artillery, and the remainder to the various rifle corps. King George's Sound, on the south coast, is being strongly fortified as a coaling station, at the joint expense of the Australian governments and the War Office. The port of Fremantle is also about to be fortified.

Aborigines.

The native population is not large, and in the more settled districts it is fast disappearing. They were, and still are, very useful to the pioneer settlers, as shepherds, stock-riders, and general station hands, and settlement has been very much assisted by their aid. In the northern districts they used to be largely utilised as pearl-shell divers, whilst their industry was confined to moderately shallow waters. As a general rule they are not hostile, though at times very troublesome, especially when they take to sheep-stealing. Owing to their innate liking for a roving vagrant life, it has not been found possible to do much for them, except to teach them to be useful. There is now a Board of Management appointed by the Governor, which deals with all matters connected with the aborigines.

* Throughout the Colony within seven days after publication, after that ½*d*. each.

Climate.

The climate of Western Australia, though hot towards the north, is one of the finest and healthiest in the world. The average death-rate is 14 per 1,000. A hot wind, for a few hours now and then in the summer months, is the only disagreeable feature. The average rainfall at Perth is 33.362 inches, and the mean temperature is 64°. The rainy season extends from April to September.

Governors of Western Australia.*

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor, 1855.
John Stephen Hampton, Governor, Feb., 1862.
Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Gov., Nov., 1868.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, Governor, 1869.
W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., Gov., Jan., 1875.
Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor, Nov., 1877.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Gov., April, 1890.
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor, 1883.
Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1890.
Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., 1895.

Population, exclusive of Aborigines.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census 1871	15,375	9,410	24,785
" 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708
" 1891	29,807	19,975	49,782
Estimate, Dec., 1894	55,072	27,000	82,072

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1885	323,218	308,849	450,937	468,035
1886	388,564	394,675	482,219	501,625
1887	377,903	456,897	485,503	492,850
1888	357,008	385,180	752,825	812,398
1889	442,725	386,001	865,697	1,004,818
1890	414,813	401,787	773,461	904,861
1891	497,670	435,623	870,863	1,045,555
1892	543,889	550,616	913,866	1,124,665
1893	570,651	640,801	926,780	1,071,418
1894	863,680	755,564	1,160,841	1,410,670

Total Customs Revenue, 1894—415,083*l*.

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total. £
	From U. K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	
1885	279,987	361,824	8,629	650,890
1886	347,915	396,872	13,226	758,013
1887	351,459	465,789	14,965	832,213
1888	363,884	413,998	8,368	786,250
1889	364,886	438,151	15,590	818,127
1890	415,149	441,003	18,295	874,447
1891	568,570	683,476	28,047	1,280,093
1892	592,496	757,010	41,603	1,391,109
1893	733,001	782,780	28,657	1,494,438
1894	611,308	1,436,127	66,979	2,114,414

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total. £
	To U. K. £	To Colonies. £	To Elsewhere. £	
1885	289,901	135,894	21,396	446,691
1886	505,331	92,716	32,346	630,393
1887	382,073	166,041	56,542	604,656

* For Governors previous to 1880, see Edition for 1889.

Year.	Exports.		Total.
	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	£
1888	482,262	176,521	680,344
1889	506,024	206,268	761,391
1890	335,162	278,186	671,813
1891	427,693	346,500	799,466
1892	395,700	471,475	852,148
1893	349,080	558,543	918,147
1894	330,216	915,687	1,251,406

Public Debt, 31st Dec., 1894—3,417,339l.

Executive Council.

Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., *President*.
 Sir John Forrest, M.L.A., K.C.M.G.
 Septimus Burt, M.L.A., Q.C.
 Alexander Robert Richardson, M.L.A.
 Edward Horne Wittenoom, M.L.C.
 Clerk, F. D. North, 250l.

Cabinet.

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Colonial Secretary,
 Sir John Forrest, M.L.A., K.C.M.G.
Attorney-General, Septimus Burt, M.L.A., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Alexander Robert Richardson, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works,
Minister of Mines and Education, Edward Horne Wittenoom, M.L.C.

*Legislative Council (21 Members).**

President, Sir G. Shenton, Knt.

F. Crowder.	J. E. Richardson.
R. G. Burges.	E. Robinson.
H. J. Saunders.	E. H. Wittenoom.
J. W. Hackett.	J. C. Foulkes.
E. McClarty.	E. Henty.
R. W. Hardey.	E. Davies.
F. M. Stone.	D. K. Congdon.
C. E. Dempster.	T. H. Marshall.
S. J. Haynes.	H. McKernan.
C. A. Piesse.	S. H. Parker, Q.C.

Clerk of Council, C. J. Lee-Steere, 300l.
Usher, Black Rod, H. Wright, 150l.

*Legislative Assembly (33 Members).**

F. Connor (E. Kimberley).
 Hon. S. Burt, Q.C. (Ashburton), Attorney-General.
 W. James (E. Perth).
 B. D. Clarkson (Toodyay).
 J. Cookworthy (Sussex).
 E. T. Hooley (Murchison).
 Alex. Forrest (W. Kimberley).
 Sir John Forrest K.C.M.G., (Bunbury), *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*.
 G. Leake (Albany).
 C. Harper (Beverley).
 A. Y. Hassell (Plantagenet).
 W. T. Loton (Swan).
 F. C. Monger (York).
 Hon. W. E. Marmion (Fremantle).
 W. Paterson (Murray).
 W. S. Pearce (N. Fremantle).

* Elected during June, 1894.

S. J. Phillips (Irwin).
 F. H. Piesse (Williams).
 B. C. Wood (W. Perth).
 H. B. Lefroy (Moore).
 Hon. A. R. Richardson (De Grey), *Minister for Lands*, Nov., 1894.
 G. Randall (Perth).
 H. W. Sholl (Roebourne).
 R. F. Sholl (Gascoyne).
 G. T. Simpson (Geraldton).
 Sir James G. Lee-Steere (Nelson), *Speaker*.
 E. Solomon (S. Fremantle).
 Geo. Throssell (Northam).
 W. Traylen (Greenough).
 Hor. H. W. Venn (Wellington).
 C. Moran (Yilgarn).
 H. F. Keep (Pilbarra).
 F. Ilingworth (Nannine).

Clerk of Assembly, W. A. Gale, 300l.
Assistant ditto, Sir A. Cockburn-Campbell, 150l.
Serjeant-at-Arms, C. B. Kidson, 100l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., 4,000l.
Private Secretary, D. B. Ord (acting), 300l.
Clerk, Cottingham Griffiths (acting), 250l.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. A. R. Mecham (acting), 150l.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary, Oct. Burt, 600l.
Chief Clerk and Registrar, G. F. Eliot, 350l.
Assistant Registrar and Clerk, John Laurance, 200l.
Office Keeper, W. Mansbridge, 100l.

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, F. Spencer, 600l.
Chief Clerk, H. S. Whitfield, 325l.
Clerk and Examiner, P. I. Hussey, 250l.
Clerks, M. J. Regan, G. Black, E. Shenton, 250l.;
 W. E. Kennedy, 150l.; M. J. Moody, G. Emery, 130l.; R. O'Mahoney, 80l.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, and Superintendent of Vaccination,
 A. R. Waylen, 475l., and allowance 50l.
Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, W. Elgee, 200l., and quarters.
Colonial Surgeon, and Surgeon Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Fremantle, H. C. Barnett, 400l.
Quarantine Officer, Fremantle, J. W. Hope, 100l.
District Medical Officers—
Northam District, John Brice Dunlop, 100l.
Greenough District (vacant), 100l.
York District, J. A. O'Meehan, 100l.
Toodyay District, W. Mayhew, 100l.
Swan District, J. Y. M. Stewart, 100l.
Perth District, T. H. Lovegrove, 100l.
Yassie, I. M. E. Hungerford, 100l.
Albany District, F. J. Ingoldby, 140l., quarters, &c.
Williams District, J. C. Rosselloty, 100l.
Blackwood District, Cecil Jones.
West Kimberley, F. G. Wright, 200l.
Gascoyne, E. Williams, 250l.
Champion Bay, C. B. Elliott, 100l.
Murray, C. Lovegrove, 100l.

North District, S. Hicks, 200l.
Yilgarn, V. Black, 200l.
Murchison, J. Monteith, 300l.
Victoria Plains, D. Connor, 100l.
Beverley, S. R. Davis, 100l.
Broome, E. Black, 100l.
Coolgardie, A. McNeil, 200l.
Pilbarra, H. W. Nix, 200l.
East Kimberley, H. E. Dobie, 200l.
Dongarra, G. H. Bartlett, 100l.
Ashburton, A. Badcock, 250l.
Katanning, F. M. House 100l.

Police Department.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Phillips, 600l.

Inspectors—

Northern District, P. Troy, 275l.
Fremantle District, W. Lawrence, 260l., lodging allowance 30l.
Bunbury District, E. G. Back, 260l., lodging allowance 30l.
Kimberley District, F. W. Lodge, 300l., and allowance.
Chief Clerk, P. Kelly, 325l.
Clerk, T. Kelly, 200l.
Drill Instructor, M. W. Clifton, 200l. and allowance.

Gaol Department.

Inspector of Prisons, J. B. Roe, 100l.

Fremantle Prison.

Surgeon, J. W. Hope, 100l., and quarters.
Superintendent, S. Hope, 300l.
Clerk, F. J. Townsend, 225l.

Rottnest Prison Department.

Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. E. Fox Angelo, 325l., table allowance, 30l., and quarters.
Visiting Medical Officer, J. W. Hope, 100l.
Clerk and Superintendent of Salt Works, and *Medical Dispenser*, J. O. Birch, 180l.
School Teacher, W. T. de Burgh, 100l.
Officer in Charge of Reformatory, J. Watson, 145l.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, R. Pether, 450l., and quarters.
Clerk, A. Curtis, 260l.

Inspector of Sheep Department.

Chief Inspector, J. M. Craig, 250l., and 100l. allowance.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, Brands, Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, Meteorological, &c.
Registrar-General, Malcolm A. C. Fraser, 450l.
Examiner of Patents, F. J. Domela, 220l.
Clerk, G. H. Stone, 200l.

Poor Relief Department.

Superintendent of Poor Houses and Charitable Institutions, W. Dale, 325l., and 50l. allowance.

Government Gardens.

Gardener, D. Feakes, 9s. a day, and quarters.

Defences.

Commandant Local Forces, Lieut.-Col. H. S. Fleming, 500l., and 50l. forage.
Staff Drill Instructor and Adjutant, Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, 200l., 50l. lodging allowance, and 50l. travelling allowance.
Commanding Officer, Garrison at Albany, Captain H. H. Harvest, 350l., and 50l. forage.

Central Board of Health.

Secretary, &c., Lieut.-Col. C. D. Forbes, 150l.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Crown Law Officers.

Attorney-General, Hon. S. Burt, Q.C., 800l., with private practice.
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside, 700l., with private practice.
Secretary, Law Department, T. P. Draper, 300l.
Clerk to Crown Solicitor, C. Y. Simpson, 190l.
Ditto ditto, R. J. Montgomery, 180l.
Clerk to Attorney-General, H. G. Hampton, 130l.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, A. C. Onslow, 1,300l.
Puisne Judges, E. A. Stone, A. P. Hensman, 1,000l. each.
Registrar, and Master of Supreme Court, &c., F. A. Moseley, 550l.
Chief Clerk to Registrar, G. A. A. Clifton, 260l.
Clerk, I. D. Pusey, 130l.
Sheriff, James B. Roe, 500l.
Clerk, A. Woodbridge, 190l.
Clerk to Chief Justice, W. K. Ainalie, 90l.
Clerk to Puisne Judge, H. Hampton, 90l.
Clerk to 3rd Judge, A. Hardwick, 90l.
Bailiff and Head Constable, T. Hawley, 150l.
Chairmen of Quarter Sessions :—

North District, W. D. Cowan, 475l., and allowance 75l. and quarters.
East Kimberley, F. Pearse, 500l., and allowance 75l. and quarters.
West Kimberley, M. S. Warton, 500l., and allowance 75l., and quarters.
Victoria District, Maitland Brown, 535l., and allowance with quarters, 100l.
Plantagenet District, R. O. Loftie, 510l., and allowances, 150l. and quarters.
Wellington District, W. H. Timperley, 400l. and allowance 50l.

Government Residents.

Plantagenet, R. C. Loftie.
Northern, W. D. Cowan.
Victoria, M. Brown.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

Police Magistrates :—

Perth and Swan, J. Cowan, 525l., and allowance, 50l.
Sussex District, L. M. Hungerford, 200l., and allowance 50l.
Murray District, C. Lovegrove, 155l., and allowance 50l.
East Kimberley, F. Pearse.
West Kimberley, M. S. Warton.
Williams District, W. K. Adam, 315l., and allowance 75l.
Fremantle District, R. Fairbairn, 500l.
Toodyay District, J. Adam, 365l., and allowance 50l.

York District, F. A. Hare, 400*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*

Gascoyne, C. D. V. Foss, 375*l.*, and allowance 100*l.* and quarters.

Blackwood District, W. A. G. Walter, 315*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance.

Bunbury, W. H. Timperley, 400*l.*, and allowance 50*l.*

Yilgarn, V. Black (paid as Warden).

Kimberley Goldfields, (vacant).

Land Titles Department.

Commissioner, J. C. H. James, 700*l.*

Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt, 400*l.*

Assistant Registrar, A. Y. Glyde, 260*l.*

Surveyor, Inspector of Plans, &c., W. A. Saw, 350*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIAL TREASURER.

Treasury Department.

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., 1,000*l.*

Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot, 600*l.*

Accountant, F. L. Hussey, 400*l.*

Clerks, T. Angove, S. J. Randell, J. F. Whitely, 270*l.* each; F. L. Spencer, 170*l.*; T. Minorgan, 150*l.*; L. L. Eliot, 120*l.*

Shorthand Clerk, J. E. Davidson, 150*l.*

Junior Clerks, K. Bolton, F. Eliot, 110*l.* each.

Clerk and Accountant, Geraldton, C. Barnsdale, 120*l.*

Clerk, Roebourne, S. Watson, 150*l.*

London Agency.

Agent-General in London, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., 1500*l.*

Secretary, R. C. Hare, 550*l.*

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Receiver of Wreck, C. T. Mason, 600*l.*

Chief Landing Surveyor, D. J. E. Goodsir, 400*l.*

Clerk, Fremantle, N. Knight, 320*l.*, and quarters.

Jerquer, J. O'Connor, 220*l.*

"A" Store Officer, E. W. Back, 160*l.*

Statistical Clerk, Fremantle, S. H. Wright, 250*l.*

Warehouse Keeper, Fremantle, J. J. Broomhall, 225*l.*

Landing Waiter, Albany (also Clerk), E. P. S. Troode, 275*l.*

Harbour and Light Department.

Chief Harbourmaster, Fremantle, Captain C. R. T. Russell, R.N., 450*l.*, and quarters.

Harbourmaster and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher, 300*l.*

Pilots—Fremantle, S. G. Butcher, 250*l.* *Rottnest*, J. G. Abrahamson, 250*l.*, and quarters.

Assistant Pilot, Albany, C. J. Irvine, 250*l.*

Storekeeper's Department.

Government Storekeeper, W. A. Stone, 400*l.*

Issuer, T. Flynn, 275*l.*

Clerks, J. Craig, 170*l.*; C. W. E. Letch, 140*l.*

Warehouseman, W. Sparks, 130*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

Lands and Survey Department.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. R. Richardson, 800*l.*

Under Secretary for Lands, R. C. Clifton, 550*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. F. Johnston, 400*l.*

Deputy Surveyor-General, J. S. Brooking, 450*l.*

Inspector of Plans and Surveys, H. S. Ranford, 400*l.*

Chief Inspecting Surveyor, F. S. Brockman, 350*l.* with allowance 150*l.*

Receiver of Land Revenue, G. F. Glyde, 375*l.*

Clerks, C. Spencer, 300*l.*; T. Sherwood, 260*l.*;

H. Hamersley, 230*l.*; A. E. Spencer, 200*l.*; C. G. Richardson, 175*l.*

Compiling Draftsman, J. Hope, 330*l.*

Draftsmen, E. C. Dean, 350*l.*; C. Y. Dean, 320*l.*;

R. Wigglesworth, 260*l.*; T. H. Cooper, 220*l.*;

H. Farmer, 225*l.*; W. T. Cotton, 200*l.*; H. W. Gibbs, 230*l.*

Photo-lithographer, J. J. Stephens, 320*l.*

Assistant ditto, H. J. Pether, 220*l.*

Photo-lithographic Printer, W. A. Caporn, 180*l.*

Assistant ditto, D. Caporn, 140*l.*

Inspector of Mineral Lands, S. Mitchell, 100*l.*

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF MINES AND EDUCATION.

Mining Department.

Under Secretary for Mines, H. C. Prinsep, 350*l.*

Chief Clerk, L. L. Crockett, 130*l.*

Inspector of Mining Surveys, H. S. King, 350*l.*

Wardens:—

Yilgarn, V. Black, 200*l.*

Pilbarra, L. R. Davis, 300*l.*

Kimberley, A. G. Clifton, 300*l.*

Murchison, E. P. Dowley, 300*l.*

Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty, 300*l.*

Dundas, A. S. Hicks, 300*l.*

East Coolgardie, M. H. Jephson, 300*l.*

Mining Registrars:—

Yilgarn, E. A. F. Compton, 200*l.*

Pilbarra, W. Kingsmill, 200*l.*

Kimberley, A. G. Clifton, 200*l.*

Murchison, C. V. Bagot, 200*l.*

Coolgardie, Fras. Gill, 200*l.*

Kalgoorlie, Phil. Ives, 200*l.*

Kurnalpi, D. Barton, 200*l.*

Ninety Mile, Ed. Innes, 200*l.*

Yalgoo, P. L. Gibbons, 225*l.*

Mt. Magnet, R. Gee, 200*l.*

Nannine, A. Ostlund, 200*l.*

Geological Department.

Government Geologist, H. P. Woodward, 600*l.*, and 400*l.* for travelling and incidental expenses.

Assistant ditto, S. Goetzcl, 600*l.*

Curator of Museum, B. A. Woodward, 150*l.*

Educational Department.

Secretary to Central Board, O. P. Stables, 375*l.*

Inspector of Schools, J. P. Walton, 375*l.*

Assistant ditto, S. Gardiner, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* allee.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

General Post Office.

Postmaster-General and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. A. Sholl, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk and Cashier, A. H. Williams, 370*l.*

Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, R. Hardman, 280*l.*

Clerks, J. P. Sullivan, 180*l.*; E. J. Coppin, 140*l.*

Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, W. H. Kennedy, 350*l.*

Clerks, A. G. Brady, 190*l.*; H. P. Farmaner, 110*l.*

Registered Letter Branch.

Clerk, A. P. Curtis, 280*l.*

Savings Bank and Postal Note Branch.

Managing Clerk, R. Wynne, 310l.
Clerk, F. W. Milbank, 180l.

Mail Branch.

Inspector of Mails, S. R. Howlett, 280l.
Clerk, H. Smith, 180l., and lodging allowance, 15l.

Money Order Branch.

Clerk, J. J. Lloyd, 260l.

Telegraph Branch.

Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, E. W. Snook, 380l.
Accountant, H. E. Clay, 245l.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways and Tramways.

Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, 800l.
Engineer-in-Chief, C. Y. O'Connor, M.I.C.E., 1,200l.
General Traffic Manager, J. Davies, 800l.
Engineer in Charge of Existing Lines, F. W. Martin, 600l.
Under Secretary, Railways and Works, A. F. Thomson, 450l.
Railway Accountant, Carl Fuchs, 350l.
Locomotive Superintendent, W. Mather, 500l.
Inspector of Permanent Way, J. Hayden, 270l.
Assistant Inspector of Permanent Way, G. Dedman, 200l.
Ditto, ditto, E. Scott, 200l.
Ditto, ditto, G. Phillips, 200l.
Shops Manager, R. B. Campbell, 400l.

South-Western Railway.

Traffic Manager, Geo. Roberts, 450l.

Cossack and Roebourne Tramway.

Manager, P. H. Broadhurst, 250l.

Works and Buildings.

Colonial Architect and Superintendent of Works, G. T. Poole, 600l.
Chief Clerk, E. E. Salter, 320l.
Accountant, J. B. Simmons, 300l.
Clerk, A. S. Forbes, 190l.
Bookkeeper, H. Z. Sherlock, 200l.
Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood, 350l.
Surveyor, T. B. Barrett, 400l.
Draftsman, F. H. Birch, 230l.

CHIEF CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop, Right Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D.
Dean, Very Rev. F. Goldsmith, M.A.
Archdeacon, Ven. W. G. Watkins.
Perth, Rev. F. J. Price.
Geraldton, Rev. Canon T. Louch.
Guildford, Rev. Canon G. H. Sweeting, M.A.
Swan, Rev. Canon James Brown, M.A.
Beverley, Rev. Canon Grosor, B.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND CLERGY.

Bishop, The Right Rev. Mathew Gibney, D.D. (consecrated 1887).
Vicar-General, The Very Rev. A. Bourke.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Denmark, W. Traylen, Consul; Hon. S. Burt, Q.C., Vice-Consul.
United States of America, F. R. Dymes, Consular Agent at Albany, W. Sandover, at Perth, E. W. Mayhew, at Fremantle.
Netherlands, Hon. W. E. Marmion.
Italy, E. Solomon, Consular Agent.
France, W. F. Simeon, Consular Agent.
Germany, J. W. Bateman.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

(See Map, page 146.)

Situation, Area, and Trade.

The Windward, or southern group of the West Indian Islands, includes the following islands lying in the order named from north to south, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, the Grenadines and Grenada. Tobago and Trinidad belong geographically more to the continent of South America than to the Antilles. All these islands are British.

Barbados and Trinidad are entirely separate colonies, each under its own Governor, and accounts of them will be found under their respective headings. Tobago has been united in one Government with Trinidad, under 50 and 51 Vict., cap. 44. The remaining three British Colonies are now grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who usually resides at St. George's, Grenada. The total area of the combined Colony is 524 square miles (about twice the size of Middlesex), and its population about 146,000.

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1886	356,874	333,807
1887	361,630	454,369
1888	382,432	433,327
1889	444,340	462,957
1890	475,374	568,499
1891	496,947	516,817
1892	434,707	561,308
1893	429,080	652,402
1894	475,549	464,406

History.

Some account is given of the history of each island in its proper place, but particulars of their several federal unions may be conveniently inserted here. As early as 1764 there was one Governor for the "Southern Caribbee Islands" of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago in one general government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieutenant-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general government.

On the 17th March, 1885, Letters Patent were passed constituting the Government of the Windward Islands, Barbados being omitted. Tobago was united to Trinidad 1st Jan., 1889.

The majority of the inhabitants are of the negro race, less than 5 per cent. being white. A few Caribs still remain in St. Vincent, and there are about 5,000 Indian Coolies. English is usually spoken, except in Grenada and St. Lucia, where the prevailing language with the peasantry is a French *patois*.

Constitution.

Each island retains its own institutions, and when the Governor is absent, is presided over by a resident Administrator, who is also Colonial Secretary. There is no common legislature, nor common laws, revenue, or tariff. There is, however, a common Court of Appeal, constituted in 1859, consisting of the chief justices of the several islands and of Barbados. The colonies have also united for sundry other common purposes, such as the maintenance of a lunatic asylum. A common audit system was instituted in 1889.

Currency and Banking.

The legal tender currency is British sterling doubloons, and the gold coins of the United States. There is no Government note issue, but the "Colonial Bank," which has branches in the larger islands, issues five-dollar notes. Public accounts are kept in sterling, but banking and private accounts generally in dollars. There is no limit to the legal tender of silver.

Communications.

The "Royal Mail" Company's steamers communicate fortnightly with England, and touch at all of the Windward Islands. The usual length of the voyage from England to Grenada is about 13 days; this includes a delay of about 10 hours at Barbados for the purpose of transhipping passengers, mails, and cargo from the transatlantic to the intercolonial steamers.

The steamers of Scrutton's Direct Line call at least once a month, and there is also direct fortnightly communication between Grenada and New York, Grenada being the first and last port of call.

There are no railways in any of the islands. A government telephone system of exchanges has been constructed at Grenada, and connects all the out-districts with the town of St. George. A similar system is in course of construction at Vincent. All three islands of the group are in telegraphic communication with Europe and the other West Indian islands by cable to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The rate per word for telegrams to Europe from Grenada is 9s. 1½d.

The Rates of Postage are:—

	Letters per ½ oz.	Newspapers.
Internal	1d. ...	½d. per 4 oz.
Grenada, to all parts of the World.		
Foreign, and to all countries in the Postal Union ...	2½d. ...	½d. per 2 oz.
Parcel post to United Kingdom ...		8d. per lb.
Ditto, Intercolonial		6d. "

The following are the numbers of letters, &c., sent in 1894 from Grenada:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	18,561 ...	2,558 ...	301
" Other places	39,226 ...	4,476 ...	194
	<u>57,787</u>	<u>7,034</u>	<u>495</u>

From St. Vincent (1894).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	10,140 ...	1,679 ...	214
" U. States ...	2,068 ...	316 ...	19
" Other places	33,759 ...	2,982 ...	141
	<u>45,967</u>	<u>4,977</u>	<u>374</u>

From St. Lucia (1894).

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
To England ...	17,329 ...	2,061 ...	245
" Other places	38,042 ...	4,425 ...	184
	<u>55,371</u>	<u>6,486</u>	<u>429</u>

The Parcel Post is in operation with the United States and Canada.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*
Private Secretary, T. F. Hope Bruce, 200*l.*
Chief Clerk, M. H. D. Beresford, 175*l.*
Auditor, 500*l.*, and trav. allice.
Director of Public Works, Charles Messervy, 650*l.*, trav. allice. 100*l.*, and house allice. 50*l.*

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justices, Sir Conrad Reeves, Sir J. T. Hutchinson, G. Trafford, and Arthur Child.

Lunatic Asylum (St. George's, Grenada).

Medical Superintendent, P. F. Macleod, M.D.

GRENADA.

Situation, Area, &c.

Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward group, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 183 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 90 miles north of Trinidad, and between it and the former island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, attached partly to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population of 6,190 souls.

General Description.

Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and bushwood. The mountains are chiefly volcanic, and have several lofty peaks, the highest of which is Mount St. Catherine, 2,749 feet, running off in spurs from the centre of the island, giving it an appearance of romantic beauty when viewed from the sea.

The island abounds in streams, and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on

the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and 7 miles from the town of St. George, and Lake Antoine, both old craters, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. All the roads of the colony are in excellent condition, and are kept in a state of thorough repair. There are about 40 miles of driving road in various directions, and the perfect network of byeways, all in first rate order, shows that the important item of inland communication has been overlooked. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. St. George's, the principal town, is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, 83 vessels registered, of a total tonnage of 816 tons. The town has a population of 5,000.

The other towns in the island are Charlotte Town (or Gouyave), Victoria (or Sauteres), and Grenville (or La Baye). Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*. About two per cent. are of European blood, the remainder being of the negro race, except the Indian population, which amounts to about 2,000 souls.

Climate.

The climate in the dry season is delightful. In the wet season, as in all other tropical islands, it is damp and hot. But for six winter months, say from December to May, it is excellent, and is healthy at all times. Yellow fever, the bugbear of the West Indies, is almost unknown, and if new arrivals do get a touch of "acclimatizing fever," which is far from being the rule, it is mild and soon disappears. The average annual rainfall for the last four years is 78.74 inches, and the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at St. George's for the last four years are 93° and 67° respectively, the average mean temperature being 79.5° in the shade.

The island is a great health resort for the neighbouring colony of Trinidad, and in addition to the restoring influence of the climate, it affords excellent sea bathing.

Industry.

The prosperity of the island, like that of its neighbours, depends almost entirely upon the planting industry. Unlike the other islands however it has long ceased to be a sugar producing colony, and has therefore not suffered so severely as they have from the depreciation in the value of cane sugar. There are very few sugar estates at present in cultivation. The chief produce of Grenada is, and has been for some time, cocoa, of which 72,623 cwt., of the total value of 168,498*l.*, were shipped in 1893. When the above shipment is compared with the shipments of 1885 (49,107 cwt.) and 1880 (42,154 cwt.), it will be seen to what an extent the cultivation of cocoa has increased. Attention has been turned with some success to the cultivation of other economic plants, such for instance as coffee, kola nut, cloves, vanilla, pepper, cardamoms, coconuts, &c. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and is being largely developed. So general is the cultivation of spices carried on here that Grenada is already called "The Spice Island of the West." The export of spices has increased from 3,483*l.* in 1880, to 9,584*l.* in 1894. Tropical fruits of almost every description, and of the finest quality, are always abundant, and large quantities are shipped to the Barbados and Trinidad markets. The principal food resources are yams, sweet potatoes, tains, kush-kush, pigeon-peas, plantains, Indian

corn, cassava, bread fruit, &c. Fresh meat is always obtainable, and all the animals slaughtered for the purpose are reared in the island. An excellent oyster is obtained in Carriacou, and turtles and fresh fish are plentiful. The forests produce valuable timber, such as bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, galba, &c., and large quantities of firewood are exported to Barbados. A considerable quantity of rum is manufactured here for local consumption, the total number of gallons in 1894 being 53,363.

The main imports are food stuffs, textiles, timber, and hardware.

The principal exports, besides those products already mentioned, are Indian corn, cotton, and cotton seed, coconuts, ground nuts, hides and skins, whale oil, and live stock (principally goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry).

Total acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, 76,653; estimated acreage of land, exclusive of Carriacou, under cultivation, 22,050.

There is a Government savings bank in St. George, established in 1887, with 680 depositors and 5,228*l.* deposited. Branch banks were opened in the out districts on 1st April, 1889; the number of depositors on 31st December, 1894, was 279. and 2,379*l.* deposited.

History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, and was named by him Conception. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company, and established a settlement at St. George's. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763. In 1779 it was retaken by the French; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. In 1795—6 it was the scene of a rebellion against the British rule, instigated and assisted by the French. The Lieutenant-Governor and 47 other British subjects were massacred in cold blood, and the Colony brought to the verge of ruin. In June, 1796, Sir Ralph Abercromby suppressed the rising, and the ringleaders were executed.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and this was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation of the African slaves.

Constitution.

There was formerly a Legislative Council as well as a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 26 elected members.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, in lieu of the Legislative Council. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

The constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members received each a salary of 100*l.* a year, and were charged with the duty of advising the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the Colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vict., c. 47) empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council was established by the Queen, which now consists of six official members besides the Governor, and seven unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The unofficial members hold their seats for six years from the date of their appointment.

On the 17th March, 1885, letters patent were passed constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, under which Grenada was made the head-quarters of the Government.

Education.

There are 9 Government elementary schools, and 25 aided schools. The latter are under the local management of the ministers of the different religious sects. Building grants have been made by the Government to assist in establishing schools in districts requiring them, and annual grants in aid are made on the result of inspections. The central administration is entrusted to a Board of Education nominated by the Governor, half the members being Roman Catholic. In 1888 an Ordinance was passed imposing upon parents as a legal obligation the duty of providing elementary education for their children. In 1894 the average attendance was 3,608 children, the number on the rolls being 6,723. Fees are charged in all schools. There is a grammar school for boys, and two schools for the secondary education of girls, all of which receive grants in aid from the general revenue.

Governors since 1850.*

- 1853 Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1857 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1864 Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1871 Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1875 C. C. Graham, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1877 Colonel R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor.
 1885 Walter J. Sendall, Esq., Governor-in-Chief.
 1886 Captain Irwin C. Maling, Administrator.
 1887 H. R. Pipon Schooles, Administrator.
 1887 W. J. Sendall, C.M.G. (now K.C.M.G.), Governor-in-Chief.
 1889 The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 1893 Edward Drayton, Administrator.

* For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

- 1893 Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor.
 1894 Edward Drayton, Administrator.
 1894 H. R. P. Schooles, Administrator.
 1895 Edward Drayton, Administrator.

Population.

Census, 1871	37,684.
" 1881	42,403.
" 1891	53,209.
Estimate 31st Dec., 1894	57,692.

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue, £	Expendi- ture, £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total. Tonnage.
1885	41,894	44,103	245,418	250,327
1886	42,634	44,395	292,759	298,838
1887	46,743	44,804	276,661	282,977
1888	51,378	47,422	323,301	329,636
1889	50,441	51,086	332,052	388,107
1890	49,267	53,356	462,090	477,028
1891	54,018	56,450	511,138	515,096
1892	55,820	59,260	321,111	325,552
1893	59,210	58,039	390,382	393,754
1894	63,022	59,594	475,625	480,755

Customs Revenue, 1894—30,122*l.*

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885	63,324	56,141	18,689	138,105
1886	53,553	49,043	17,742	120,338
1887	73,306	47,786	22,093	143,185
1888	82,597	52,522	27,318	162,497
1889	87,761	45,733	40,587	174,081
1890	93,258	37,283	40,332	170,873
1891	97,895	31,512	47,523	176,930
1892	79,015	34,549	45,138	158,702
1893	83,175	37,730	45,774	166,679
1894	99,973	35,418	61,607	196,998

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1885	158,901	9,866	9,953	158,720
1886	159,805	10,940	9,946	180,691
1887	185,216	10,612	22,121	217,949
1888	202,684	9,182	17,397	229,363
1889	172,912	7,514	15,169	195,595
1890	241,221	8,882	16,199	266,302
1891	218,600	8,672	9,371	236,643
1892	241,112	9,794	13,775	264,681
1893	293,080	8,629	14,354	316,063
1894	176,241	4,421	8,952	189,614

Public Debt, 1895—117,200*l.*

Executive Council.

The Officer administering the Government.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 C. M. Browne.

Legislative Council.

The Officer administering the Government.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.

P. Orgias, M.D., *Colonial Surgeon*.
 P. F. Macleod, M.D., *Medical Officer 1st District*.
 Charles Messervy, *Director of Works, W. Islands*.
Unofficial Members, C. M. Browne, G. W. Williamson, W. S. Comissiong, Q.C.; J. Paterson, D. Alexander, F. Gurney, and D. S. de Freitas, Esquires.
Clerk of the Councils, Marcus H. de la Poer Beresford, 150l.

Governor.

Governor, Windward Islands, Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., 2,500l.
Private Secretary, T. F. Hope Bruce, 200l.
Chief Clerk, Governor's Office, M. H. de la Poer Beresford (also Clerk of Councils), 175l.
Second Clerk, S. Okell, 125l.

Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Edward Drayton, 600l.
Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and Secretary Education Board, T. F. Meagher, 250l.
Second Clerk, C. L. Wilson, 80l.

Treasury and Customs.

Treasurer, Comptroller of Customs and Manager of Savings Bank, Edward Pakenham Brooks, 500l. and fees.

Assistant Treasurer, Carriacou and Grenadines, J. G. Wells, 350l., and 35l. allowances (also Police Magistrate).

Chief Clerk, Treasury, E. J. McEwen, 250l. (20l. personal).

Second ditto, G. Smith, 120l.

Third ditto, L. T. Kerr, 100l.

Fourth ditto, A. E. Steele, 75l.

Accountant, H. A. Martin, 200l.

Revenue Officers:—

Chief Rev. Officer, H. W. Sharpe, 200l., and 50l. allowance for horse; W. E. Haynes, 245l., and fees; A. Webster, and G. E. Gumbs, 200l.; E. H. Moore, 150l.; H. A. Otway, 120l.; O. E. Thompson, 75l. and fees; A. N. Comissiong, 150l., and 30l. for horse; L. H. Otway, 120l., and 50l. for horse; B. F. G. North, J. F. E. Roberts, and G. G. Munro, 120l., and 30l. for horse.

Asst. Revenue Officers:—

H. L. Otway, J. E. T. Brathwaite, R. M. D. Charles, and Jules Aquart, 100l. each; S. Brathwaite, 50l.

Land Tax Commissioner, J. F. L. Payne, 100l.

Audit Clerk, H. B. Walcott, 200l.

Post Office.

Postmaster, C. H. Collymore, 300l., and fees as District Registrar.

Clerk, W. P. Anton, 120l. (20l. personal).

2nd ditto, C. Mitchell, 40l.

Works.

Foreman in Charge of Works Dept., W. J. Lawrence, 300l., and 50l. for horse.

Storekeeper and Timekeeper, F. C. Rudder, 75l.

Clerk, T. Wilson, 40l.

Medical.

Medical Officers:—

Colonial Surgeon, P. Orgias, M.D., 400l., and 60l. allowances.

District No. 1, Asylums and Prison, P. F. Macleod, M.D., 400l., and quarters.

District No. 2, W. Boyd (House Surgeon) 50l.
District No. 3, G. L. Latour, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 300l.

District No. 4, J. H. L. Bennett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., L.M., Eng., 300l.

District No. 5, E. F. Hutton, M.D., M.R.C.S., 300l.

District No. 6, William Lang, M.D., 300l.

District No. 7, G. W. Paterson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 250l.

District No. 8, 300l., and quarters.

District No. 9, N. S. Durrant, L.R.C.S.I., L. and L.M., K.Q.C.P.I., 250l.

House Surgeon, Colony Hospital, W. Boyd, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., 250l. and quarters.

Agricultural.

Curator, Bot. Gardens, W. E. Broadway, 150l., and 51l. allowances.

Police and Prisons.

Superintendent of Prisons, R. Heels, 225l., and quarters.

Matron, Female Prison, J. Fitt, 40l., and quarters.

Chief of Police and Sanitary Inspector, A. Lingham, 300l., 80l. allowance, and quarters.

Education.

Inspector of Schools, J. Harbin, 300l., allowance 50l.

Librarian, J. Braithwaite, 75l., and 25l. allowance.

Telephones.

Manager, Telephone Department, E. Drayton, 50l.

Supervisor of Telephones, D. F. O. Seon, 90l., and 30l. for horse.

District Telephone Inspector, B. H. Wells, 140l., and 30l. for horse.

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Sir J. T. Hutchinson, 1,000l.

Attorney-General, , 400l., and private practice.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, C. Falconer Anton, 350l.

Chief Clerk to ditto, T. L. Smith, 120l., and 90l. personal.

Second ditto, G. A. Jackson, 100l., and 20l. personal.

Third ditto, W. B. Killikelly, 50l.

Police Magistrates and Coroners: Southern District, J. F. L. Payne, 400l., and 50l. allowance.

Northern District, J. G. Wells, 350l., and 35l. allowances (also Assistant Treasurer).

Eastern District, J. P. G. Munro, 350l., and 20l. allowances (50l. personal).

Western District, L. B. Otway, 300l., and 70l. allowances.

Chief Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church.—*Bishop*, The Bishop of Barbados (Dr. Bree); *Archdeacon*, The Ven. G. A. Gentle.

Roman Catholic Church, Very Rev. C. B. de Martini, Vicar-General.

Wesleyan, Rev. W. Saywell.

Presbyterian, Rev. F. A. Ross.

Consuls.

United States of America, P. J. Dean, Con. Agent.

Venezuela, M. B. Lecuna.

ST. LUCIA.

Situation and Area.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502.. It is situated in $13^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and $60^{\circ} 58'$ W. long; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 24 miles in length, and 12 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles, and its area 283-29 sq. miles, rather less than Middlesex. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 1,200 houses, and a population of over 6,800 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufrière, containing a population of over 2,000 souls.

History.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to M.M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l.* to M.M. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene

of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

General Description.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. Each census, however, has shown an advance in this respect, and the population now amounts to about 45,095. Most of the inhabitants speak a French *patois*, but English is gradually becoming more generally used. A very small percentage is of European descent, the remainder being of the negro race, except about 2,560 East Indian immigrants. The reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is undeserved. The average death rate for the 20 years 1869-89 being less than 25 per 1,000. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. The dangers from venomous reptiles is also much exaggerated. Among white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Castries, the chief town, has an excellent harbour, probably the best in the whole of the West Indies. It is now the second naval station of the Empire in these parts. Dredging operations have been carried out in the harbour, rendering the harbour more commodious. A substantial concrete wharf, 650 feet in length, with a depth alongside of 27 feet at low water, has been completed, and the western wharf having a length of 552 feet has been refaced in wood, and dredged to an average depth alongside of 18 feet. The facilities offered by the port as a port of call and coaling station are fast being widely recognised. It is a port of registry, and had, on 31st December, 1894, 11 vessels registered, of a total

tonnage of 326 tons. It has been chosen as the chief coaling station for the fleet in the West Indies, and is being strongly fortified.

A Government savings bank was established in 1871, and has now 1,187 depositors, with 9,548*l.* to their credit on 31st December, 1894.

Constitution.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of Appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council composed as the Queen may direct. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands; and two magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

On the 30th June, 1891, the trustees of the Lady Mico charity closed the eleven schools which they had till then maintained, and withdrew their connection with the Colony. Three of these schools became Government schools, and the others assisted schools under the new Education Ordinance. There were, on the 31st December, 4 Government and 31 assisted schools. The number of children on the rolls was 4,239, and the amount spent by the Colony on primary education was 2,232*l.* The Government grants 200*l.* a year to a Roman Catholic second grade school, which had 32 pupils on the roll; and the sisters of St. Joseph conduct a similar school for girls, but receive no Government grant.

A code of civil law, the authors of which are Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code has been framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated in 1889 by Dr. J. W. Carrington, then Chief Justice.

Industry.

Sugar, cocoa, logwood, tobacco, and spices are produced. There are four sugar "Usines" with the best machinery, in one of which the Colonial Government has an interest.

Only about one-third of the island has ever been cultivated. The remainder is virgin forest of great fertility, and abounding in timber suitable for building and for the finest cabinet work.

Nearly all this land is in the possession of the Crown, and may be purchased in small or large lots at 1*l.* an acre, payable by yearly instalments of 5*s.*, and in the event of a certain area being put into permanent cultivation before the due date of the last instalment, that instalment may be remitted.

This soil will grow any kind of tropical fruit trees or industrial plants.

Immigration from the East was resumed in April, 1878, and there is at present in the Colony an Indian population of about 2,560.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	38,493	43,738	375,645	431,073
1886	39,823	44,114	392,640	435,428
1887	39,967	43,598	452,496	498,354
1888	42,248	43,174	437,063	504,074
1889	47,510	46,085	859,695	903,221
1890	50,232	45,430	747,153	878,316
1891	49,326	53,906	800,156	869,637
1892	48,297	54,934	716,137	788,430
1893	51,598	49,271	849,706	962,965
1894	56,590	54,400	833,927	981,794

*Customs Revenue, 1894—24,416*l.**

Year.	IMPORTS.			
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	41,857	12,392	39,460	93,739
1886	63,642	14,671	43,971	122,284
1887	58,736	15,469	41,420	115,626
1888	75,106	22,898	42,854	140,158
1889	97,053	28,325	46,669	172,047
1890	129,683	24,555	52,455	206,693
1891	138,019	24,867	59,292	222,178
1892	103,859	30,360	38,805	173,024
1893	86,838	26,602	55,538	168,978
1894	93,780	31,933	61,829	187,542

Year.	EXPORTS.			
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1885	64,560	1,984	54,717	121,261
1886	28,980	17,662	58,565	105,207
1887	41,629	9,536	66,577	117,743
1888	76,213	5,868	40,147	122,228
1889	29,731	9,087	43,957	142,775
1890	61,087	6,071	130,294*	197,452
1891	37,177	6,151	87,056	181,503
1892	44,757	7,153	137,146	179,056
1893	55,217	5,212	161,217†	221,646
1894	43,062	8,272	137,084‡	187,418

Population.

Census . . .	1881—38,551
. . .	1891—42,220
Estimate . . .	1894—45,095

*Public Debt, 1894—179,279*l.**

Governors of St. Lucia since 1850. §

1852	Maurice Power, Esq.,	Lieut.-Governor.
1856	Jas. Vickery Drysdale, Esq.,	Administrator.
1857	Henry H. Breen, Esq.	"
1862	J. M. Grant, Esq.	"

* Includes 56,693*l.* bunker coals.

† Includes 43,217*l.*, bunker coals.

‡ For Governors previous to 1850, see Edition for 1889.

§ Includes 45,729*l.* bunker coals.

1869 G. W. Des Vœux, Esq., Administrator.
 1878 Captain A. E. Havelock, " "
 1881 R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G. " "
 1885 Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G. " "
 1890 R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., C.M.G. " "
 1891 Surg. Lt.-Col. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.,
 Administrator.

Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Officer commanding the troops.
 The Treasurer.
 Clerk, E. Evelyn.

Legislative Council.

Official.

The Administrator of the Government.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 Alexander Clavier, Registrar, &c.
 Thomas H. Dix, *Supplementary Magistrate*.
 " *Supplementary Magistrate*.
 C. Messervy, *Director of Public Works and Colonial*
Surveyor.
 Charles Dennehy, *Colonial Surgeon*.

Unofficial

Alexander Lloyd.	W. Peter.
Emmanuel Du Boulay.	S. Barnard.
S. H. Battam.	G. T. Plummer.
Clerk, E. Evelyn.	

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary, Surgn. Lt.-Col. V. S. Gouldsbury, C.M.G.,
 800*l.* and 200*l.* entertainment allowance.
Chief Clerk, E. Evelyn, 230*l.*
2nd Clerk, T. T. Dyer, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
3rd Clerk, B. A. J. Ferguson, 60*l.*

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, D. G. Garraway, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* for Savings Bank.
Chief Clerk, H. H. Mitchell, 200*l.*
2nd Clerk, E. B. Reece, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
3rd Clerk, J. B. D. Osbourne, 75*l.* to 100*l.*
4th Clerk, H. Volney, 60*l.* to 80*l.*
Chief Landing Waiter and Revenue Officer, E. L. Richardson, 150*l.* to 200*l.*, and fees.
2nd ditto, V. Girard, 125*l.* to 150*l.*, and fees.
3rd ditto, and Keeper of Spirit Warehouse, A. La Corbiniere, 115*l.* to 160*l.*, and fees.
Landing Waiters and Revenue Officers, A. W. W. Palmer, J. F. Huggins and A. E. Lewis, 100*l.* to 125*l.* each, and fees; A. Myers, 90*l.* to 125*l.*; E. H. P. Didier, and A. C. Law, 75*l.* to 100*l.*, and fees, and 30*l.* each horse allowance when attending distillery.
Auditor's Clerk, E. Du Boulay, 150*l.*

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Pilot, H. W. Ford, 300*l.*
Assistant Master and Pilot, C. E. Farman, 150*l.*

Postal Department.

Postmaster, F. St. A. Reece, 250*l.*, and 20*l.* for sale of stamps.
Clerk, G. Williams, 60*l.*

Public Works and Survey Departments.

Director of Public Works, Windward Islands, and Col. Surveyor, St. Lucia, C. Messervy.
Chief Clerk, J. J. de Brossard, 100*l.*
Second Clerk, Jos. Girard, 100*l.*
Assistant Clerk, F. Belmer, 50*l.*

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Arthur Child, 700*l.*
Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson, 400*l.*
Registrar of Royal Court, Registrar of Deeds and Mortgages, Sheriff, Registrar of Civil Status and Government Interpreter, A. Clavier, 410*l.*
Clerk to ditto, H. Clavier, 125*l.*
Assistant, ditto, D. J. Garraway, 100*l.*
Supplementary Magistrates:—
1st District, T. H. Dix, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* personal allowance.
2nd District, John W. Elliot, 350*l.*, and 50*l.*
3rd ditto, travelling allowance.
Clerks to the Magistrates and District Courts:—
1st District, T. A. Drysdale, 125*l.* and fees.
Assistant Clerk, N. Philip, 75*l.*
2nd District, A. F. Palmer 100*l.*
3rd ditto, E. S. Blanchard, 100*l.*
Administrator General of Vacant Successions, &c.
 A. Clavier, fees.

Medical.

Colonial Surgeon, Chas. Dennehy, 400*l.*, and 100*l.* from immigration.
Colonial Assistant Surgeons, O. Galgey, H. Norton, Victor Tabone, J. A. Lestrade, and E. L. Pollonais, 250*l.* each, and 60*l.* from immigration.
Superintendy Col. Assist. Surgeon, St. George Gray, 250*l.*

Police and Gaols.

Chief of Police, Granville Ponsonby, 250*l.* and 100*l.* allowances.
Keeper of Royal Gaol, C. Riggs, 200*l.*, and quarters.

Immigration.

Protector of Immigrants, Robert P. Cropper, M.A., 300*l.*, and travelling allowance, 50*l.*
Immigration Medical Officers, Charles Dennehy, 100*l.*, Herbert Norton, O. Galgey, Victor Tabone, J. A. Lestrade, and E. L. Pollonais, 60*l.* each.

Ecclesiastical.

Anglican Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Rev. J. R. Bascom, 200*l.*
Anglican Minister of Grace Church, River Doree, Rev. R. J. Clarke, 200*l.*
Roman Catholic Vicar General and Curé of Castries, Rev. L. Tapon, 200*l.*, and fees.

Education Department.

Inspector of Schools, F. E. Bundy, 250*l.* and 50*l.* travelling allowance.

Foreign Consuls.

France, Charles Chastanet.
German Empire, W. Peter.
United States of America, William Peter.
Norway and Sweden, William Peter.
Netherlands, S. Renshaw.
United States of Columbia, S. Barnard.
Portugal, W. Barnard.

ST. VINCENT.

Situation and Area.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land, about half the area of Middlesex, of which only about 13,000 acres is in cultivation. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from St. Vincent.

General Description.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the side of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of about 4,547 souls. It is a port of registry, and had on 31st December, 1894, 81 vessels, of 598 tons.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Soufrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The whole island is of volcanic origin. A backbone of densely wooded mountain traverses it from the "Soufrière" at its northern end to Mount St. Andrew (2,500 ft.), dominating the Kingstown valley at its southern extremity. This range sends off spurs on each side, cutting up the island into a series of valleys, trending east and west from the central range to the coast. There is a somewhat level tract called the Carib Country at the north of the island, between the "Soufrière" and the sea, sending off spurs on each side. The highest peak in the range is Morne à Garou, 4,000 feet high. The streams are small, except after heavy rains; the principal is the Richmond river.

Climate.

In the dry season, December to June, the climate is charming. In the wet season, and especially from August to November, the climate is damp and hot, but not at all unhealthy, and fever is almost unknown. The nights are cool all the year round. The average rainfall for last 5 years is 113 inches. The highest reading of the thermometer during 1894 was 87° and the lowest 63°, the average mean temperature being 78° in the shade. The prevailing wind is N.E.

Industry and Communications.

Sugar, rum, cocoa, spices, and excellent arrow-root are produced. The cultivation of ground nuts and spices is also attracting attention. Most of the sugar and all the arrowroot mills are worked by water power. A large proportion of the cultivated land is owned by one firm; large tracts of Crown lands, which hitherto remained

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uncultivated are now in process of alienation to peasant proprietors. The forests produce excellent woods. There are 77 miles of highway running round the island, for the most part close to the coast, but on the leeward coast communication is mainly by boat, and nearly all the produce is water borne.

The principal towns are Kingstown, the capital, at the foot of Mount St. Andrew; Georgetown, in the Carib Country; and Calliaqua, at the south-eastern end of the island.

A telephone system has been established, having one central and 7 branch exchanges, with 136 connections and about 170 miles of line.

History.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island, and the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. The Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered on it. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l*.

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1778, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French Revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the "Zebra" sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of

Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June, 1796. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the Island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400 and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. The indentures of these immigrants have expired, and most of them have returned to India. About 380 (including children born at St. Vincent) have made their home in the Colony.

Constitution.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines. In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor and composed of three members—one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years.

The constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and in 1867 the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three *ex officio*, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. The number of electors registered for the year 1874 was only 888.

But this constitution also was abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), by which the future modelling of the constitution was left to the Crown. By an Order in Council of the 7th of February, 1877, the Legislative Council now consists of four official and four nominated unofficial members.

The several courts of the Colony were, by an Ordinance of the Local Legislature passed in 1880, consolidated into one court, styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Chief Justice of the Colony is the sole Judge of this court.

There are, one Government school, 21 Anglican, 19 Wesleyan, and 4 Roman Catholic schools, with 6,193 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 3,567. There is also a grammar school, which receives a grant of 100*l.* per annum from the Government.

The Government expenditure on education in 1894, including grant to grammar school, and salary, &c., of inspector was 2,622*l.*

A savings bank was established in 1866, and had 1,021 depositors, with 8,926*l.* deposited at 31st December, 1894.

Governors.*

Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1858
Edw. John Eyre	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	8 June 1871
Geo. Dundas, C.M.G.	26 Oct. 1874
A. F. Gore, C.M.G. (Lieut.-Gov.)	10 July 1880
R. B. Llewellyn	April 1888
Captain I. C. Maling, C.M.G.	11 July 1889
Col. J. H. Sandwith, C.B.	4 July 1893
H. L. Thompson	12 Mar. 1895

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Year.	FINANCES.		SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
	£	£		
1885	23,857	30,844	171,866	184,056
1886	30,567	31,316	339,363	346,650
1887	29,399	29,720	338,404	347,308
1888	23,521	24,092	231,103	239,167
1889	27,522	21,830	257,418	266,123
1890	27,047	25,942	287,496	300,222
1891	27,649	28,516	152,193	261,771
1892	29,124	28,905	257,675	266,256
1893	27,914	29,439	267,592	274,082
1894	28,574	30,545	194,652	204,099

Customs Revenue, 1894—14,486*l.*

Year.	IMPORTS.			Total.
	From U.K.	From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	46,964	41,722	12,347	101,033
1886	47,214	35,475	8,496	91,185
1887	39,762	32,683	7,257	79,702
1888	42,532	29,685	7,560	79,777
1889	46,766	35,250	16,196	98,212
1890	44,629	37,151	16,028	97,808
1891	44,448	39,174	14,217	97,839
1892	49,318	44,301	9,366	102,980
1893	41,387	40,177	11,859	93,423
1894	39,193	37,296	14,520	91,009

Year.	EXPORTS.			Total.
	To U.K.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	
	£	£	£	£
1885	50,601	8,579	71,162	130,342
1886	21,789	8,534	40,153	70,476
1887	25,508	10,967	49,295	85,770
1888	22,917	13,288	45,631	81,836
1889	23,199	15,525	85,863	124,587
1890	25,999	19,023	59,721	104,743
1891	39,848	12,790	46,034	98,672
1892	52,316	25,918	39,341	117,571
1893	41,789	25,141	47,763	114,693
1894	34,899	21,395	31,080	87,374

Public Debt, 1894—19,380*l.*

Population, Census 1881.

European.	African.	Asiatic.	Caribs.	Mixed.
2,693	28,393	2,190	192	7,080

Total, 40,548 (1871—35,688).

Census, 1891.

White.	Coloured.	Black.
2,445	7,554	81,055

Total, 41,054.

* For Governors previous to 1880, see Edition for 1889.

Executive Council.

The Administrator and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
C. J. Simmons.
D. A. Macdonald.
Clerk, F. W. Griffith.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator and Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Treasurer.
G. P. St. Aubyn.
C. J. Simmons.
D. A. Macdonald.
C. Ormond Hazell.
J. G. Coull.
Clerk, F. W. Griffith.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government. Colonial Secretary, and Registrar-General of Births, &c., H. L. Thompson, 700*l.*, and 100*l.*, table allowance.
Chief Clerk, F. W. Griffith, 200*l.*
2nd Clerk, C. N. Rice, 100*l.*
Superannumery, P. L. Hutchinson, 80*l.*
Chief Printer, Robert M. Anderson 80*l.*

Treasury, Customs, and Inland Revenue Department.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs. Registrar of Shipping, Shipping Master, and Manager of Savings Bank, F. B. Griffith, 500*l.* and fees.
Treasury Accountant, G. F. Grant, 160*l.*
Clerk, H. A. Lewis, 100*l.*
1st Landing Waiter and Port Officer, H. B. Isaacs, 225*l.*

2nd Landing Waiter, 80*l.*
Assistant Landing Waiters, E. F. E. Griffith, C. A. Ramsay, fees.

Audit Department.

Clerk, G. D. Mackie, 180*l.*

Police and Excise.

Chief of Police and Head of the Excise Department, E. D. Laborde, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* horse allowance and fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, G. Trafford, 800*l.*
Attorney-General, S. Leslie Thornton, 400*l.*
Registrar of the Supreme Court, George Anton, 250*l.*
Senior Bailiff and Keeper of the Court House, John S. Spence, 75*l.* and 25*l.* travelling allowance.
Keeper of Prison, Robert Barrow, 120*l.*, and quarters.
Matron, Female Prison, Mrs. Maria Abbott, 40*l.* and quarters.
Police Magistrates:—
Kingstown, G. P. St. Aubyn, 400*l.*, with travelling allowance 50*l.* Clerk, W. E. Davis, 80*l.*
Windward, H. E. Lynch, 880*l.*, with travelling allowance 50*l.*, and 20*l.* personal allowance.
Leeward, J. J. A. Hughes, 800*l.*, with travelling allowance 50*l.*

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 800*l.*, fees and 50*l.* horse allowance.

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Assistant Medical Officer, Kingstown, W. S. Bruce-Austin, 240*l.* and fees.
District Medical Officers, George Finlay, M. G. Pereira, C. Jenner-Parson, M.D.; and W. A. D. Whiteman, 240*l.* each, and fees.

Educational.

Inspector of Schools, L. O. Chitty, 150*l.* and 50*l.* horse allowance.

Works Department.

Colonial Engineer, David S. Osment, 800*l.*, with 100*l.* allowances, and 20*l.* as keeper of Kingstown cemetery.
Clerk, H. S. Osment, 50*l.*, W. J. Shearman (acting).

Crown Lands and Survey Office.

Director of Surveys, C. Messervy, 50*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Superintendent of Crown Lands, T. B. C. Musgrave, 250*l.*, 50*l.* horse allowance, and 50*l.* travelling allowance.
Staff Surveyor, J. B. Kernahan, 200*l.*, fees and 60*l.*, horse allowance.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, E. C. Lewis, 200*l.*
Clerk, C. T. Hughes, 40*l.*
Assistant Clerk, G. A. B. Abbott, 20*l.*
Assistant and Letter Carrier, H. E. Theobalds, 85*l.*
Supervisor of Telephones, J. R. McLeod, 75*l.*, and 20*l.* horse allowance.

Botanical Station.

Curator, Henry Powell, 150*l.* and quarters.

Town Warden of Kingstown, G. Durrant, 150*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Ministers of Religion:—

Anglican Rector, Ven. Archdeacon J. F. White, M.A.
Wesleyan Minister, Rev. A. Taylor.
Roman Catholic Priest, Father Ryan, P.P.

Foreign Consuls.

United States of America, W. J. Shearman.
Venezuela, M. B. Lecuna (Grenada).
Germany, Waldemar Hanschell (Barbados).

**ZULULAND.***Situation and Area.*

Zululand is the territory lying to the north of Natal, from which it is divided by the River Tugela. It is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the north and north-west by that portion of the South African Republic (Vrijheid District) formerly known as the "New Republic," and on the north by Tongaland. It comprises the territory formerly known as the Zulu Reserve, with about two-thirds of the territory restored to Cetuywayo and Usibebu in 1888, and was formally declared British territory in May, 1887. (The estimated area is roughly about 12,000 square miles.)

History.

The Zulus are a warlike tribe of Kaffirs who, in the beginning of the century, under Chaka pressed southwards and became consolidated into a powerful and well organised kingdom. Chaka was murdered and succeeded by Dingaan in 1828, who came into conflict with the emigrant Dutch, by whom he was deposed in 1839, in favour of his brother Panda. In the latter years of Panda Zululand was distracted by the rival ambitions of his sons, and the Natal Government in 1861 sent Mr. (now Sir) Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs, on a mission to Zululand, to induce the Zulus to recognise some one of Panda's sons as heir to his throne, and thus restore tranquillity to the country. The son chosen, with the consent of the nation, the king, and the Natal Government, was Ceteywayo, who from that time acted to a great extent as regent for his father until the latter died in 1873. Ceteywayo, at the instance of Mr. Shepstone, proclaimed certain new laws, which in effect came to this, that he was not to kill his subjects without adequate cause and without trial. The relations between Ceteywayo and Natal during the first years of his reign were not unfriendly, though they became occasionally strained through disregard by him of his coronation law. But after the annexation by England of the Transvaal, a material change in the relations of the two powers took place. Ceteywayo had long hated the Boers, with whom he had a boundary dispute, dating from 1861, and after the annexation his enmity appeared to be transferred to the new Government. The Zulu war party wanted at once to occupy the whole territory in dispute, and a collision between the Zulus and the British Government of the Transvaal appeared imminent, but was averted by the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant Governor of Natal, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of three Commissioners to be selected by himself. This was accepted, both by Sir T. Shepstone, as Governor of the Transvaal, and by Ceteywayo, and approved by Her Majesty's Government; the final award being however by them reserved to Sir B. Frere as Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa. The Natal Commission reported in June, 1878, in favour of the claims of the Zulu king, and in September Sir B. Frere arrived in Natal and took up the consideration of the boundary dispute, and also of our general relations with the Zulus, which were becoming more and more strained. On the 11th of December his award in the arbitration was delivered to the representatives of the Zulu nation at the lower Tugela Drift. At the same time Ceteywayo was required to introduce some modification of his administration, especially as regards military service, and to surrender certain refugees from Natal, and pay a fine for harbouring them, and for border outrages by his subjects.

The king not having complied, the further enforcement of the demands was confided to Lieut.-General Lord Chelmsford, whose forces advanced into Zululand in three columns between the 11th and 14th of January, 1879. On the 22nd of January two engagements were fought; one at Isandhlwana, the other at Inyezane; the former with disastrous, the latter with doubtful, results to the British. On the same night part of Zulu impi crossed the Buffalo and attacked the commissariat and hospital post of Rorke's Drift, held by one company of the 24th Regiment. The post was without defences; but the officer in com-

mand, Lieut. Chard, R.E., V.O., with great rapidity and skill converted the stores themselves into a defence, and throughout the whole night, the little garrison, behind a flimsy rampart of rice bags and biscuit boxes, successfully maintained an heroic defence.

In the meantime, the northern column, under Colonel (now Sir Evelyn) Wood, continued to engage and harass the enemy. Even in this part British arms were not free from disaster at the Intombi River, and in a reconnaissance at the Hlobane Mountain; but immediately after the whole Zulu army, numbering 24,000 men, having attacked Wood's camp at Kambula Kop, suffered a severe defeat.

At the beginning of April reinforcements having begun to arrive from England and the neighbouring colonies, Lord Chelmsford advanced across the Lower Tugela to the relief of Colonel Pearson, who was shut up in Eshowe; defeated the enemy at Ginginhlovo on the 2nd of April, and relieved the garrison.

The military power of the Zulu kingdom was finally broken to pieces at the battle of Ulundi on the 4th of July, and Ceteywayo fled to the bush with a few followers. The people accepted their defeat with singular calmness, at once returning to their usual avocations. Chief after chief submitted, and Ceteywayo himself was captured. The dynasty of Chaka was deposed, and the country was divided into thirteen districts, each under an independent Chief, holding office by the gift of the Queen of England, subject to certain conditions accepted by him; a British resident was appointed to reside in Zululand, and be the adviser of the chiefs and channel of communication between them and the British Government.

Difficulties were soon experienced in working this arrangement. Some of the chiefs quarrelled and fought with one another and with their subjects, many of whom refused to recognise their authority; while a large and influential party were anxious for the restoration of Ceteywayo. Sir H. Bulwer, who had assumed the government of Natal in the early part of 1882, was specially commissioned to inquire into the whole question of the Zulu settlement. After fully considering his report, Her Majesty's Government decided to replace the ex-king over the whole country north of the Umhlatusi River, with the exception of a small territory in the north-east, which Usibepu, one of the thirteen chiefs appointed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, was allowed to retain. The territory between the Umhlatusi and the Natal frontier was constituted a native reserve, under the supervision of a British commissioner, and it was arranged that locations should be provided in this reserve for any of the Zulus who might be unwilling to again submit to the restored king. Ceteywayo, who had at his own request been allowed to visit England, where the decision of the Government was communicated to him, and by him formally accepted, was re-installed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone on the 29th January, 1883, in the presence of 5,000 Zulus.

His enemies, headed by Usibepu, proved more formidable than he or others had anticipated, and after a struggle of some months he was overthrown and his kraal destroyed. He took refuge in the Reserve, where he lived practically under the care of the Resident, until the 8th of February, 1884, when he died. Soon after his death his followers, the Usutusi, finding themselves no match for Usibepu, called in some Boer adventurers, with whose assistance they inflicted a crushing defeat on

Usibepu, who took refuge in the Reserve. As a reward for this service the Boers received a grant of land, in which they established the "New Republic."

Finding that the Zulu people were unable to form any orderly administration of the remaining territory, Her Majesty's Government decided, with the general assent of the Zulus, to declare their country to be British territory, which was done in May, 1887. Some disturbances occurred soon after in connection with an attempt to set up Dinuzulu, a son of Cetywayo, as king; but it was soon checked, and Dinuzulu and some of his indunas were removed to St. Helena, while others were imprisoned or fined.

On the 18th Dec., 1884, the British flag had been hoisted at St. Lucia Bay, which was ceded to the English Government by Panda in 1843. A proclamation of December, 1888, made it clear that Sordwana Point and Bay were included in Zululand. A further notification (in February, 1890), declared the districts of Fokoti, Umjindi, and Manaba, to form part of Zululand.

Law and Constitution.

The "Zulu Native Reserve" was administered from 1883 to May, 1887, by a Resident Commissioner, immediately responsible to H.M.'s Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs; and order was maintained by a force of mounted native police. This organisation was subsequently extended over the whole territory.

The Territory is at present administered through a Resident Commissioner residing at Eshowe, under the direct supervision of the Governor of Natal, who is also Governor of Zululand, and who exercises the power of legislating by proclamation. Zululand is divided into 8 magisterial districts, viz., Eshowe, Nkandhla, Nqutu, Entonjaneni, Lower Umfolosi, Ndwandwe, Ubombo and Hlabisa. Native law remains in force as between natives, and the tribal authority of the chiefs is not interfered with. Natal law has been proclaimed as having force, as far as applicable, in Zululand, except in certain circumstances for which special laws and regulations are provided. The occupation of land by Europeans is not allowed, except for missionary, trading, or mining purposes. A hut tax of fourteen shillings per annum is levied throughout Zululand.

The seat of government is at Eshowe, where a township has been established. Another township, Melmoth, has been surveyed and laid off on private property in Entonjaneni district.

Trade and Industry.

The pursuits of the Zulus are mainly agricultural, crops of maize (mealies), and other cereals being raised round their kraals. Their individual wealth consists in cattle, of which they possess considerable numbers. They avoid the sea, and have no fishing. Trade is carried on by a few trading settlers, and by traders' waggons from Natal, which traverse the country periodically. Oxen and maize are exchanged for cotton goods and hardware. Gold has been found in the Nqutu, Nkandhla, and Entonjaneni districts, and several companies are being floated to work the properties taken up. The quantity of gold produced in 1894 was 667 ozs., equal in value to about 2424*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Renewed interest is being taken at the Nondweni and Insuze gold fields, in Nqutu and Nkandhla districts, where the European population is

increasing. A Deputy Commissioner of Mines for the fields has been appointed by the government. The territory is rich in minerals, such as coal, iron, copper, lead, &c.

No customs or transit dues are at present imposed upon goods entering Zululand from Natal. The importation of spirituous liquors is prohibited, except under special permit, and the supply of spirits to natives, whether by sale or otherwise, is strictly forbidden.

By special arrangement between the Natal Government and the administration of Zululand, the latter territory is treated as a part of the Colony of Natal, for the purposes of the Natal Transit Dues Law (1886), under which certain articles pass through the Colony in bond for export beyond the borders on payment of a nominal transit duty. The customs tariff on goods entering otherwise than from Natal is the same as that of Natal. An annual contribution of 1,800*l.* is made by the Natal Government in respect of the customs duties collected on goods entering Zululand. Good wagon roads have been constructed to the magistracies in the different districts.

Main roads from Natal cross the border at Rorke's Drift, and at the lower drifts of the Tugela river; and from Zululand they cross into the South African Republic at the following points:—Nkandi, Isipezi, Entonjaneni and Idhlebi Hills, and near the source of the Mkusana river.

Currency and Banking.

The currency is exclusively British sterling. There is as yet no Government savings bank. The Natal bank has opened a branch at Eshowe.

Means of Communication.

The absence of any good landing place prevents communication by sea. St. Lucia Bay, Sordwana Bay, and Port Durnford are nothing but exposed and surf-bound beaches, affording no harbour. Eshowe is in communication with Natal by telegraph (telegraph 80 miles; receipts, revenue, 1893, 90*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; expenditure, 116*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*), and by daily post-cart. A telegraph line from Eshowe to Melmoth and a line from Vant's Drift on the Natal border to the Nondweni gold fields have been opened. The parcels post is in operation to Eshowe. Post offices exist in the different districts, all in connection with Eshowe, the mails being conveyed regularly by native mail carriers. In the territory, and to Natal (Zululand, with Natal, joined the Universal Postal Union in 1892), postage rates are 1*d.* per half ounce. To the Cape, Free State, and Transvaal, 2*d.* per half ounce; to the United Kingdom, 2*d.* The postage received on ocean carried mail matter is paid over to the Natal Government, by whom the mail steamers are subsidized.

Education.

Education is at present left to the various missionary stations, there being four different societies represented. The government contributes a grant-in-aid to a certain portion of the native schools, and it is intended to support two European schools at Melmoth and Eshowe. The total number of children on school rolls is about 15 Europeans and 1006 natives.

Population.—Estimated in 1894 about 994 Europeans; 165,121 Natives

Finances (Zulu Reserve until 1887)

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1885	11,284	7,816
1886	12,225	10,071
1887	14,149	15,784
1888*	32,873	34,094
1889	38,059	33,766
1890	41,674	29,732
1891	40,080	36,118
1892	42,432	33,953
1893	43,666	38,854
1894	45,592	43,923

*Civil Establishment.**Governor's Department.*

Governor, The Hon. Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson,
K.C.M.G., 1,000*l*.

Secretary for Zululand, W. E. Peachey, 200*l*.

Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner and Chief Magistrate,
Sir Marshall Clarke, K.C.M.G., 1,800*l*, and
travelling allowance, 200*l*.

Government Secretary, William Windham, 400*l*. to
450*l*.

*Registrar and Master of the Chief Magistrate's and
High Courts*, J. Windham, 800*l*. to 850*l*.

1st Clerk and Interpreter, C. A. Wheelwright, 150*l*.
to 250*l*.

2nd ditto (vacant).

Storekeeper, C. W. Alexander 120*l*.

Supernumerary Clerk, G. V. Essery, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

Treasurer and Distributor of Stamps, Major H.
Gardner, 350*l*. to 450*l*.

Clerk, V. G. Robinson, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

Legal Adviser, Crown Prosecutor, H. C. Koch, 500*l*.

Sheriff, J. B. Faye, 36*l*.

Auditor, W. E. Goldby, 350*l*.

Deputy Commissioner of Mines, Nondweni, (vacant),
350*l*.

Resident Magistrates.

1. *Nqutu District*, R. H. Addison, 450*l*. and 50*l*.
allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, C. G. Stuart, 150*l*. to
250*l*.

European Constables, F. G. Elliot, 84*l*. and
H. A. Elliot 84*l*.

District Surgeon, H. Harper, 250*l*.

2. *Nkandhla District*, J. L. Knight, 450*l*. and 50*l*.
allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, T. B. Carbutt,
150*l*. to 250*l*.

Constable and Messenger, R. Horsley, 84*l*.

3. *Entonjaneni District*, A. J. Shepstone, 450*l*. and
50*l*. allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, B. Colenbrander, 150*l*.
to 250*l*.

Constable and Messenger, H. Johnston, 84*l*.

Game Conservator, D. Tweedie, 120*l*.

District Surgeon, J. Petrie, 200*l*.

* Annexation of Zululand.

4. *Ndovandwe District*, J. Y. Gibson, 450*l*. and 50*l*.
allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, F. A. Fynney 150*l*. to
250*l*.

District Surgeon, G. W. Walters, 250*l*.

5. *Lower Umfolosi District*, T. Maxwell, 450*l*. and
50*l*. allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, D. W. Wheelwright,
120*l*. to 150*l*.

Game Conservator, S. Sivertson, 120*l*.

6. *Ubombo District*, A. Hulley, 450*l*. and 50*l*.
allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, D. Lyle, 120*l*. to 150*l*.

7. *Hlabisa District*, A. Boast, 450*l*. and 50*l*. allow-
ance.

Clerk and Interpreter, A. R. Turnbull, 150*l*.
to 250*l*.

8. *Eshowe District*, C. R. Saunders, 450*l*. and 50*l*.
allowance.

1st Clerk and Interpreter, W. W. Barker,
150*l*. to 250*l*.

2nd Clerk, H. McL. Brown 120*l*. to 150*l*.

Constable and Messenger, J. B. Faye, 84*l*.

Gaoler, D. Deane, 120*l*.

European Turnkey, J. Pike, 120*l*.

District Surgeon, J. H. Balfie, 200*l*, allow-
ances, 150*l*.

9. *Inqavuma*, J. Stuart 450*l*. and 50*l*. allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter, G. Mor, 150*l*. to 250*l*.

European Constable and Messenger, H.
Emanuel, 120*l*.

Forest Ranger, F. Evans, 120*l*.

Director of Public Works and Surveys, W.
Bosman, 350*l*.

Zululand Police.

Commandant, G. Mansel, C.M.G., 600*l*.

Sub-Inspectors, C. E. Pierce, J. B. Marshall, C. F.
Hignett, C. C. Foxon, C. H. Gilson, 250*l*. to 300*l*.

each, and Quartermaster H. H. Mayberry, 100*l*.
to 150*l*.

Postmasters.

Eshowe, B. G. Smart, 24*l*.

Nondweni, F. M. McLeod, 12*l*.

Nkandhla, G. B. Carbutt.

Entonjaneni, F. Whitelaw 86*l*.

Inyoni, J. Stokkeland, 12*l*.

Rorke's Drift, R. S. Maxwell, 12*l*.

Lower Umfolosi, D. Wheelwright 12*l*.

Ulundi, A. Moore, 12*l*.

Telegraph Clerks.

Eshowe, B. G. Smart, 151*l*.

Melmoth, F. Whitelaw, 84*l*.

Nqutu, R. S. Maxwell, 120*l*

APPENDIX TO PART II.

This Appendix gives some account of certain British Possessions and Protectorates which are not governed as Colonies, but are controlled by High Commissioners or Chartered Companies, or are otherwise in a position of dependency to the British Empire.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND ZANZIBAR.

On the 3rd of September, 1886, a charter was issued incorporating this Company for the "entire management of those parts of the islands and mainland of the Zanzibar dominions on the East Coast of Africa appertaining to the territory lying between Wanga and Kipini, both inclusive, which are recognised in the Anglo-German Treaty of 1886 as reserved for the exclusive exercise of British influence, together with any further rights of a similar nature in East Africa or elsewhere which the Company may hereafter acquire." The Company thus formed had for its president Sir William Mackinnon, to whom the concession was originally granted on the 24th of May, 1887, by the Sultan of Zanzibar. The concession was a strip of coast 150 miles in length, including the important harbours of Mombassa and Kilifi, the former probably the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa, and stretching inward to the ten-mile limit to which the Zanzibar dominion on the mainland was confined by the Anglo-German agreement referred to. The Company, however, had full powers for acquiring territory to the west of this limit as far as the zone of British influence extends, from the coast to the confines of the Congo Free State. Including the sphere of influence, the area to which the operations of the Company potentially extended was estimated at 750,000 sq. miles. The whole of the remaining territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar was, by an arrangement concluded in 1890, placed under British protection, and that part of it north of Kipini was conceded to the Company 31st August, 1889, and 4th March, 1890.

On the 1st of July, 1895, the Company's territory was transferred to Her Majesty's Government, and is now administered under the Foreign Office through the Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Zanzibar.

The kingdom of Zanzibar was formerly a dependency of Muscat, and became independent in 1861. The island itself, situated in 6° N. lat., is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 47 miles long by 20 broad, and contains an area of 640 square miles. The port of the island is one of the best of Africa, and it has long been the centre of all commerce with the mainland, now included in the British and German spheres of influence. It has an excellent water supply, and some fine buildings. The climate is better than that of the mainland, the thermometer ranging from 77° to 90° with a mean of 80°, and an annual rainfall of 60 inches. The hot season is from January to March.

The island is fertile, producing cloves, chultears, copra, and other tropical products, but its exports gathered from the mainland include wax, hides, rubber, ebony, orchilla weed, copal, and tortoise-shell. Its imports are calico and Manchester goods, hardware, cereals, and iron and brass wire for the interior trade. The population is about 250,000, of very mixed blood, with the exception of a small upper class of pure Arabs.

Six miles to the north of Zanzibar lies the small and densely wooded, but waterless Island of *Tumbatu*, and some 30 miles further north lies the Island of *Penba*, with an area of 380 miles. It is very fertile, producing cloves to the value of 120,000*l.* a year.

General Description.

The general character of the East African coast is deadly, but beyond the central half of the British line, from a little south of Mombassa to Malindi, the climate is reported to be much better. The atmosphere is reported to be dry and comparatively healthy. The sandstone undersoil is unfavourable to rank vegetation, but the rainfall appears not to be abundant, as ebony, teak, thorn, and other hard woods abound, and vast quantities of lupatic and fibre aloes flourish, but the ground is said to be covered with a short sweet pasture. Recent official reports describe the coastal belt as possessing a high degree of fertility, but at present much neglected on account of the want of free labour and intelligent methods of cultivation. Before the region in the interior was depopulated by the *Masai*, it appears to have been filled with a pastoral population, and in the dense forest patches are still found with plantations of Indian corn, beans, and lentils, and flocks of oxen, sheep, and goats. There will be for some time great difficulty in developing the country owing to the want of labour. The warlike and thieving propensities of the *Masai* are being kept in check without much trouble. Indian traders from Zanzibar and the German East African Protectorate are already settling in the territory.

The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 defined the respective spheres of influence, so as to assign to Great Britain all the territory between the present southern line of delimitation, along the parallel of 1° S. lat. from the Congo State to the East Coast of the Victoria Nyanza, and thence to the mouth of the River Umba, including Mfumbiro mountain, but excluding Kilimanjaro, to the northern limit of the parallel of 6° N. lat., and the River Juba from its intersection with that parallel. Westward the British sphere extends to the Congo Free State, and to the north of that it is undefined, but includes the western watershed of the Nile. The

coastline now under control of the Company reaches from Wanga to Kismayu, a distance of about 400 miles.

The inland regions have been explored as far as Uganda, which is now a British Protectorate and administered by an Imperial Commissioner. The very important country of Usoga, north of Victoria Nyanza, has been acquired. Two steamers maintain inter-coastal trade and mail communications; a stern-wheel steamer has been reconstructed at Mombassa for the navigation of the Tana river, and has succeeded in navigating that river to a point 800 miles from its mouth, and another steamer is built for launching on Victoria Nyanza. The stern-wheel steamer has also navigated the Juba to Bardera, a distance of about 400 miles. Mombassa and Malindi are now connected by telegraph, which has been extended to Witu and Lamu, *via* the Tana river at Golbanti, and Mombassa is in telegraphic communication with India and Europe. A railway from the coast has been commenced, and a road suitable for wheeled traffic has been constructed into the interior for a distance of 200 miles.

The receipts from the customs during 1891 were Rs. 214,872, and in 1892 Rs. 239,812, and in 1893 Rs. 257,860. The trade and shipping during these years was:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping entered and cleared.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Tons.
1891	1,545,640	1,044,608	18,757
1892	2,083,209	1,080,173	293,802
1893	1,807,208	1,287,399	200,985

A few miles of light railway on the island of Mombassa have been constructed. Camels have been introduced, but they do not thrive; donkeys, mules, and ponies do well.

The ports of Mombassa and Kilifi have been surveyed, and piers are being built at both places.

Chief Local Officer.

Administrator, E. J. Berkeley.

BRUNEI.

An agreement, in terms similar to that with Sarawak, was concluded, in 1888, with the Sultan of Brunei, a native state lying between North Borneo and Sarawak, between 115° and 116° E. long., and touching the sea at Brunei Bay, in which lies the island of Labuan. Brunei is the state out of which the territories of the North Borneo Company and the Rajah of Sarawak have been carved, and appears to have been at one time powerful, claiming jurisdiction over the greater part of Borneo as well as over the Philippines. Its area is now only about 3,000 miles.

The chief town is Brunei, which has considerable commerce with Singapore.

An Order in Council was passed on 22nd November, 1890, establishing consular courts in Borneo, with an appeal to the supreme court of the Straits Settlements.

There are no European inhabitants. Population estimated at 15,000, principally Malays. Commerce—a large trade in sago is kept up with Labuan and Singapore. A steamer of 878 tons calls there every three weeks. Harbour dues are

exact. Opium and gambling farms are let out yearly. Royalties are charged on spices, tobacco, salt, &c. Duties are exacted on sago and hides.

British Consul, Noel Paul Trevenen.

CYPRUS.

Situation and Topography.

The island of Cyprus is situated in the easternmost basin of the Mediterranean Sea, with Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east, at distances of 60 and 41 miles respectively. It lies between 34° 33' and 35° 41' N. latitude, and between 32° 20' and 34° 35' E. longitude. The port of Larnaca on the southern coast is 258 miles from Port Said, and 1,117 miles from Valletta in Malta.

It has been now systematically surveyed, and its area is 8,584 square miles, equal to Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex combined. It is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, being only exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length from west-south-west to east-north-east, between Cape Drepano and Cape St. Andrea, is about 140 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 60 miles.

The main topographical features of the island are the northern and southern mountain chains, and the great plain of the Mesaoria extending between them across the island from the Bay of Morphou to that of Famagusta. The northern range, called the Carpas Mountains, and, towards their western extremity, the Kyrenia Mountains, forms a continuous chain near the northern shore from Cape St. Andrea to Cape Kormakiti, a distance of about 100 miles. The southern range, which is the more extensive and lofty of the two, occupies the western and south-western portions of the island, and trending thence eastwards along the south coast, terminates in the isolated peak called Santa Croce, about 12 miles west of Larnaca. The highest summit of this range is Mount Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea level, and on its south-eastern slopes are the summer quarters of the English troops, and of the High Commissioner who administers the Government.

The rivers of Cyprus are nearly all mountain torrents, dry in summer. None are navigable. The principal are the Pedias and the Idalia.

History.

Cyprus was colonized by Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Greeks. Its ancient history is too long and eventful to be here related even in outline. When the Roman Empire was divided into east and west, Cyprus fell into the Eastern Empire, and was governed by lieutenants of the Byzantine Emperors until 1191, when Richard I of England occupied the island to chastise the ruler, Isaac Comnenus, for the ill-treatment of the English fleet. Richard sold the island in 1192 to the Templars, but as they could not govern it, the king made it over to Guy de Lusignan, who claimed to be King of Jerusalem, and undertook the obligations of the Templars. The island was ruled by the Lusignan family from 1192 until 1489, when Queen Catarina Cornaro, herself a Venetian and widow of James II, having survived her husband and his posthumous son, James III, yielded the government of the island to the

Republic of Venice. Venice ruled the island until 1570-71, when the Ottoman Turks invaded it, and captured and put to the sword the Venetian garrisons.

The island remained under the government of the Sultans of Constantinople from 1571 until 1878, with the exception of the period from 1832 to 1840, when it was held by the Pasha of Egypt, then at war with the Porte. It may be observed that the island was frequently invaded by the Arabs, Saracens, and Egyptians before its final conquest by the Turks, and that from 1425 to 1571, it paid tribute to Egypt. The great fortress and port of Famagusta was held by the Genoese Republic from 1873 until 1464, when the Lusignan king, James II, retook it with the help of the Egyptians.

Climate.

The mean temperature is about 69° Fah.; mean maximum 78°; mean minimum 57°. Highest shade temperature during last ten years 116°; lowest 22°. Average rainfall for last ten years 19.16 inches. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The climate is varied, hot and dry in the plains in summer, and damp on the sea-shore; the climate on the hills inland is bracing and healthy. In winter the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. There has been no drought since 1887. The island may be said to be, in every way, healthy. Malarial fevers exist, but they are not of a severe type.

Population.

The population of the several districts, excluding the military, at the censuses taken in 1881 and 1891, was:—

	1891.	1881.
Nicosia ...	61,695	56,812
Famagusta ...	41,423	38,207
Larnaca ...	23,760	20,766
Limassol ...	85,780	29,248
Papho ...	31,674	28,424
Kyrenia ...	15,004	13,216
Total ...	209,286	186,178

This shows an increase during the decade of 28,118.

The Moslems form about 28 per cent. of the population, the rest being nearly all Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church.

Towns.

The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, 12,515 (11,536 in 1881) inhabitants; Larnaca, 7,593 (7,838 in 1881); Limassol, 7,388 (6,006 in 1881). The two latter are open roadsteads. At Famagusta, on the east, it has often been proposed to construct a great commercial and naval harbour; but at present the town is little more than a collection of ruins encircled by fortifications, and it has only 763 (658 in 1881) inhabitants, nearly all Moslems. Varosia, a suburb of Famagusta, has a population of 2,488 (1,906 in 1881), nearly all Christians. The four towns already mentioned are the capitals of four of the six administrative provinces into which the island is divided—the other two capitals being Ktima, the modern capital of Papho, on the south-west, and Kyrenia, where a small harbour has recently been constructed in the district of the same name, on the

north coast, which has some trade with the opposite coast of Karamania.

Industry.

Cyprus was in ancient times famous for its mines, but with the exception of a concession granted in 1886, and since abandoned, they have not been worked in modern times. Gypsum and *terra umbra* are exported. The wealth of the island consists mainly in its agricultural produce, chiefly corn, cotton, caroubs (locust-beans), linseed, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, cheese, wool, hides, and wine. The common wines ("mavro") are for the most part exported to France, Egypt, and Turkey; but both the common and the richer wines are exported to Austria, Italy, and France, to be used in giving strength and flavour to the fruit of poor vineyards. Cyprus wine is perhaps somewhat heady for ordinary use, and its value in commerce has been lessened by the tarry flavour it derives from the practice of carrying it to port in tarred skins. This practice is being discouraged as much as possible, and the construction of roads through the grape districts enables the wine to be conveyed in barrels. A company has been established, "The Cyprus Company," which is manufacturing wine more suitable for the European market.

The agricultural prosperity of the island is greatly retarded by want of water. The rainfall is somewhat deficient in the whole, and has not been made the best use of; although under measures passed in the Legislature of 1887, 1889, and 1891 facilities are afforded for constructing irrigation works.

Much injury to crops has also been caused in the past by locusts, but the numbers are now considerable and but little damage is done. The work of locust destruction was vigorously prosecuted for many years with great success, chiefly on what is known as the "screen and pit system." The screens are stretched across the country in front of the armies of young locusts on the march, and being topped with oilcloth, the locusts cannot get over them, and are gradually forced into pits dug at intervals transversely to the screens, from which they cannot emerge, as they are topped with a zinc lining. This system, owing to the fact that the locusts are more scattered, has been experimentally discarded in favour of a system of collecting live locusts and locust eggs.

In 1893-94 there were 253,080 sheep and 224,089 goats, a decrease as regards goats, and an increase as regards sheep, in the numbers of the preceding year.

The island, which contains more goats in proportion to area than any other country, has suffered greatly from the extensive destruction of its forests, but what remains of them is recovering, although slowly, under the better care now bestowed upon them.

Sponge fishing has been extensively carried on along the coast by boats from the Greek islands. By a law passed in 1890 power is given to the High Commissioner to grant exclusive privileges for fishing the coasts for sponges. The value of the fishing may be put at from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* a year.

The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, tobacco, groceries, rice, alcohol, iron, leather, petroleum, timber, sugar, soap, copper and iron manufactures; the exports are chiefly corn, cotton, caroubs, linseed, madder, olives, silk, raisins, fruit, vegetables, cheese, sumac, wool, hides, wines, and spirits, aniseed, flax, sesame, gypsum, *terra umbra*.

Currency and Banking.

Under an Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st August, 1882, the following coins are legal tender currency:—Gold, the sovereign, half-sovereign, Turkish lira, and French 20-franc piece. Silver, the florin, shilling, sixpence, and three-pence, limit of tender 3*l*. Bronze, the piastre (nine equal to one shilling), half piastre; quarter piastre; limit of tender, 27 piastres.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has branches or agencies established at Larnaca, Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia.

There is as yet no Government savings bank.

The Turkish weights and measures are in use. The oke = 2.8 lbs. avoirdupois; and the donum = about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. A law relating to weights and measures was passed in 1890.

Means of Communication.

There is no railway or navigable waterway in the island, but roads between all important places are now maintained. There are no Government telegraphs, but the Eastern Telegraph Company and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration work about 240 miles of land line in connection with their cables. The island is in direct telegraphic communication with Alexandria and Latakia (Syria), by means of the cables of the Eastern and the Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Companies respectively.

There is a fortnightly mail service with Alexandria, and Smyrna and Constantinople by the "Austrian Lloyd" and "Messageries Maritimes" steamers. There are also frequent direct steamers to and from Egypt and the adjacent coast of Syria.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Newspapers.	
Within the island	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. per 2 ozs.
England	2 " "	1 " "

The Parcels Post is established between Cyprus and the United Kingdom and the principal colonies and foreign countries.

Education.

A general system of grants in aid of efficient schools was established in 1882. The total grant (3,320*l*.) is divided into two portions, one quarter being shared among the Moslem, and three-quarters among the Christian schools. About 14,346 children enrolled in 1894-95.

A small provision is made for higher or technical education.

Leprosy.

Prior to the British occupation, limited provision was made for lepers in the leper asylum or farm near Nicosia, which was originally founded by the dragoman to the Turkish governor early in the century.

The asylum has been greatly improved, several new houses of an improved class having been erected, and the accommodation thus largely increased. The welfare of the inmates has been a matter of considerable attention, and a very nice recreation room was given to them by the late High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, which has greatly enhanced the comfort of these poor people.

There is now accommodation for over 100 inmates, and the enclosed farm of 200 donums is partly cultivated by the lepers, the produce being all used on the farm. Each person receives

bread, clothing, and fuel, and a government allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ copper piastres daily.

No leper quits the farm except on very rare occasions, and then only on urgent business and with the permission of the chief medical officer.

The total number of lepers in the island, as returned by the census of 1891, was 107—76 males and 31 females. On 31st March, 1895, there were 93 inmates of the leper farm.

The disease shows itself in two principal forms, the tubercular, and the anæsthetic; of the latter there is a notable sub-group, *elephantiasis mutilans*, in which spontaneous amputation of fingers, toes, and even whole members occurs. In the other form the skin and mucous membranes are the parts chiefly affected, especially the face and head. This form is more common, more dreadful in its effects, and more rapid in its termination; but neither of the two can be called a fatal disease, as their average duration is 10-20 years, and some lepers live to be quite old people.

Leprosy is slightly more common in this island among males than females; the greater proportion of cases come from low-lying villages in the districts of Famagusta, and cases among Mussulmen are of the greatest rarity. The promulgation of the disease has been proved beyond doubt to be due to contagion, stimulated by unclean habits, bad food, and, in a way, malarial cachexy, although undoubtedly the predisposition to the disease is very often hereditary.

A law was passed in 1891 to better regulate the segregation and treatment of lepers, and a Superintendent has been appointed, who resides in the asylum, to enforce discipline and superintend the conduct of the lepers.

British Occupation.

On the 4th June, 1878, a Convention was signed at Constantinople between the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey, by which England engaged to join the Sultan in defending his Asiatic possessions against Russia in certain contingencies, and the Sultan, "in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagements," consented "to assign the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England." On the 1st of July an Annex to this Convention was signed at Constantinople, in explanation of the conditions of the occupation. The following is the English official version of its provisions:—

"I. That a Mussulman religious Tribunal (Mah-kémé-i-Shéríeh) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognizance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

"II. That a Mussulman resident in the Island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a Delegate to be appointed by the British Authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

"III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period."

• The exercise of these rights by the Porte was agreed to be abandoned, from the 1st of April, 1879, for a payment of 45,000 a year.

"IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun), the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

"V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

"VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end."

Government.

On the 14th September, 1878, an Order in Council was issued for the regulation of the government of the island. The administration was placed in the hands of an officer styled High Commissioner; a Legislative and an Executive Council were established, and the High Commissioner was invested with the powers usually conferred upon a Colonial Governor. So much of this Order in Council as relates to legislation has been superseded by another, dated the 30th Nov., 1882, under which the Legislature consists of the High Commissioner, who is usually to preside, six non-elective Members, being office-holders, and twelve elected Members, three to be chosen by the Mahometan and nine by the non-Mahometan inhabitants of the Island. British subjects and foreigners who have resided five years in Cyprus can exercise the franchise, and are eligible for election as well as Ottoman subjects. The qualification for the franchise consists in the payment of any class of the taxes called Verghi. The Council may be dissolved by the High Commissioner whenever he sees fit, and must be dissolved at the end of five years. The island, for legal and administrative purposes, is divided into six districts, namely—Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

The courts which were in existence at the time of the occupation have been superseded by a new set of courts constituted by an Order in Council, dated the 30th November, 1882, which provides or:—

(1) A supreme court of criminal and civil appeal consisting at present of two judges.

(2) Six assize courts, having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of one or more judges of the supreme court, sitting with one or more judges of the district courts.

(3) Six district courts, having criminal jurisdiction up to three years' imprisonment, and unlimited civil jurisdiction; and consisting of a President and two ordinary Members, one a Christian and the other a Moslem.

(4) Six Magistrates' courts, consisting of the President of the district court or the two ordinary Members having summary jurisdiction up to one month's imprisonment and fine of 5*l*.

(5) Village courts, at present ten in number, in addition to the judges of the district courts, and having jurisdiction in cases of commonage, disputes as to the partition of property, and debt, &c., up to 5*l*.

Actions in the courts are divided into "Ottoman" and "Foreign" actions, according to the nation-

ality of the defendant or defendants, and in "Foreign" actions the President of the Court alone generally exercises jurisdiction; as also in criminal cases against non-Ottomans.

The Mahkémé-i-Shériah, or Mussulman religious courts, are presided over by Cadis, but their duties are strictly confined to jurisdiction in religious cases affecting the Mahometan population, as contemplated by the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The principal sources of revenue in Cyprus are:—

1. Verghi Taxes—Consisting of—

(1) A tax of 4 per 1,000 on the capital value of lands or houses occupied by the owner.

(2) A tax of 4 per cent. on the annual rent of lands or houses let.

(3) A tax of 8 per cent. on trade profits or salaries.

2. Military exemption tax of 2*s*. 6*d*. a head on males between 18 and 60 years of age.

3. Tithes of the principal products of the island. (Tithe on cereals taken in kind.)

4. Sheep, goat, and pig tax.

5. An excise on wine, spirits, and tobacco.

6. Stamps, court fees, royalties, licences, &c., &c.

7. Salt monopoly.

8. Locust tax (temporary) of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on tithes and certain incomes (for locust destruction).

9. Import duties.

All exemptions formerly enjoyed by foreigners have been abolished, except that from the military exemption tax. The military exemption tax itself is now payable by Moslems and Christians alike. Tithes on grapes and on certain minor articles have been abolished; carobs and silk cocoons pay tithe only on exportation. An export duty of 12 per cent. is charged on raisins; and cotton, linseed, and aniseed pay an export duty in lieu of tithes. All other export duties, and a fishing tax, have been abolished by the British Administration.

There is a military police force of about 670 men, when at full strength, mostly Moslems.

Archæology.

Cyprus is remarkable for its mediæval architectural remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities in the shape of coins, inscriptions, ornaments, statues, and pottery, of very ancient date, which have been discovered. A famous collection of Cypriot antiquities, that of General di Cœnola, the late United States Consul, is in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. A local museum was started in 1883 by subscription.

Grants in Aid from Parliament.

1884-85.	£15,000
1885-86.	15,000
1886-87.	20,000
1887-88.	18,000
1888-89.	55,000
1889-90.	45,000
1890-91.	35,000
1891-92.	10,000
1892-93.	nil.
1893-94.	nil.
1894-95.	35,000

Besides the above a sum of 13,085*l*. was drawn in 1879-80 out of a vote of 26,000*l*. exclusively for the support of the "Cyprus Police Augmentation Force," the cost of which was a charge against Imperial funds.

Principal Exports, 1894.

Article.	Quantity.	Value. £
Animals (various)	4,453 No. ...	13,209
Carobs	27,241 tons ...	65,228
Wheat	405,011 bushels ...	40,125
Barley	454,309 " ...	25,402
Oats	113,014 " ...	5,802
Vetches	36,218 " ...	3,170
Beans and Peas ...	4,336 cwt. ...	817
Cheese	2,707 " ...	4,598
Oranges and Lemons	2,636,162 No. ...	1,908
Raisins	13,287 cwt. ...	2,338
Other Fruit	28,001 " ...	4,304
Vegetables	16,692 " ...	1,471
Spirit	106,643 gallons ...	6,084
Vinegar	129,429 " ...	1,368
Wine	1,287,132 " ...	24,388
Cotton (raw)	3,940 cwt. ...	5,961
Silk cocoons	80,236 okes ...	9,521
Wool	3,017 cwt. ...	4,808
Aniseed	4,479 " ...	4,368
Hides and Skins ...	1,399 " ...	8,712
Linseed	2,943 " ...	1,223
Sponges	369 okes ...	328
Straw	53,351 cwt. ...	1,245
Sesame	6,680 " ...	3,175
Sumac	12,346 " ...	2,969
Terra Umbra	1,200 tons ...	609
Gypsum	2,332 " ...	1,601

FINANCES.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
			British Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
1884-85.	172,072	112,085	92,247	374,815
1885-86.	172,334	111,301	66,816	382,478
1886-87.	187,044	110,679	85,727	421,847
1887-88.*	145,443	113,325†	60,025	435,890
1888-89.	149,362	109,963	42,058	442,172
1889-90.	174,499	106,338	48,480	493,456
1890-91.	194,936	107,589	71,500	474,441
1891-92.	217,162	112,742	58,370	465,359
1892-93.	189,933	111,394	86,396‡	515,922
1893-94.	177,054	117,654	100,328‡	549,832
1894-95.	167,093	114,756	125,269‡	463,474

Sum payable to Turkey, 92,800*l.* a-year. There is no other public debt.

Customs revenue, in 1894-95—22,885*l.*

IMPORTS.

Year.	From U.K. £	From Colonies. £	From Elsewhere. £	Total. £
1885-86.	90,254	1,033	221,630	312,917
1886-87.	101,070	1,943	253,682	355,795
1887-88.	78,043	1,159	277,173	356,375
1888-89.	61,489	294	171,024	232,807
1889-90.	78,277	641	165,406	244,324
1890-91.	111,091	1,748	161,284	274,123
1891-92.	108,708	1,095	234,322	344,125
1892-93.	105,152	675	240,994	346,821
1893.†	94,765	716	202,855	298,336
1894.‡	76,456	1,921	177,062	255,439

These values are exclusive of specie.

* A year of exceptional distress.

† Including aid to distressed persons.

‡ For the calendar year.

EXPORTS.

Year.	To U.K. £	To Colonies. £	To Else- where. £	Total. £
1885-86.	21,089	8,930	264,796	294,815
1886-87.	59,917	5,840	247,040	312,797
1887-88.	27,928	925	172,413	201,266
1888-89.	33,666	5,172	171,459	210,297
1889-90.	54,470	219	259,939	314,628
1890-91.	65,542	125	333,981	399,648
1891-92.	76,985	5,319	350,115	432,419
1892-93.	76,576	5,712	215,877	298,165
1893.*	62,635	1,636	212,114	276,385
1894.*	64,499	2,433	188,970	256,902

These values are exclusive of specie.

Administrators.

1878. Maj.-Gen. Sir Garnet (now Field Marshal Visct.) Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 1879. Col. (now Gen. Sir) Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 1886. Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
 1892. Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

High Commissioner, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary, Capt. A. H. Young.
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer.
Receiver-General, A. M. Ashmore.
Clerk, Capt. R. B. Feilden, R.A.

Legislative Council.

President, The High Commissioner.
Non-Elective Members, The Chief Secretary; the Queen's Advocate; the Receiver-General; Dr. F. C. Heidenstam, C.M.G., *Chief Medical Officer*; M. King, *Commissioner, Nicosia*; G. Smith, *Registrar-General*.

1st Electoral District.—Nicosia and Kyrenia.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Hafuz Zyai.
Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Pascali Constantinides; Kyriillos Papadopoulos, Bishop of Kyrenia; Yerasimo Hajji Diako, Abbot of Kykkou.

2nd Electoral District.—Famagusta and Larnaca.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Zuhti bin Hajji Hassan.
Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Nicholas Rossos; Achilleus Liassides; George Shakalli.

3rd Electoral District.—Limassol and Papho.

Elected by the Mahometan Voters, Ahmed Rashid.
Elected by the Non-Mahometan Voters, Joannia Kyriakides; Aristoteles K. Paleologos; Sokrates A. Francoudes.
Clerk, C. E. Spencer.

List of Civil Officials.

High Commissioner, Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., 3,000*l.*
Private Secretary, Capt. R. B. Feilden, R.A., A.-d.-C., 150*l.*

* For the calendar year.

Chief Secretary to Government, Capt. A. H. Young, 800*l*.
Assistant Secretary, W. H. Bennett, 250*l*., and 100*l*. personal allowance.
Translator of Turkish Documents, A. Utidjian, 300*l*.
Translator of Greek Documents, D. K. Karageorgiades, 150*l*. and 200*l*.
Queen's Advocate, F. G. Templer, 750*l*.
Receiver-General and Chief Collector of Customs, A. M. Ashmore, 700*l*.
Auditor (under Comptroller and Auditor-General, London), B. Senior.
Island Treasurer, A. Morton, 360*l*.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Heidenstam, C.M.G., 500*l*.
District Medical Officers, R. A. Cleveland, G. Williamson, each 250*l*. and forage; and four others.
Registrar-General, G. Smith, 550*l*.
Principal Forest Officer and Inspector of Agricultural Industries, A. K. Bovill, 500*l*.
Officer in Charge, Public Works Department, J. Cunningham, 500*l*.
Inspector of Schools, The Rev. Josiah Spencer, 365*l*.
Postmaster, E. H. Hore, 300*l*.

District Commissioners.

Nicosia, Merton King, 450*l*.
Larnaca, C. Delaval Cobham, 600*l*., and 50*l*. house allowance.
Limassol, Roland L. N. Michell, 600*l*., and a house.
Famagusta, B. Travers, 450*l*.
Papho, C. B. Wodehouse, 450*l*.
Kyrenia, F. G. Glossop, 425*l*.

Customs.

Collector, Larnaca, Major T. J. Chamberlayne, 277*l*.
Sub-Collector, Limassol, W. J. Mackay (acting), 180*l*. by 10*l*. to 250*l*.

Police.

Chief Commandant and Inspector of Prisons, Capt. A. E. Kershaw, 500*l*., and forage.
Local Commandant, Nicosia, C. S. Cade, 305*l*. 10*s*., and forage.
Ditto, Nicosia, Major the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, 305*l*. 10*s*., and forage.
Ditto, Limassol, Capt. W. le Poer Power, 305*l*. 10*s*. and forage.
Ditto, Famagusta, P. A. Ongley (acting).
Ditto, Papho, Th. Mavrogordato, 305*l*. 10*s*. and forage.
Ditto, Kyrenia, The District Commissioner.
Ditto, Larnaca ditto.

Courts of Justice.

Supreme Court—
Chief Justice, W. J. Smith, 1,000*l*.
 Puisne Judge, J. P. Middleton, 750*l*.
Registrar G. G. Amirayan, 250*l*.
District Courts—
Nicosia.
President, A. V. Lucie Smith, 525*l*.
Judges, C. Michaelides; Ahmet Izzet, 216*l*.
Larnaca.
President, M. B. Seager, 450*l*.
Judges, C. Cramby, M. Hassan Hilmi, 200*l*.

Limassol.

President, A. G. Lascelles, 525*l*.
Judges, Demetrio Rossidi; Mehemet Ata Bey, 200*l*.

Famagusta.

President, F. H. Parker, 500*l*.
Judges, S. Macridi, 175*l*.; Barutjizade Ahmet Vassif, 175*l*.

Papho.

President (vacant), 500*l*.
Judges, J. D. Karemphyliaki, 175*l*.; Mehmet Sami, 175*l*.

Kyrenia.

President (vacant), 450*l*.
Judges, T. E. Mitzis; Hussein Zekiayi, 150*l*.

Cadis of—

Cyprus, Ata-oullah Effendi, 300*l*.
Nicosia District and Kyrenia, Esseid Hussein Husni Effendi, 144*l*.
Famagusta and Larnaca, Ahmed Khouloussi Effendi, 120*l*.
Limassol and Papho, Esseid Abdul Rahman Effendi, 120*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Chief Mussulman Dignitaries, Ata-oullah Effendi, Chief Cadi of Cyprus, and Hadji Ali Rifki Effendi, Mufti of Cyprus.
Greek Orthodox Church, His Beatitude Sophronios, Archbishop of Cyprus.
Anglican Church, Rev. Josiah Spencer, B.A., Nicosia.
Church of Scotland, Rev. J. Ferguson, Limassol.
Armenian Church, Rev. M. Portoukalian (Vicar-General).
Latin Church, Very Rev. Riccardo Branco, Vicar-General, Larnaca.
Maronite Church, Rev. Joseph Zoghbi (Vicar).

Foreign Consuls.

Austria-Hungary—
Larnaca, Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Pascotini.
Belgium—
Larnaca, Consul, G. P. L. Mavroidi.
France—
Larnaca, Consul, A. E. Boysset.
Limassol, Agent, J. Th. Peristiani.
Germany—
Larnaca, Giuseppe Pascotini.
Greece—
Larnaca, Consul, G. Philomon.
Italy—
Larnaca, Consul, Cavalieri E. Palma.
Limassol, Agent, Socrates Francou i.
Sweden and Norway—
Larnaca, Vice-Consul, Z. Pierides.
Denmark—
Larnaca, Vice-Consul, Z. Pierides..

THE NIGER TERRITORIES.

Situation and Boundaries.

These regions, estimated to cover about 500,000 square miles, and with a population estimated at 20,000,000 to 35,000,000, are secured to Great Britain by nearly 400 treaties made by the Royal Niger Company (formerly the National African Company, Limited), and recognized by the three

Anglo-German Agreements of June, 1885, June, 1886, and November, 1893, and the Anglo-French Agreement of August, 1890. The agreements with Germany establish as an eastern frontier a line running from the Cross River to a little east of Yola, on the Upper Benue, and thence to a point on the south bank of Lake Chad 85 minutes east of the meridian of Kuka. The northern frontier of the Territories is settled by the agreement with France, and is to be a line drawn from Say, on the Middle Niger, to Barua, on Lake Chad, but diverted so as to leave within the Niger Territories everything that properly belongs to the kingdom of Sokoto. Under this agreement the Company claims the Saharan provinces of Air, or Asben, and Dameru; but this claim is contested by France, and will have to be settled by the International Commission referred to in the agreement. The same commission will settle the western frontier between France and the Niger Territories in the great bend of the Niger to the west of Borgu, a powerful pagan kingdom which was, by a treaty dated the 20th January, 1890, brought within the jurisdiction of the Company. Borgu bounds on the north the kingdom of Dahomey, which France has lately conquered. The Territories are separated from the British colony of Lagos by that portion of Yorubaland which has not yet been conquered by the Mohammedans, nor brought within the jurisdiction of any European power. On the Gulf of Guinea the Territories occupy about 106 miles of coast line from the Forcados to the Brass River; the adjacent coast line on either side falling within the British Niger Coast Protectorate, administered by a British Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir Claude MacDonald, assisted by a number of vice-consuls.

Administration.

The Niger Territories are governed from London by a Council, of which Sir George Goldie is Governor. The Company exercises its jurisdiction under a Royal Charter, dated 10th July, 1886, by which their sovereign rights in the territories over which they have treaties were recognized, and authorized to be exercised.

Order is maintained in the Territories by native allies, by the Company's fleet of twenty to thirty steamers, and by a small force of disciplined troops. These consist of English officers and about 1,000 Hausas, chiefly trained as artillery, but also armed with Snider rifles. There is also a civil police force in each district commanded by the local magistrates. The headquarters of the troops is at Lokoja, at the junction of the Niger and Benue rivers. The capital, where are the supreme court, central gaol, main hospital, and other public institutions, is at Asaba, about half way between Lokoja and Akassa, the mouth of the Niger, on the Gulf of Guinea, which is the transshipping depôt, and where are the repairing yards and engineers' works for the fleet of river steamers. A patent slipway—the first in West Africa—has lately been erected at Akassa for the repair of these. The other principal settlements are at Abo, Abutshi, Atani, Bakundi, Donga, Egga, Ibi, Idah, Leaba, Loko, Odeni, and Yola, the latter being about 200 miles south of Lake Chad.

Climate and Products.

The lower portion of the Territories in the Niger delta has a bad reputation for its climate. In this region are produced the palm oil and palm

kernels which form a large portion of the exports from the Territories.

The regions further inland are stated to be much healthier, while their principal products are rubber, hides, ground nuts, shea butter, ivory, chillies, and various drugs.

The chief imports are cotton goods, earthenware, hardware, powder, salt, silks, spirits, and woollen goods. The Company have prohibited the importation of rifles, breech loading guns, cartridges, &c., into any part of the Territories. They have also prohibited the importation of spirits into the upper portions of their territories, and put heavy duties on their introduction into the lower portions, so that the importation of spirits is now less than one-fourth of what it was before the charter. There are no import duties excepting on guns, powder, salt, spirits, and tobacco. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties.

The revenue and trade of the Company were as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£
1887	42,396	73,819	223,450
1888	55,771	120,878	230,078
1889	57,652	139,465	260,846
1890	62,430	180,692	286,200
1891	89,667	224,729	335,000
1892	103,155	181,012	341,800
1893	110,756	159,989	405,985

Means of Communication.

There are telegraph stations at Brass and Bouny, in cable communication with Lagos, and thus with Europe. Regular steamers arrive and depart from Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa every three weeks. Communication in the Niger Basin is mainly by the steamers of the Royal Niger Company.

Royal Niger Company.

Chief Stations, Lokoja, Asaba, Ibi, Yola.
London Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Capital, 102,708 shares of 10l. each.
Chairman, Sir Geo. Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, H. Morley.
Agent-General, Joseph Flint.
Deputy ditto, William Wallace.
Commandant of Troops, Captain Moloney.
Principal Medical Officer, W. H. Crose, M.D.
Chief Justice, Samuel Moore.
Puine Judge, H. G. Kelly.

Foreign Consuls.

No foreign Consul now in territories.

BRITISH ZAMBEZIA AND BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Under the unofficial title of British Zambezia, or as it is known locally "Rhodesia," is included the whole of the region lying to the north and west of the South African Republic and the

southern boundaries of the Congo Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambezi divides it into two portions, which may be described as Zambezia and British Central Africa respectively.

Zambezia.

The western boundary of Zambezia is defined by the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, the sphere of influence reserved to Germany being bounded (1) by a line from the mouth of the Orange River along the north bank to the point of its intersection by E. long. 20°; (2) from thence along E. long. 20° its intersection by S. lat. 22°, and thence eastward along that parallel to its intersection by E. long. 21°, and following that degree northward to its intersection by S. lat. 18°, it runs eastward along that parallel till it reaches the River Chobe, and descends the centre of the main channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi, where it terminates.

Its eastern boundary, defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of the 11th June, 1891, is a line starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Araroangwa or Loangwa, and running directly southwards as far as S. lat. 16°, follows that parallel to its intersection with E. long. 31°; and thence eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by E. long. 33° it follows that degree southward to its intersection by S. lat. 18° 30'; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica Plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte, whence it strikes direct to the N.E. point of the frontier of the South African Republic, and follows the eastern frontier of the Republic, and the frontier of Swaziland to the River Maputo.

In tracing the frontier along the slope of the plateau no territory west of E. long. 32° 30' is to be comprised in the Portuguese sphere; and no territory east of E. long. 33° is to be comprised in the British sphere, but if necessary the line is to be deflected so as to leave Mutassa in the British sphere, and Massi-kessi in the Portuguese sphere.

In 1888 the southern region was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th October, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage emigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions.

The most important part of this territory is Matabeleland, and including the country around inhabited by the Mashonas, Makalalas, and other tribes. Matabeleland and Mashonaland are rich in gold reefs and other minerals, and the Mashona plateaus are well adapted for culture and European settlement.

The British South Africa Company is further empowered to take over the administration of other districts in Africa, subject to the approval of the Government, including the region to the north and west of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, embracing Khama's territory and the region between that and the German boundary. Early in 1890 a police force of Europeans was raised and

equipped, and in June of that year, after obtaining permission from King Lo Bengula, a pioneer expedition on a large scale was organised to cut a road from a point on the Macloutsie River, a tributary of the Limpopo, through the south-eastern part of Matabeleland into Mashonaland, the objective point of the expedition being Mount Hampden, near which large belts of gold-bearing quartz were known to exist. This point was reached on 12th Sept., 1890. The pioneers were then disbanded, and, in accordance with the agreement made with them, were allowed to peg off auriferous claims.

In July last the Matabele made a raid into Mashonaland, and killed several natives near Victoria, when they were attacked and driven back by the Company's Police. After an unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters by the High Commissioner, preparations were made for the invasion of Matabeleland to anticipate an expected attack on the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Mashonaland. The Company's Police and a large force of volunteers and native allies advanced on Bulawayo from the north and east, while the Bechuanaland Police, which had been largely reinforced, advanced with Khama and some 2,000 of his men by way of Tati from the south. Two successful engagements were fought by the Company's force near Bulawayo, in which the Matabele suffered very severely. The Bechuanaland Police were also attacked by a strong force of Matabele, which they repulsed with great loss. Lobengula fled, and Bulawayo was occupied, and a force sent in pursuit of the king.

This force was unfortunately divided by the sudden rising of the River Changani, and Major Wilson with a small party of men were after a heroic resistance killed to a man. Arrangements for the future administration of the country have now been completed by the High Commissioner and Mr. Rhodes on behalf of the Company. Lobengula, who was said to be endeavouring to escape across the Zambezi, is reported to have died from smallpox or fever.

The country, though desert in parts, is in the main well adapted both for cultivation and agriculture, being situated principally on the high healthy plateau of Central South Africa.

Since the grant of the Royal Charter, the Company has extended the Cape Government Railway System from Kimberley to Vryburg, a distance of 126 miles, and this section has since been taken over by the Cape Government. The Company has also formed the Bechuanaland Railway Company, Limited, to construct a further section from Vryburg to Mafeking, a distance of 98 miles. This was opened for traffic on 3rd October, 1894, and the extension of the line to Gaborones and Palapye is arranged for. It has also extended the telegraph system from Mafeking to Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland, a distance of over 800 miles. As a consequence of the Matabele Campaign, to which reference is made further on, the extension of the telegraph was carried out from Palapye to Bulawayo, where an office was opened on the 9th July, 1894. This line is now being extended to Charter *via* Gwelo, a further distance of 212 miles, thus placing Bulawayo in direct communication with Salisbury. It is anticipated that this last extension will be open for traffic before the end of 1894. It is intended to immediately construct a continuation of the telegraph line from Salisbury *via* Umtali to Chimoio, a distance of about 200 miles, Chimoio being the present terminus of the Beira Railway. Stations have been opened at Mafeking, Ramoutsa, Gaborones, Mochuli, Palla, Palapye, Macloutsie,

Tuli, Nuanetsi, Victoria, Charter, Bulawayo, Mangwe and Salisbury.

At the instance of Mr. Rhodes, the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, Limited, was incorporated on the 27th December, 1892, with a capital of £140,000, with the object of extending the Company's telegraph system from Salisbury, Mashonaland, across the Zambezi, to Zomba, in Nyasaland, and thence via Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika to Uganda, the ultimate object being to connect with the terminus of the Egyptian Government system of telegraphs at Wady Halfa, placing Cape Town in through communication with Cairo. About 60 miles of line from Blantyre, near Zomba, to Sumbo, in the direction of Tete, was completed on the 26th August last. It is anticipated that the entire section north from Salisbury to Zomba, a total distance of about 400 miles, will be completed in June next, when a further extension of 700 miles to Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, will be taken in hand.

A regular postal service has been established, and Mashonaland has recently been admitted into the Postal Union. By the new postal route *via* Bulawayo, it is possible to communicate by letter between London and Salisbury within 80 to 38 days, of which only 14 are occupied by the journey from Cape Town. The mails also run weekly between Salisbury, Umtali and Beira, in from 8 to 9 days, thus providing a local East Coast service. The coaches running between the various districts afford also transport for both passengers and parcels. A Company has been formed to construct a railway between Beira, on the east coast, and Mashonaland. The first section of 75 miles was opened for traffic on the 7th October, 1893, and a further extension to Chiuicuo, being a total railway run of 118 miles, was opened in the latter part of 1894. A wagon road leads from the present terminus to Salisbury. This railway will prove most valuable in the development of the eastern portion of the country, by affording a cheap and easy means of access both for passengers and machinery.

Regular gold-workings were not commenced until July, 1891. In Mashonaland several distinct goldfields have been discovered, viz. :—

Victoria district, estimated 70 miles long × 20 broad	
Manica " " " "	50 " 14 "
Hartley Hill, " " " "	40 " 80 "
Mazoe " " " "	40 " 80 "
Lo Moghundas " " " "	80 " 25 "

Kaiser Wilhelm, Concession Hill, &c.

Since the occupation of Matabeleland discoveries of gold-bearing districts have rapidly succeeded each other, finds having been made at Bulawayo, Sebakwe, Gwelo, Matopo, Bembesi, Balingwe, Changuni, Selukwe, Gwanda, etc. On the 7th May, 1894, 7,003 claims were reported as pegged out in Matabeleland.

In addition the following number of claims in Mashonaland had been registered before end of July, 1893:—

Umtuli	8,872
Mazoe	6,265
Victoria	5,871
Lo Magunda	2,375
Salisbury	8,290
Manica	7,624

34,297

In addition to gold, other minerals have been found, and several claims have been pegged off on reefs showing silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony,

arsenic, and lead, while deposits of nitrate of potassium and plumbago, and extensive coalfields, have also been discovered.

Townships have been surveyed and marked out at Salisbury, Victoria, Umtali, Hartley Hill, Bulawayo, and Gwelo. Stands have been sold at the first three places, the amount realized being nearly £18,000. Deputations sent into Mashonaland by Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony farmers have reported in very favourable terms on the agricultural prospects of Mashonaland. A "trek" of farmers from the Orange Free State has already entered the country, and others are being organised, and a large number of farms have been allotted under the Company's land laws. In Mashonaland alone by September, 1894, farms representing a total of 1,722,274 acres had been actually surveyed; it was estimated that in Matabeleland 800 farms, aggregating 4,800,000 acres had been beaconed. The white population is estimated at about 3,000.

Printed newspapers are published at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali. Hotels are to be found at frequent intervals along the main roads from Tuli to Salisbury, and from there to Umtali, while at Salisbury itself there are several substantial buildings of brick and iron, offering excellent accommodation. A branch of the Standard Bank has been opened at Salisbury, a Sanitary Board established, government offices and churches built, hospitals erected, and order and good government throughout the country provided for. Immediately upon the occupation of Bulawayo, a settled local government was adopted, with the result that as early as the end of August, 1894, there were 78 brick buildings erected, 61 in course of erection, and a white population of 2,020. An office was opened by the Standard Bank of South Africa.

The Company has from time to time equipped and despatched expeditions into various parts of Central Africa, as the result of which it has secured mining and administrative concessions from many chiefs.

The capital of the Company is 2,000,000*l.*, nearly half of which is represented by cash subscriptions. The Company is already in receipt of revenue from mining, trading, and professional licences, stand holdings, and postal and telegraph services.

The London office of the Company is 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

President, Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

Vice-President, Duke of Fife, K.T.

Directors, Earl Grey, Lord Gifford, F.R.S., Sir Horace Farquhar, M.P.; C. J. Rhodes, Alfred Beit, George Cawston, and Rochfort Maguire, M.P., alternate in London for Mr. Rhodes.

Secretary, Herbert Canning.

Civil Officers of the Company in Mashonaland.

Administrators' Department.

Administrator, The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

Commandant of Police, Col. Sir B. Martin, K.C.M.G.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.*

The boundaries of this territory, as defined by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement, are a line starting from the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa at the point of the parallel of the confluence of the Rivers Rovuma and Mainje, and following the

* For most of the information as to this territory, the Editor is indebted to Commissioner Johnston.

shore southwards as far as 13° 30' S. lat., whence it runs S.E. to the eastern shore of Lake Chinta, which it follows; thence in a direct line to the eastern shore of Lake Chilwa, or Shirwa, which it follows to its south-easternmost point; thence in a direct line to the easternmost affluent of the River Ruu, and thence along that affluent, and subsequently the centre of the channel of the Ruu to its confluence with the River Shiré.

From the confluence of the Ruu and Shiré the boundary follows the centre of the channel of the latter river to a point just below Chiwanga, and thence due west to the watershed between the Zambezi and the Shiré, and follows the watershed between those rivers, and afterwards between the former river and Lake Nyassa, until it reaches south latitude 14°.

From thence it runs south-west to the point where south latitude 15° meets the River Aroangwa or Loangwa, and follows the mid-channel of that river to its junction with the Zambezi.

On the west the line follows the centre of the channel of the Upper Zambezi, starting from the Katima rapids up to the point where it reaches the territory of the Barotse Kingdom. That territory to remain within the British sphere, and its limits to the westward, which will constitute the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence are to be decided by a joint Anglo-Portuguese Commission.

In the early part of 1891 Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the Company's Charter so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambezi, except Nyassaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyassa region, where British missionaries had been settled for over 15 years, and the African Lakes Company had been at work for the same period, and which in 1889 were declared to be within the British sphere of influence. On 14th May, 1891, the Nyassaland districts were proclaimed as being under the protectorate of Great Britain, their boundaries being thus defined:—

On the east and south by the Portuguese dominions, and to the west by a frontier starting on the south from the point where the boundary of the Portuguese dominions is intersected by the boundary of the Conventional Free Trade Zone, defined in the first article of the Berlin Conference Act, following that line northwards to the point where it meets the line of the geographical Congo basin, defined in the same article, and thence along the latter line to the point where it touches the boundary between the British and German spheres defined in the 2nd paragraph of the 1st article of the agreement of the 1st July, 1890.

British Central Africa is divided into the British Central Africa Protectorate, representing the country formerly known as Nyassaland, and the British Sphere of Influence beyond. The first named is administered by the Imperial Commissioner under the directions of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the second by the Commissioner acting for the British South Africa Chartered Company, but to all intents and purposes, however, the administration of the whole of British Central Africa is one at the present time; but in 1896 a change is contemplated by which the Chartered Company will undertake a more direct administration of its own sphere, and at the same time cease to furnish any contribution towards the protectorate police force. All the officials holding office under the Commissioner, while in addition those who exercise magisterial

duties hold a commission signed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The whole of the expenses of administering the Protectorate are borne by the Imperial Government, the British South Africa Chartered Company, however, contributes a subsidy towards the police force and the administration of its own sphere, varying according to the annual requirement. For the year 1891, it was 15,000*l.*; for the year 1892, 10,000*l.*; for the year 1893, 17,500*l.*, together with several extra grants for special purposes.

The Commissioner and Consul-General and Mr. Alfred Sharpe, as Consul and Deputy Commr., are wholly paid by the Foreign Office.

The Imperial Government maintains a naval force on the River Zambezi, River Shiré, and on Lake Nyassa, consisting of five gunboats, H.M. ships "Herald," "Mosquito," "Dove," "Adventure," and "Pioneer." There are naval stations at Chinde (the only navigable mouth of the Zambezi); at Tshiromo (River Shiré); at Mpimbi (Upper Shiré); at Fort Johnston and at Fort Maguire (at the entrance to the Shiré and on the south coast of Lake Nyassa). At Tshiunde is a small plot of land, known as the "British Concession," specially granted by the Portuguese Government, where all goods in transit for British Central Africa are allowed to be transhipped free of customs duty.

The armed force necessary to maintain order within the Protectorate and the sphere of influence beyond, and to check the slave trade, consists of a corps of 200 Sikhs, seconded from active service in the Indian Army, and allowed to serve in British Central Africa for two years (being relieved by fresh arrivals at the end of that period of service), and also of 200 to 300 black police, consisting of Makua recruited by permission of the Portuguese Government from the vicinity of Mozambique. This force is officered by English officers and Sikh N.C. officers. There is also a good armament of artillery and mountain guns supplied by the Imperial Government.

Communications are maintained between British Central Africa and the sea (the chief "port" being Chiromo at the junction of the Rivers Ruu and Shiré) by H.M. gunboats, and by the river steamers of the African Lakes Company, Sharrer's Zambezi Traffic Company, the African International Flotilla Company, and the British Central Africa administration. These vessels meet at Tshiunde with the ocean-going steamers of the Rennie Aberdeen line (London to Natal and Chinde), the German East Africa Steamship Company (whose steamers connect Chinde with Mozambique, Zanzibar, Southampton, and Bombay), and the Portuguese Royal Mail service, and of the Union Steamship Company.

The chief town of British Central Africa is Blantyre, in the Shiré Highlands, where there is a population of about 100 Europeans and 6,000 natives. Other towns and settlements are:—Zomba (the headquarters of the administration), Chiromo, Katunga, Chikwawa, Mpimbi, Fort Lister, Fort Anderson, and Domasi, all more or less in the Shiré Highlands, or on the River Shiré. Fort Johnston, Fort Maguire, Livingstonia, Bandawe, Likoma, Deep Bay, and Karonga, are on Lake Nyassa; and Fife, Abercorn, Niamkolo, in the Tanganyika District; and Rhodesia and Mysuta on Lake Mweru. A new station is also in process of formation at Johnston Falls on the Upper Luapula River, near Bangweulu, called Fort Rosebery. The Mission settlements on the

Shiré Highlands and on Lake Nyasa have schools attached to them. The chief colonies of Europeans are to be met with at these settlements; the total number of Europeans at present settled in British Central Africa being over 300, of whom about 280 are British subjects.

In the lower part of British Central Africa a few Indian traders have already begun to establish themselves. There are also about 26 Arabs settled on or near Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika, and dwelling there as chiefs recognised by the British Government or as merchants of good repute. The native population of the whole of British Central Africa is about 5,000,000, but large portions are devoid of a single human inhabitant owing to the fearful devastation caused in the past by the slave raids of the Arabs and black Portuguese. In fact it may be said that the native population, with the exception of the Barotse country (which is thickly populated), is chiefly congregated in that portion of the territory which is more or less under British administration.

The Shiré Province, which is that portion of the Protectorate lying between the south-west, south, and south-east shores of Lake Nyasa and the Zambezi, is now governed very much on the lines of a Crown colony. Good roads are being made in all directions, life and property are safe, and the bulk of the European population is congregated here. This province is remarkable for the extraordinary development of coffee planting which has taken place within the last few years, the coffee grown in the Shiré Highlands being of remarkable excellence. The chief trade on Lake Nyasa is in ivory. Elephants are still very abundant over all British Central Africa, which furnishes probably a fourth of the ivory exported from Africa, though a good deal of it passes into the Portuguese possessions on the Zambezi, the Congo Free State, or German East Africa. Other articles of export are india-rubber, oil seeds, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth, *strophanthus* seed, bees wax, and rice. The latter article is grown on the shores of Lake Nyasa in great perfection; the Administration has recently introduced the cultivation of wheat, which promises to be very successful. It has also introduced oats and barley, which thrive remarkably on the uplands, and has also made experiments with merino sheep and Natal ponies, both of which kinds of stock seem likely to prosper on the elevated plateau.

The climate on the whole is healthier than the greater part of tropical Africa, but cannot be called salubrious for Europeans in general, chiefly owing to the great discomforts which at present attend a settler's life in an undeveloped country.

A good deal of the sickness seems to arise from the malaria caused by tilling the soil for the first time, and the health records show that as the country becomes opened up it proves much healthier for Europeans than in its virgin state. Curiously enough, most of the complaints arise from cold and not from heat, which is nowhere very excessive, except on one or two days in the height of the summer. On the elevated plateaus and mountain ranges, which represent so large a proportion of the territory, the climate is chilly, especially during the winter months, and fires are burned nearly all the year round in the Europeans' houses.

The attention of capitalists is being directed to the great possibilities of trade on the Zambezi and the waterways connecting it with the lakes.

The total area of the sphere, actual and prospective, of the British South Africa Company south and north of the Zambezi, exceeds 500,000 square miles.

Establishment of the Protectorate.

Commissioner and Consul-General, H. H. Johnston, C.B.

Consul and Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Sharpe. *Vice-Consul, Agent, and Head Postmaster, Chinde*, J. G. King, 350*l*.

Consular Agent, Assistant Agent, and Postmaster, Chinde, Henry Wallis, 200*l*.

Collector and Postmaster, Port Herald, H. G. Galt, 200*l*.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Chiromo, Henry A. Hillier, 350*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Chiromo, George L. Ray, 200*l*.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Fort Anderson, Gilbert Stevenson, 300*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Fort Lister, C. Chalmers Duff, 200*l*.

Postmistress, Pangumani, Mrs. Jane Sazuze, 62*l*.

Judicial Officer, Assistant Collector, and Postmaster, Zomba, Donald Malloch, 200*l*.

Secretary to the Administration, Zomba, J. F. Cunningham, 300*l*.

Assistant Secretary to the Administration, Zomba, R. Fulke Greville, 200*l*.

Chief Accountant to Administration, Zomba, William Wheeler, 300*l*.

Second Accountant to Administration, Zomba, Stanley Fletcher, 300*l*.

Store Keeper and Assistant Commanding Officer, Zomba, Henry Woodard, 175*l*.

Judicial Officer and Collector, Blantyre, Joseph McMaster, 350*l*.

Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul (Trading), Blantyre, John Buchanan, C.M.G., 100*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Blantyre, M. G. de Symonds Hovey, 200*l*.

Collector and Postmaster, Chikwawa, John Oliver Bowhill, 250*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Kakoma, H. Crawford Angus, 150*l*.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Liwonde, Frederick J. Whicker, 300*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Mpimbi, George Hoare, 150*l*.

Vice-Consul, Judicial Officer, Collector, &c., Fort Johnston, John Lowe Nicoll, 400*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Fort Johnston, Sidney Browning, 200*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Fort Maguire, Claud Ambrose Cardew, 200*l*.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Kotakota, Alfred Swann, 350*l*.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Bandawe-Nkata, John M. Bell, 350*l*.

Vice-Consul, Judicial Officer, and Postmaster, Deep Bay, Richard Crawshaw, 350*l*.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Karonga-Songwe, H. Yule, 200*l*.

Section 2. Military and Police.

Senior Commandant, Major F. A. Edwards, 600*l*.

Second Officer, Captain W. H. Manning, 500*l*.

Third Officer, Lieutenant Hamilton, 500*l*.

Postal.

Acting Postmaster-General, Blantyre, Joseph McMaster, 50*l*.

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Scientific.

Head of Scientific Department, Zomba, Alexander Whyte, 400l.

Forester in Charge of Government Forests, Zomba, John McClounie, 150l.

Road Supervisor, Zomba, William Fletcher, 100l.

The following are within the British Sphere, beyond the Protectorate, administered under the Charter of the British South Africa Company:—

Judicial Officer, Collector and Postmaster, Abercorn (Tanganyika), H. C. Marshall, 400l.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Sumbu, W. B. Knight, 200l.

Judicial Officer, Collector, and Postmaster, Rhodesia (Miveru), Dr. A. Blair Watson, 400l.

Assistant Collector and Postmaster, Rhodesia (Miveru), J. Worringham, 200l.

Collector and Postmaster, Fort Rosebery (Luapula), H. C. Croad, 200l.

NORTH BORNEO.*

Situation and Area.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company (incorporated by Royal Charter under date of 1st Nov., 1881), now known as "the State of North Borneo," comprises the whole of the northern portion of the island of Borneo from the Sipitong River on the west to lat. 4° 10' N. on the east coast, together with all the islands within a distance of three leagues, including those of Banguey and Balambangan; it is held under grants from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, and contains an area of 30,709 square miles (equal to Scotland), with a coast line of about 900 miles. It extends from 115° 20' to 119° 20' E. long., and from 3° 50' to 7° 25' N. lat. The southern boundary was settled by a convention at London on the 20th June, 1891.

The principal stations of the Company are at Sandakan (where are also the headquarters of the administration), and Silam on the east, Kudat on the north, Gaya on the west and Mempakol (in Brunei Bay). At each of these there are excellent harbours, especially at the first-named, which is situated in a magnificent bay some fifteen miles in length, with an average breadth of five miles. It is 1,000 miles from Singapore, 1,200 from Hong Kong, and 1,600 from Port Darwin. Inland stations are at Penungah, Papar, and Padas.

General Description.

The greater part of the country is at present covered with jungle, but the soil is found to be well adapted for the growth of almost all tropical products, more particularly tobacco, sugar, coffee, sago, tapioca, &c.

The mineral resources of the country have not yet been fully investigated. Gold has been found in two of the rivers on the east coast; coal, copper, and other minerals have also been met with, but so far have not been worked.

The country is mountainous, although the shore is flat and fringed with mangrove. The highest point yet discovered is Kinabalu, 13,698 feet.

* A scheme for the transfer of this territory to Rajah Brooke of Sarawak was under discussion, but has been negatived by the shareholders of the company.

The inhabitants, who are supposed to number about 200,000, are mainly Malaya, Bajows, Dusuns, Sulus and Dyaks, who remove their villages periodically, and live by hunting and plunder, with occasional attempts at planting and trade. There are Malay and Chinese settlements on the coasts, which cultivate the flat areas, and carry on a considerable trade. Sandakan, the chief town, has a population of 7,000. There are two missions, one the Church of England and one Roman Catholic; the former, which is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church of England Community has a church and school at Sandakan, with a branch at Kudat. The club, hotels, banks and insurance agencies, European and Chinese stores, public markets, hospital, Government house, offices, gaol, barracks, saw mills, tennis grounds and the numerous neat suburban bungalows around bespeak civilization and progress.

On the west coast Kudat has also its hotel or rest house, with agencies, stores, shops and bungalows, which supply all the wants of the mixed community.

History.

The state and town of Brunei appear to have been prosperous from a very early age. They were visited by Europeans in 1522, 1503, and 1520, but the first settlement in Borneo was made by the Dutch at Landak and Sudakana in 1608, and soon abandoned. An English settlement was made in 1609, and abandoned 1623. The Dutch factories were re-established in 1747 and 1776, but finally given up in 1790.

A British settlement was formed under the East India Company in 1762 at the island of Balambangan, which had been ceded by the Sultan of Sulu. This was attacked by pirates in 1775, and the staff was removed to Labuan, a small factory being at the same time established at Brunei. A second attempt in 1803 was made to establish a settlement on the former island, and on its failure, the East India Company gave up its connection with Northern Borneo.

Sir James Brooke, in 1840, established the independent State of Sarawak, which, as well as Brunei, is under the exclusive influence of Great Britain; and Labuan became a British colony in 1846. Some Americans obtained extensive cessions in North Borneo in 1865 from the Sultan of Brunei, but they were never utilised. Finally, in 1877 and 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded the same district to Mr. Alfred Dent, who transferred it to the British North Borneo Company, and some further cessions have since been added to the Company's territory. The British Government assumed a formal protectorate over the Territory by agreement with "the State of North Borneo," dated the 12th May, 1888. By this agreement the State is to continue to be administered by the Company as an independent State, under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, who may appoint consular officers, and shall conduct all foreign relations, but does not interfere in internal administration.

Climate.

The climate, though tropical, is equable; the temperature varies from 70° to 93°, but there is usually a light breeze. The annual rainfall is about 120 inches, chiefly from November to February.

Industry.

Agriculture is now beyond its primitive state, and certain of the more advanced tribes use the plough and harrow. The chief products are tobacco, sago, rice, coffee, pepper, tapioca, maize, sugar, and pineapple fibre. There is still a large trade in the collection of jungle produce; but during the past year much attention has been given to the cultivation of tobacco. The soil and climate have proved to be eminently suited for its growth; about 1,000,000 acres have been leased on 999 years leases, or applied for, chiefly for this purpose, and 17 estates are in full operation. The rapid development of this industry is shown by the following figures as to exports of tobacco since 1886:—1886, 72,688 lbs.; 1887, 80,800 lbs.; 1888, 81,664 lbs.; 1889, 168,112 lbs.; 1890, 408,275 lbs.; 1891, 1,635,744 lbs.; 1892, 1,794,720 lbs.; 1893, 1,378,122 lbs.; 1894, 1,411,575 lbs.

The exports comprise also, sago, rice, coffee, pepper, tapioca, maize, sugar, pine-apple fibre, gutta percha, indiarubber, rattans, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, resin (called damar), gold, cutch, &c., sent almost entirely to Singapore, China, and Australia; from Singapore part of these find their way to Europe.

A timber trade has been opened with both Australia and China.

The Company does not itself engage in trade.

The revenue is derived from import duties, stamps, and royalties on the various exports, a poll tax, licences for the sale of opium, spirits, and tobacco; and from the sale and rent of forest lands, suburban lots, and town sites. Besides the tobacco estates already mentioned four general plantations have been opened by Europeans especially the Dutch, and the demand for land has been so great as to cause the price to be raised during 1889 from \$3 to \$6 per acre. Pepper and sago are exported from the West Coast. At the end of 1889 four timber companies were engaged in the timber trade, and two saw mill companies are at work carrying on a large export trade with England, China, Manila, and other ports.

Currency and Banking.

The Company has a copper coinage of $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 cent pieces, and it issues notes, expressed in dollars, to the extent of \$180,000. American, Mexican, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and British dollars are treated as currency. There are agencies of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the National Bank of China, and the Company itself does banking business when required.

Money orders on North Borneo are issued in England, India, the Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, and elsewhere, and *vice versa*.

Constitution.

The territory is administered by a court of directors in London, appointed under the Royal Charter, and a Governor, Treasurer-General, and Residents appointed by them. There are 9 provinces (Alcock, Cunliffe, Dent, Dewhurst, Elphinstone, Keppel, Martin, Mayne, and Myburgh).

The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The law of the country is based on the Indian Penal, Criminal Procedure, and Civil Procedure

Codes, with an adaptation in special instances of several of the Acts in force in the British colonies, and an Emaum's court, for the administration of Mahomedan law. There is a force of about 300 armed police under European officers. An European medical officer is attached to each residency.

Means of Communication.

Messrs. Holt run steamers constantly between Singapore and the local ports, and between Hong Kong and the ports. There is frequent communication by steamer with Singapore and Hong Kong, and occasionally visits are made by steamers running between Hong Kong and Australia. There are no railways, and but few roads. Internal communication is mainly by water. The State has joined the postal union. Course of post from London about thirty days. Postage from Sandakan to all places outside the territory, for letters 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The postal business has considerably increased during the last few years. Statistics for 1889-93 are as follows:—

	RECEIVED.		DISHED.	
	Letters.	Papers.	Letters.	Papers.
1888	16,606	8,419	12,907	6,486
1894	16,839	27,425	11,616	7,027

	Revenue Proper.	Land Sales.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
1885	110,452	2,868	241,398
1886	127,731	12,034	215,061
1887	142,687	14,505	202,220
1888	148,286	246,457	195,511
1889	251,602	256,183	290,189
*1890	358,461	239,655	878,189
*1891	417,028	7,212	439,664
*1892	357,823	67,498	381,873
1893	289,220	818	290,507
1894	315,591	478	339,268

On the completion of the Singapore—Labuan—Hong Kong cable in April, 1894, the mainland of Borneo was joined to Labuan by a cable covering a distance of about 10 miles to Menumbok, which has since been joined with Mempakoe by telephone. A telegraph line from that point to Sandakan is now in course of construction.

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED.

	British tonnage.	Total tonnage.
1884	54,789	57,161
1885	44,841	53,517
1886	45,426	58,332
1887	54,837	62,558
1888	69,752	76,255
1889	58,724	67,623
1890	55,596	64,210
1891	147,499	147,499
1892	130,144	130,144
1893	—	99,642

* Include Labuan.

IMPORTS.

Year.	From Colonies and Europe.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1885	593,549	54,769	648,318
1886	794,126	54,989	849,115
1887	927,363	31,282	958,642
1888	1,224,419	37,548	1,261,997
1889	1,749,620	50,000	1,799,620
1890	—	—	2,018,089
1891	—	—	1,936,547
1892	—	—	1,855,864
1893	—	—	1,116,714
1894	—	—	1,329,966

EXPORTS.

Year.	To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1885	857,140	44,500	401,640
1886	469,367	54,357	523,724
1887	493,223	42,044	535,267
1888	480,188	45,687	525,875
1889	651,433	50,000	701,433
1890	—	—	901,290
1891	—	—	1,238,277
1892	—	—	1,762,247
1893	—	—	1,780,593
1894	—	—	1,698,543

Court of Directors.

R. B. Martin, Esq., M.P., *Chairman*.
 Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.
 William G. Brodie, Esq.
 William C. Cowie, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 Edward Dent, Esq.
 Sir Charles J. Jessel, Bart.
 Admiral The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.
 J. A. Maitland, Esq.
Secretary, Benjamin T. Kindersley, Esq.
London Office, 15, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Governors.

1881. W. H. Treacher.
 1887. W. M. Crocker (acting).
 1888. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
 1891. L. P. Beaufort (acting).
 1892. C. V. Creagh, C.M.G.
 1895. L. P. Beaufort.

Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, L. P. Beaufort.
Treasurer-General and Superintendent Customs, A. Cook.
Secretary to the Governor, G. F. Macdaniel Ennis.
Judge of Sessions Court, E. P. Gueritz.
 " " J. H. Walker, M.D.
 " " G. F. Macdaniel Ennis.
Resident, West Coast, R. M. Little.
" Labuan and Province Dent, W. R. Flint.
District Magistrate and Native Affairs, Sandakan, E. H. Barraut.
Postmaster-General, E. P. Penney.
Superintendent Gaol, H. R. Wolfe.
Auditor, J. W. Wilson.
Assistant Treasurer, E. C. Trotter.
Magistrate in Charge, Penampang, Godfrey Hewett.
Magistrate, North Keppel, G. Ormsby.

Magistrate, Sapong, J. H. Patteson.
 " *South Keppel*, P. F. Wise.
 " *Gaya*, H. Haynes.
 " *Province Dent*, J. G. G. Wheatley.
 " *Sugut and Labuk*, W. H. Hastings.
 " *in charge, Silam*, A. R. Dunlop.
Cashier, M. Ponsonby.
Sub-Treasurer, Kudat, G. M. O'B. Horsford.
 " *Province Keppel*, H. S. Haynes.
 " *Dent*, J. G. G. Wheatley.
Commandant of Constabulary, E. A. Barnett.
Adjutant, A. Jones.
Customs Officer, A. Wardrop.
Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker.
Surveyor, E. A. Pavitt.
Protector of Chinese, and Superintendent of Immigration, N. B. Dennys, Ph. D.
Principal Medical Officer, J. H. Walker, M.A., M.D.
Medical Officer, West Coast, G. W. Johnstone.
 " *Labuan and Province Dent*, R. E. Adamson, M.B., C.M.
Harbour Master, Labuan, R. V. K. Applin.
Postmaster, " H. Holkar.
Editor, Herald, E. P. Gueritz.
Sub-Editor, W. H. Penney.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

The British Protectorate of the Niger Coast was formally assumed in July, 1884. It extends along the coast of Africa from the Benue River (where it joins the boundary of Lagos) to the mouth of the Rio del Rey at 9° east longitude. The part between the Forcados River and the Nun mouth of the Niger is claimed by the Royal Niger Company, the remainder forms the "Oil Rivers Niger Coast Protectorate." The Niger itself is worked exclusively by the river steamers of the Niger Company. The numerous rivers, creeks, and estuaries in this part of the West African coast have received the name of the "Oil Rivers;" from the fact of their producing the bulk of the palm oil which constitutes the chief export of West Africa. They are alleged to be branches of the Niger, and form the delta of that river, but most of them have independent sources. The estuaries of these rivers are connected by a network of more or less navigable creeks, so that with a small expenditure of labour inland navigation might be made practicable from Dahomey to the Cameroons.

Some of the principal of these rivers are: the Benue, an independent river rising in the low range of hills flowing in a deep but tortuous channel through a country of dense forest, but with a shallow and dangerous bar; the Forcados River, the main outlet of of the Wari; the Brass River, connected by creeks with the Niger. From the Oguta Lake, which lies a short distance west of the Niger, to the north of Abo, where the delta begins in the rainy season, flow the Opobo River on the east, and the New Calabar River on the west, which enter the sea by the broad estuaries known as the Sombrero, the New Calabar, the Bonny, the Andoni, and the Apoba Rivers, and draining a fertile undulating country, watered by numerous little brooks, and with a rich soil free from marsh, and where cattle appear to thrive.

Further east is the Old Calabar Estuary, mainly formed by the great Cross River, some 400 or 500 miles in length, which drains with its affluents the Old Calabar, Aqua, Akpayafe, and the Ndianna Rivers; the high mountain ranges running north-west from the Cameroon Mountains to the hills round the confluence of the Niger and the Benue.

Communications.

Communication with Europe is maintained by the African and the British and African Steamship Companies, running regularly between Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Sierra Leone, and all the ports in West Africa from Goree to Loanda. They have also a direct line from Liverpool to Old Calabar, calling at Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Accra, Lagos, and Bonny. The German Woermann line call occasionally on their way to and from the Cameroons, and the steamers of the Compagnie "Chargeurs Reunis" call occasionally at Bonny and Old Calabar. On the Bonny, Brass, Opobo, and Old Calabar Rivers, some of the merchants possess small steamers and launches, which navigate these rivers to some distance inland. The Manchester Steam Navigation Company's boats also call at some of the ports.

The African Direct Cable Company has stations at Brass and Bonny. Akassa is served from Brass, being only 11 miles through the Creeks.

Chief Towns.

Duke Town, on the Old Calabar River, is about 5 miles above its junction with the Cross River, and is the headquarters of Her Majesty's Consular establishment, and the largest and most important town in the Protectorate, containing a population of about 15,000. Two Protestant missions are established there, and have erected schools and churches. Creek Town, 4 miles beyond, is also an important place, population about 5,000.

Near the mouth of the Opobo River is the town of the same name built by Ja Ja, and about 40 or 50 miles inland near the same river is Bende, a great trading centre for slaves and ivory. In the same district is the great fetish town of Aron which is resorted to from all parts of the Niger delta and the Cross River.

Bonny Town, 8 miles from the sea, on the left bank of the Bonny, is a station of the Church Missionary Society, and contains several European establishments. There is also a European settlement at the mouth of the Brass, possessing a very fine church presented by one of the native chiefs. On the Wari branch of the Protectorate there are several populous towns, but the turbulent character of the natives prevents Europeans from resorting to them.

Benin City, some 60 miles up the river of the name, is a large town of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, the seat of a powerful theocracy of fetish priests, and used to be famous for its human sacrifices. The trading station and Consular establishment in Benin River is situated about 8 miles from the bar, lying open to the sea breeze, though sand flies and mosquitos abound.

Military posts have been established at Uivet up Calabar River, Itu up Cross River—one establishing at Umvava; Aquettah up Opobo River, Sapele up the Benin River; and from these points advances are being made into the interior.

Climate.

This resembles that of other parts of West Africa, in being deadly for Europeans. The temperature ranges between 65° and 95°, and the rainfall is perhaps the heaviest in the world, there being on the coast no very marked distinction between the dry and rainy seasons. Tornadoes and violent thunderstorms prevail in the spring and late autumn, but do relatively little damage.

Products.

Besides the oil palm (*Elais Guineensis*), cotton grows above the delta, and the silk cotton tree is found all over the delta, as well as the tree producing the kola nut. The ground nut is widely cultivated in the interior, but not on the coast. Copal gum and other gums are largely produced, and "shea butter," an almost solid vegetable fat produced from the kernels of the seeds of the *Butyrospermum Parkii*. The castor oil plant is found all over the delta, and the cocoa palm and coffee have been successfully introduced there. Rubber trees abound everywhere, and ebony very largely in the Cross River districts. Elephants abound in numbers in the Akpayafe and Ndianna Rivers, and hippopotami in the Cross River. Considerable coffee plantations are now bearing.

Inhabitants.

The inhabitants are typical negroes, and though now divided into several distinct tribes, appear to have had a common origin. Among the most prominent tribes are the Dzekri, occupying the lower part of the Bonnu, and closely allied to the Yorubas; the Idzoo, occupying the part of the delta east of the Middleton, and south of the Wari and of the Ibo country; the Ibos, occupying the lower Niger just above the delta, and extending to the Cross River, joining the Ukima-Kimas, are an industrious agricultural people, with fine herds of cattle, who create most of the trade of the delta; and the Fiks and "Quas" in the Old Calabar region. The tribes are all more or less cannibalistic, cannibalism being deeply associated with the ceremonial of the old fetish rites, as the "Ju-Ju-Men" or fetish priests are bound at certain times and under certain conditions to eat human flesh. The missionaries have laboured with considerable success to suppress the practice in the towns where they are stationed. Mission stations are situated at Duke Town, Creek Town, Oköyön, on the Old Calabar River, at Ikonotu Creek, Ikwofirity, Ikwana, and Unwana on the Cross River, and also at Ibenu, in the Qua Ibo River.

Trade.

Trade is generally conducted by barter, the native traders purchasing the oil or other produce for European goods, and disposing of it in large quantities to the white trader. The total volume of trade is shown below, the greater part of which is with Great Britain, the remainder with Havre and Hamburg, but carried principally in British ships. Brass rods and Manilla form in some districts the coinage.

Administration.

The native inhabitants are dealt with principally under their own chiefs, there being a native council, presided over by them, subject to appeal to the consular courts. Europeans are subject to the jurisdiction of the consular courts under the West

African Order in Council, with an appeal to the supreme courts of Lagos.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	From U. K.	Total.	To U. K.	Total.
1892-3	576,268	728,916	446,570	843,501
1893-4	697,484	929,333	494,246	1,014,088
1894-5	581,230	739,864	463,172	825,099

Commissioner and Consul-General, R. D. R. Moor, C.M.G. (acting), Old Calabar, 2,500*l.*, and 700*l.* allowances and residence.

Deputy Commissioners and Vice-Consuls:—*

T. A. Wall, Old Calabar, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Capt. H. L. Galloway, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

600*l.* to 800*l.*

Major P. W. G. Copland Crawford, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Consular Assistants:—†

C. E. Harrison, G. V. Tanner, R. F. Locke, L. F. W. Holt, E. J. K. Corder, A. B. Harcourt, H. Lecky, W. F. W. Fosbery, F. T. Bartwell, A. G. Griffith, Capt. G. C. Digan, C. P. Hudson, Major A. E. Leonard, Adrian Graves, K. C. Campbell, A. C. Douglas, A. A. Whitehouse, R. Whitehead, R. A. Roberts, 300*l.* to 400*l.* each.

Treasury.

Treasurer, C. Clive Bayley (in London).

Assistant Treasurers, F. E. Hodges, C. T. Olliffe, W. West Walker.

Clerks, H. Lyon, T. J. Morgan.

Marine Superintendent, Captain F. G. Dundas, R.N., 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Assistants, H. A. Child (late R.N.), J. M. Heunessy, J. D. Ross.

Engineers, G. C. Hamilton, J. W. Kirk, G. L. Catrall, 300*l.* each.

Customs Department (Old Calabar).

Director General of Customs, T. A. Wall.

Departmental Officer, C. E. Dale.

Niger Coast Protectorate Force.

Commandant, Capt. A. M. Boisragon, 600*l.* to 800*l.*

Wing Officers, Capt. E. F. C. Evanson, C. W. Galloway, Capt. A. O. L. Kindersley, H. L. Searle, E. P. S. Roupell, A. J. Maling, Capt. C. H. N. Kinger, Capt. H. W. Logan-Home, N. Burrows, Capt. L. C. Koo, 350*l.* to 500*l.* each.

1 native officer, 1 regimental sergeant, 6 company sergeant-majors, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 411 rank and file, 8 staff sergeants, &c.

Prison Department.

Officer of Prison Discipline, C. Copinger Hill.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, A. Wright.

Audit Department.

Local Auditor (under Comptroller and Auditor-General) H. R. Phelps.

Medical Department.

Principal Medical Officer, R. Allman.

District Medical Officers, J. J. G. Whittindale, J. R. Meeke, S. W. Thompson, A. H. Hanley, F. Roth, E. G. Fenton, R. A. Shekleton, R. D. Hartland, R. J. d'Arcy Irvine, J. P. Fagan, F. P. Hill, R. H. Elliott, W. H. Clements, J. C. Irvine, 350*l.* to 500*l.* each.

* All officers have quarters.

† These officers hold no Consular rank.

Botanical Department.

Curator, H. W. L. Billington.

Surveyor's Department.

Surveyor, M. Ross.

Assistant ditto, A. McAlister.

Miscellaneous, London Office.

Consulting Physician in London, Dr. G. Ogilvie.

Analytical Chemist, E. H. Robertson.

Standing Counsel, W. C. Biss (London).

Solicitor, W. W. Nicholson (London).

SARAWAK.

An agreement was entered into with the Rajah of Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, on the 14th of June, 1888, under which that State has been placed under British protection. Her Majesty's Government undertake not to interfere with the internal administration of the State, but they are to determine any questions that arise as to the succession, to control the foreign relations, and to have the right to establish consular officers in the territory. British subjects are to have most-favoured-nation treatment, and no part of the territory is to be alienated without the consent of H.M.'s Government.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 41,000 square miles (more than equal to Ireland and Wales together), with a population of about 300,000, composed of various races. It is intersected by many rivers navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 380 miles of coast line. The government of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samarahan river was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak. In 1891 a second cession was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei of all the rivers and lands from the Samarahan river to Kadurong Point. In 1882 a third cession was obtained of 100 miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kadurong Point and the Baram river, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter; and in 1885 another cession was obtained of the Trusan river, situated on the north of the mouth of the Brunei river. The Limbang River was also obtained in 1890, and the transfer was approved and confirmed by H.M.'s Government in August, 1891. The present Rajah, H.H. Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. (born June, 1829; married 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt), is a nephew of Sir James Brooke, to whom he succeeded in 1868.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke (Rajah Muda), born 26th September, 1874.

Products.

At Paku in Upper Sarawak a considerable number of Chinese are engaged in working gold, and also in the Batang Lupar Residency. The Borneo Company possesses a monopoly of the the mineral rights, other than gold and coal, over most of Sarawak, and at Busoh the Company have extensive antimony works. Coal is mined on a considerable scale at Sadong and Brooketon, the output in 1894 being 26,297 tons, including

the quantity used by the local steamers. There is a considerable export of timber from the Rejang River, mostly to Hong Kong, valued in 1894 at \$22,742. There are successful plantations of tea and coffee on Matang, and pepper grows well throughout the Territory. All these articles figure in the list of exports, which also includes diamonds, quicksilver, gutta-percha, india-rubber, canes, rattans, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, sago, tapioca, gambier, and silver. The value of the principal exports in 1894 was: Gutta-percha and india-rubber, \$248,000; rattans, \$236,421; gambier, \$152,346; pepper, \$240,211; and sago flour, \$641,939. In 1894, the quantity of sago flour exported was 97,335 pikuls = 6,800 tons, and in 1893, 272,131 pikuls, or over 1,600 tons. The bulk of the trade is with Singapore.

Chief Towns.

Kuching, the capital, population about 25,000, on the Sarawak River, about 23 miles inland (N. lat. 1° 32', E. long. 110° 28'), besides excellent Government offices and Court house, possesses an excellent hospital, and a museum with a complete collection of exhibits relating to Borneo. The Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak has his headquarters there, and has a mission school with 100 scholars, and also a girls' school. The Roman Catholics also have a mission there, with a boys' school under two resident priests, and a girls' school under the sisters.

Sibu, on the Rejang River, has a large population of Chinese traders, who exchange European goods for jungle produce. It has a native population estimated at 70,000. The Chinese here trade direct with Singapore, as well as with Kuching. Muka, a large town on the Muka River, near its mouth, is devoted to the production of sago, the stems of the sago palm being cut in the upper reaches of the river and floated down to the town, where the pith is extracted and beaten, to be carried in native schooners to Kuching or Singapore to be cleaned.

Other towns are Bintulu, Oya, and Kapit, Baram, Simanggang, Sading Trusan, Limtang.

Communication

Is maintained by the "Rajah Brooke," 768 tons, with Kuching and Singapore every ten days; by the "Vyner," 405 tons, with Sadong, Broketon, and Singapore every ten days; by the "Adeh," 189 tons, coasting, with trips to Singapore four or five times a year; and by the "Lorna Doone," 54 tons, fortnightly coasting service.

Communication is also kept up with coast stations by Government steam launches.

There are roads only around the capital: internal communication is entirely by means of the numerous rivers, which form natural highways and byways, by which any point in the country can be reached in steam launches or boats.

Postage.

Local.—To any place in the country, 2 cents per ½ oz., and 8 cents to Singapore.

Foreign.—The same as from Singapore (Singapore stamps being used), with an additional 2 cents (Sarawak stamps) per ½ oz.

No record of letters to and from England is kept, such letters coming through the Singapore post office, and not direct; but the Kuching post office received, 1890:—Letters, 7,804; papers, &c.,

10,433 = 18,237. Despatched, 1894:—Letters, 9,238; papers, &c., 2,197; parcel post, 105. Total, 11,540.

Sources of Revenue.

The principal sources of revenue are the opium, gambling, arrack, and pawn farms, producing \$214,612 in 1894.

Harbour, buoy and light dues:—Three cents per ton, payable on arrival, and chargeable to all vessels of five tons and upwards.

The taxes levied are:—Exemption, \$2 per annum, payable by Malays; \$1, per annum per door, payable by sea dyaks; \$2 per annum for every able-bodied land dyak.

The total amount of Dyak and Malay revenue for the year 1894 was \$63,834.

The stamp duties are 3 cents on all receipts of paid bills above \$5, on bills of sale, all agreements, bills of lading, and mates' receipts.

The weights are, 1 picul = 133½ lbs.; 1 coyan = 2 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

Statistics.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1892	461,804	425,498
1893	457,122	478,198
1894	457,595	486,582

IMPORTS.*

From Colonies.	From Elsewhere.	Total.
1892	Mostly from Singapore	1,769,287
1893	ditto	1,695,100
1894	ditto	1,861,859

EXPORTS.*

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1892	Mostly to Singapore	2,228,123
1893	ditto	2,206,208
1894	ditto	2,105,972

SHIPPING CLEARED AND ENTERED.

To Colonies.	To Elsewhere.	Total.
1892	To and from Singapore	76,718
1893	ditto	78,802
1894	ditto	79,521

Civil Establishment.

Rajah of Sarawak, His Highness Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Private Secretary (vacant).

Aide-de-Camp, H. F. Doshon.

Supreme Council.

President, His Highness the Rajah, G.C.M.G.

Members, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, Hon. C. S. Pearce, Hon. H. F. Doshon, Datu Bandar (Haji Bua Hassan), Datu Imaum (Haji Metaim), Abang Mahomad Kassim (Haji Sudin), Hon. C. S. Pearce (Recorder).

(The Council meets on the first Monday of each month.)

Chief Officers.

Resident, 1st Division, Hon. C. A. Bampfylde, \$6,000.

Ditto, 3rd Division, Hon. H. F. Doshon, \$5,400.

Treasurer, Hon. C. S. Pearce, \$5,400.

* Imports and exports do not include the coasting trade, which is considerable, but foreign trade only. The figures for 1892 have not been received yet.

Residents 2nd Class:—

R. V. Awdry,	1st Division,	\$3,000.
Captain H. W. Peck,	3rd	" \$2,400.
D. J. S. Bailey,	2nd	" \$2,040.
Q. A. Buck,	3rd	" \$3,000.
F. S. Drage,		" \$2,040.
E. H. Williams,	3rd	" \$2,040.
G. Pratt Barlow,*	3rd	" \$2,400.
E. Somerville,	3rd	" \$2,400.
C. Hose,	4th	" \$2,400.
O. F. Ricketts,	4th	" \$2,400.
A. T. Frere,	4th	" \$2,040.
T. W. Falconer,	4th	" \$2,040.
<i>Superintendent of Works and Surveys,</i> E. A. Jeffreys,		\$3,000.

Postmaster-General and Auditor, A. K. Leys, \$2,400.

Principal Medical Officer, C. R. Selbie, \$4,200.

Commandant (vacant).

Inspector of Police and Prisons, C. W. Daubeny, \$2,400.

Editor, "Sarawak Gazette," J. E. A. Lewis, \$2,040.

Curator, Museum, E. Bartlett, 400l.

SOUTH AFRICA.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa, was created by Letters Patent in 1878, and is filled by the Officer administering the Government of the Cape Colony. The High Commissioner is charged with the conduct of British relations with the South African Republic (Transvaal), and the Orange Free State, as well as those with native states and tribes outside the Cape Colony and Natal and with the S. A. R. Government of Swaziland under the Convention of 1894. In 1879, a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who is also Governor of Natal (and now of Zululand), and Special Commissioner for Amatongaland except as regards matters affecting the adjacent Portuguese possessions and the S. A. Republic. The High Commissioner for South Africa is also Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which extends as far north as the Zambesi. The estimated area of the Protectorate to the 22nd parallel is 121,500 sq. miles, and from there to the Zambesi 265,700 sq. miles. The sphere of influence north of the Zambesi includes all territory not acknowledged as belonging to Germany, Portugal, or the Congo, and covers an estimated area of 361,700 sq. miles. The expenses of the High Commission are borne partly by Imperial funds, under Vote 6 of Class V, and partly by the Cape Government; the correspondence with the South African Republic is carried on through a British Agent at Pretoria furnished with a letter of credence to the President. The "Africa Order in Council, 1889" (15th October, 1889), placed upon a systematic footing the jurisdiction exercised by British Consular Officers in parts of Africa outside British territory. The Order enables Consular Courts to

be established, with jurisdiction in various parts of Africa (including Madagascar) not subject to any organised administration, over British subjects, and over foreigners in certain circumstances, especially in criminal, admiralty, and maritime cases. The following have been constituted "local jurisdictions" for the purpose of the Order: The Oil Rivers Protectorate (with appeal to Supreme Court of Lagos); the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company (with appeal to Supreme Court of Natal); the Nyassa districts (with appeal to Supreme Court of the Cape Colony); as well as the Congo Free State and Madagascar (with appeal to Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast Colony and the Mauritius respectively).

High Commissioner, Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., (*Capetown*), 3,000l. from Cape, and 1,000l. Imp. Fds.

Secretary and Accountant to the High Commissioner, Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., 700l., personal allowance, 250l., and Naval half pay.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, Albert Browne, 500l. and 60l. as Auditor, Basutoland.

Clerk, G. Ailing, 100l.

Resident Commissioner for Bechuanaland Protectorate, F. J. Newton, Esq., 1,000l.

Assistant Commissioner for the Protectorate, W. H. Surmon, 800l. and allowances.

Deputy, J. Ashburnham, 600l.

British Agent at Pretoria, Sir J. A. de Wet, K.C.M.G., 1,500l. (with 500l. for office expenses).

British Consul-General in Nyassaland, Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.

British Consul in Swaziland, J. Smuts, 800l. and allowances.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

High Commission.

The office of High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands, was created by an Order in Council, cited as the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877, for the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands.

The jurisdiction of the High Commissioner extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not being within the limits of the Colonies of Fiji, Queensland, or New South Wales, and not being within the jurisdiction of any civilised power, and includes the Southern Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, the Tongan or Friendly Islands, the Samoan or Navigators' Islands, and the various small groups of Melanesia. In 1893 a new Order-in-Council was issued, known as the Pacific Order-in-Council, 1893, in accordance with which the High Commissioners' Jurisdiction is extended to foreigners, and (in most cases) to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order. The expenses of the High Commission are met from Imperial funds, Class V, vote 5, the total in 1890-91 being 1l.

The Chief Justice of Fiji, and every other Judge for the time being of the Supreme Court, is by

* Mr. Barlow was made Resident in January 1893.

virtue of his office a Judicial Commissioner, and where the attendance of the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court is impracticable, the High Commissioner may appoint a Judicial Commissioner for particular purposes or for a particular time.

Deputy Commissioners are appointed by the High Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty.

The High Commissioner's Court consists of the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners, and in it is vested all her Majesty's civil and criminal jurisdiction exercisable in the Western Pacific Islands.

The Court of a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts of England, and the Deputy Commissioners have civil jurisdiction in Common Law, Equity and Bankruptcy, with a limited jurisdiction in Probate, and have a criminal jurisdiction in respect of offences not punishable with seven years penal servitude or upwards.

With some few exceptions all decisions of the High Commissioner's Court may be appealed against to the Supreme Court of Fiji.

For the purpose of better carrying out the provisions of the Pacific Islanders' Protection Acts, 1872 and 1875, and in order to deal with cases occurring where there is no resident Deputy Commissioner, certain officers in command of her Majesty's ships of war on the Australian station have been appointed Deputy Commissioners.

In addition to the other means of preserving order the High Commissioner has certain special powers for the deportation of persons whose proceedings endanger the peace of the Islands.

PRINCIPAL GROUPS UNDER THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

THE TONGAN, OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS, are situated between the 15th and 23rd degrees of west longitude. The islands are most of them of coral formation, but include some active volcanoes, notably Tofua, Kao, and Niuafoou (Good Hope Island). The natives belong to the Polynesian race, and are closely allied to the natives of New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa, and the Sandwich Islands. The islands are very rich in coconuts; and copra (the dried kernel of the nut) forms the principal export. Bananas and oranges are also exported from Vavan, in the northern part of the group. There is regular steam communication with Auckland (1,000 miles distant) and Sydney (1,850 miles), and occasional steamers and sailing vessels run between Tonga and Fiji (200 miles). Sailing vessels carry the copra to Europe.

The late king, George Tubou, was the first of its chiefs or kings to establish an effective government over the whole of Tonga, and his rule on the whole was fairly successful. The king is assisted by a native parliament and a privy council. With the exception of a few Europeans in the Customs, Education, and Medical Departments, the whole of the government officers are Tongans. The tariff resembles that of Fiji and licences are charged for carrying on stores and trades. The revenue and expenditure are each about 16,000*l.* per annum. According to the official returns the imports and exports were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1888	48,376	66,888
1889	45,240	80,306
1890	28,882	45,825
1891	51,929	75,400

but the value of the copra exported is about 20 per cent. too high. The native population is about 19,196; the European about 353. The climate may be considered a healthy one. The thermometer ranges between 53 and 93 degrees Fahrenheit.

There are three Churches, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Church (established over 60 years), with at present about 3,000 adherents only; the Wesleyan "Free Church of Tonga," with about 15,000 adherents; and the Roman Catholic, with about 3,000 adherents. The Free Church was established in 1885, and considerable persecution was inflicted on the adherents of the Mission Church, generally styled "Fakaogo," i.e., subordinate to a foreign Church. In January, 1887, an attempt was made by some escaped native convicts on the life of Mr. Shirley Waldemar Baker, the Premier, an ex-Wesleyan Missionary. Six persons charged with complicity in the attempt were shot. The attempt was made the pretext for increased persecution of the "Fakaogos," or members of the Wesleyan Mission Church, whose houses were pillaged, and who were beaten with clubs and whips till they declared their adhesion to the "Free Church." About 100, whom no ill-usage could induce to abandon the Mission Church, were ordered to be deported to Pylstart Island, a barren inhospitable islet south of Tonga; but they were finally allowed to go to Fiji. Shortly after an inquiry was made into the causes of the disturbances by Sir Charles Mitchell. At this inquiry the allegation that the attempt on Mr. Baker's life was due to a "Fakaogo" conspiracy was abandoned, and a letter written by Mr. Baker, purporting to be signed by the king, was addressed to Sir Charles Mitchell, promising an amnesty to political prisoners and freedom of worship. The services in the Mission Church at once recommenced.

In 1890 complaints were made that freedom of worship was still being interfered with; that persons were deprived of their lands and unjustly imprisoned on account of their adherence to the Wesleyan Church; and Tongan officials denied that the king had written to Sir Charles Mitchell promising to accord freedom of worship. Sir John Thurston therefore made a further inquiry, and finding that Mr. Baker was the principal cause of the wrongs endured by the Wesleyans, he, in accordance with the power conferred on the High Commissioner by the Western Pacific Orders in Council, issued an Order prohibiting Mr. Baker from being within the group for a term of two years from the 17th July, 1890. A few days before the issue of the Order, the king, on the request of the leading chiefs, had dismissed the Premier from office, and a fresh Government was formed with a native Premier (Tukuaho). Under the new Government the fullest freedom of worship was allowed, and the exiles were recalled from Fiji, the king having requested Sir John Thurston to make the necessary arrangements for their return.

King George Tubou died on 18th February, 1893, and was succeeded by his great-grandson,

George Tanfaahan, under the title of George Tabou II. The present Premier is Josateki Toga.

All the natives are taught to read and write, and higher education is provided by colleges established by the Government and by the Wesleyan Mission.

British subjects are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Court only for offences against Tongan laws relating to customs, taxes, quarantine and local police, not recognized as offences against British law. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner.

THE SAMOAN OR NAVIGATOR ISLANDS are situated between the 13th and 15th parallels of south latitude, and the 169th and 174th degrees of west longitude. The inhabitants, about 25,000 in number, belong to the Polynesian race. The islands, which are of volcanic origin, are very fertile. The principal export is copra, but cotton, coffee, and bananas are also exported. A considerable portion of the land has been alienated, part of which is cultivated by British and German residents. The Hamburg Commercial and Planting Company of the South Seas has extensive plantations, and also has at Samoa its principal depot for South Sea trade.

No effective Government had been established before 1889. The present King Malietoa was recognised as king in 1879, and Tamasese his principal opponent, was given the title of Vice-King. In 1884, Tamasese formed a party to depose Malietoa and place himself on the throne. The German Government, which was displeased with Malietoa for refusing to ratify a treaty giving Germany a preponderating influence in the affairs of Samoa, favoured the pretensions of Tamasese. In 1886 a commission was appointed consisting of commissioners from Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, with a view to arrive at an agreement respecting Samoan affairs. After the commissioners had reported to their respective Governments, a conference was held at Washington, but no agreement was arrived at. In 1887 Tamasese, with the assistance of the German forces, obtained possession of the seat of Government; and Malietoa, having surrendered himself to the German Consul-General, was deported in a German man-of-war to West Africa, whence he was afterwards removed to the Marshall group. An attempt was then made to organise an efficient government throughout Samoa under Tamasese, Herr Brandeis being made Premier. But after a little while the adherents of Malietoa, under the leadership of his relative Mataafa, took arms against Tamasese, and occupied a position close to Apia, the seat of Government. In December, 1888, at the instance of the German Consul, an ineffectual attempt was made to dislodge Mataafa by an armed party from German men-of-war. The German Government having disapproved the action of their Consul, proposed that a fresh conference should be held. A conference was accordingly held at Berlin, and a convention arrived at between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States with regard to the future government of Samoa. In accordance with this convention, Malietoa was reinstated as king, and a Supreme Court of Samoa was constituted, with a Chief Justice appointed by the three Powers. The Chief Justice is also the king's principal legislative adviser. Further disturbances took place in 1893, and the three powers were compelled to intervene, and Mataafa and some of his followers were removed from the Group to the Marshall Islands.

The township of Apia is managed by a municipal council consisting of six members elected by the ratepayers, and of a president appointed by the three Treaty Powers. Bye-laws for the payment of rates, prevention of diseases, and the preservation of good order are enforced by a municipal magistrate, whose decisions are open to review by the Chief Justice.

British subjects are under the jurisdiction of the high commissioner's court in respect of all criminal offences not cognisable by the municipal magistrate, and in all civil cases (other than suits relating to realty) where both parties are British subjects. The supreme court exercises jurisdiction in all suits relating to real property, or where the parties are of different nationalities, and also exercises complete jurisdiction over the nationals of all countries which have not established their own courts in Samoa.

The London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Mission of Australasia, and the Roman Catholic Society of Mary have all established churches in Samoa, the adherents of the first named being the most numerous. English and German schools are established in Apia.

Apia, the principal town, has about 850 European inhabitants. The climate is not good, and the heat is frequently oppressive. But plantations situated a few hundred feet above the sea are not unhealthy.

There is regular steam communication with Auckland (distance 1,600 miles) and Sydney (2,450 miles), and occasional steam and sailing vessels run between Samoa and Fiji (450 miles).

THE UNION GROUP consists of three small islands, Fakaofu, Otafua, and Nukunono, about 9° S. latitude and 172° W. longitude. The islands are coral atolls, and the principal article of trade is copra. The natives are of Polynesian race, and are over 1,000 in number. They are ruled by their own chiefs with the assistance of native councils. A British Protectorate has been proclaimed over this group. The inhabitants are either adherents of the London Missionary Society, or Roman Catholics.

THE ELLICE and GILBERT GROUPS consist of a series of coral atolls lying between 5° N. latitude and 10° S. latitude, and 170° to 180° E. longitude. The principal export is copra. The natives are of Malayo-Polynesian race, and number about 30,000; and are most of them adherents of American missions, or of the London Missionary Society. The islands have separate kings or chiefs, who are assisted by councils of chiefs and commoners. Labourers go for periods of three years to Fiji and Tahiti, and have also been recruited for Mexico. These groups have now been placed under British protection. Courts of law have been established amongst the natives, and a revenue is obtained from native contributions and trade licenses, which it is expected will cover the cost of maintaining a regular government in the islands. The efforts of Mr. C. R. Swayne, the first British Resident, to establish an efficient system of administration have met with considerable success.

THE SOUTHERN SOLOMON ISLANDS consist of the islands of New Georgia, Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Christoval, and smaller islands in the vicinity of the above, lying between the 7th and 13th degrees of south latitude, and the 150th and 163rd degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the converts are not numerous. The natives are treacherous, and most

of them are cannibals. There are a few resident traders, mostly of British nationality. A large number of natives used to go to work on plantations in Queensland, Fiji and Samoa, returning after the expiration of three years; but the number is less than formerly. The principal articles of trade are copra, pearl shell, and tortoiseshell. The climate is not a good one. These islands have now been placed under British protection.

THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS are situated between the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides Group. The natives are Melanesians, and are mostly adherents of the Melanesian Mission. The principal trade is in copra.

THE NEW HEBRIDES GROUP lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude, and the 165th and 170th degrees of east longitude. The natives are Melanesians, but in many places there is an admixture of Polynesian blood. The population has been estimated at from 100,000 to 140,000, but the Mission returns place it at only 50,000. Missions have been established by the Melanesian Missionary Society, by the Presbyterian churches of Australia, and by the Roman Catholic Church. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. Life is, however, safer than in the Solomon Islands. Native labourers go to Queensland, Fiji, Samoa, and New Caledonia; but in much smaller numbers than formerly. There is a European population of about 180, mostly British or French. French and Australian companies have been formed for trading and planting purposes. A British steamer, connecting with steamers from Sydney, runs regularly in the group, and occasionally a French steamer runs from New Caledonia. The principal export is copra; but bananas, coffee, timber, and sulphur are also exported. The climate of most of the islands is bad, and malarial fever is prevalent. A joint commission, consisting of British and French naval officers, has been appointed to protect the lives and property of British and French subjects, and to maintain order.

COOK OR HERVEY ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The Cook Islands are about 1,700 miles from Auckland by steamer. The most southerly, Mangaia, is in latitude $21^{\circ} 47'$ south, and the most northerly, Aitutaki, in $18^{\circ} 15'$ south. Rarotonga, the most westerly, is in 160° west, and Maukè, the furthest to the east, lies in 157° west longitude. The group consists of seven islands—Mangaia, Atiu, Maukè, Mitiaro, the Hervey Islands proper, Aitutaki, and Rarotonga. The so-called Hervey Islands are an atoll, with the usual low islets on the surrounding reef, and are frequented by the natives from Aitutaki to make copra from the coconuts, which grow luxuriantly and without care in such positions.

RAROTONGA is the most important, being the only island in the group with harbours. There are three small harbours in the coral reef with which this island is fringed. The best of these, Avatiu, is the centre of trade for the group. There is also good anchorage outside the reef. Rarotonga is very beautiful and fertile, having a volcanic surface soil with coral subsoil. The island is small—about 25 miles in circuit—but the central hills rise to a

height of nearly 3,000 feet. Water is consequently good and abundant. The climate is good and unusually cool. The native population is over 2,000. The foreign residents number some 50 adult males, engaged in trade or planting. They are chiefly British, with a mixture of Americans, Germans, French, and Chinese. There is a resident European missionary, and a native school in which teachers are trained for mission service in other islands in connection with the London Missionary Society. Several of these teachers have for some time past been doing good service in other Pacific Islands, and in New Guinea.

MANGAIA is of about the same size as Rarotonga, but chiefly a coral formation, and less fertile. The climate is equally good, but the hills do not reach 500 feet in height. The population is about 2,000, with only 4 Europeans who are engaged in trade. There is a resident English missionary and native school.

AITUTAKI is smaller than Mangaia, but of the same character. It is surrounded by an ocean coral reef as well as a shore reef. The ocean reef is said to be 60 miles in circuit, and the lagoon thus formed off one end of the island is a large sheet of water capable, by a moderate outlay, of being made suitable for large vessels. Population: native, 1,500, with only one European trader. There is also a resident English missionary and native school.

ATIU, MAUKÈ, and MITIARO are all under the king of Atiu. Atiu resembles Aitutaki, but Maukè and Mitiaro are smaller. The joint populations are about 1,800. There are only two foreign residents, and the missionaries in charge are native teachers from Rarotonga.

Communication within each island is entirely by roads or tracks. They have no river nor coastal traffic. Between the islands communication is entirely by sailing vessel; very uncertain and irregular. From Tahiti come regular trading vessels, and also from San Francisco. The only steam communication is by the "Richmond" on her round trip from Auckland to Tonga, Samoa, and Tahiti, calling at Rarotonga once in five weeks, on her return from Tahiti to Auckland.

PRODUCTIONS.—Cotton, coffee, tobacco, copra, arrowroot, fungus, oranges, limes, bananas, and all tropical fruits flourish luxuriantly. Orange and lime trees produce abundantly, and of excellent quality, and all kinds of native food—taro, bread-fruit, kumerae, yams, bananas, and the indigenous plantain, are fine and plentiful. Many products of a temperate clime do well, and cattle, except sheep, thrive well on an indigenous species of canch or wire grass.

Administration.

The Cook Islands were declared to be under British protection in October, 1888, by Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. "Hyacinth," and the Hervey Islands, Mannai, Anoter and Takutia by Commander Nicolls, of H.M.S. "Cormorant," in June, 1889.

The Resident is paid by the Government of New Zealand, and reports direct to the Governor of that Colony. Since his appointment he has succeeded in arranging for the election of a general Legislature to make laws for the group. The Government is carried on by the Ariki or Queens, who are also the principal landowners. The chief of these, Queen Makes, whose husband is Ariki, or king of Atiu, has been acknowledged as head of the Government, and an Executive Council,

of which the Arikis are *ex officio* members, has been appointed. A Supreme Court has been established, and a law has been passed regulating the sale of intoxicants and imposing a general *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on imports. The laws are subject to the approval of the Resident.

Trade.

The principal exports in 1893 were cotton, 147,608 lbs., value \$20,461; coffee, 191,499 lbs., value \$42,950; copra, 13,692 cwt., value \$38,077; oranges, value \$16,917, and pearl shell, value, \$5,458. The total exports in 1892 were \$185,572, and in 1893 131,117. The imports in the same years were 16,249l. (sterling) and 19,284l.

British Resident, F. J. Moss.

High Commissioners.

- 1877 Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- 1878 John Gorrie (acting).
- 1879 Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- 1882 Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. (acting).
- 1883 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.)
- 1884 Sir G. W. Des Vœux (acting).
- 1885 W. Macgregor, C.M.G. (Act. Asst. High C.)
- 1886 J. B. Thurston, C.M.G. (Asst. High Com.)
- 1887 Sir C. R. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.
- 1887 Dec., H. S. Berkeley (acting).
- 1888 Feb., Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
- 1889 Jan., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.)
- 1893 May, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
- 1895 Mar., H. S. Berkeley (Asst. High Com.)

Establishment.

- High Commissioner*, Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
- Chief Judicial Commissioner*, H. S. Berkeley, 3000l. (in addition to salary as Chief Justice of Fiji).
- Registrar*, J. Langford, 500l. (in addition to Fiji salary).
- Secretary to High Commission and Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, W. Collet, 400l.
- Deputy Commissioner in Tonga*, R. B. Loele, 440l. and quarters.
- Deputy Commissioner in Samoa, and for the Union Group*, T. B. Cusack Smith, 1000l., and 700l. as Consul.
- Deputy Commissioner and Resident, Gilbert and Ellice Groups*, W. T. Campbell, 400l. and quarters (paid from Protectorate Funds).



OTHER MISCELLANEOUS POSSESSIONS.

ADEN.

The peninsula of Aden is situated in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E., about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the Arabian coast. Besides the peninsula a strip of territory stretching about three miles inland belongs to England, the whole area being about seventy square miles. Dhala and El Hota are the principal villages outside the town of Aden. The rainfall never exceeds 7 inches in a year. The town of Aden is situated on the side of a rocky promontory, and is very strongly fortified. It is a most important coaling station, and also an entrepôt for the trade with Arabia. The imports in 1887 amounted to 1,870,507l., and the exports to

1,507,718l. The exports consist of coffee, dyes, feathers, gums, spices, &c. The imports from Great Britain in 1887 were 155,670l., and the exports to were 887,724l. The settlement is subject to the government of Bombay, being presided over by a president, who is also commander of the troops in the garrison. (For further information see publications relating to India.)

PERIM, an island situated at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a dependency of Aden, and is administered from that port. It contains a lighthouse.

SOCOTRA, an island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, in 12° 19'—12° 42' N. lat., and 53° 21'—53° 30' E. long. and lying in the direct route to India, has been since 1876 under the government of Aden, which pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Keshin, to whom it belonged. The area of the island is about 3,000 square miles, and its population about 4,000, of Arab descent. It is 72 miles by 22 miles, mountainous, with peaks 200 feet high. It was formally annexed in October 1886, with the neighbouring Abdal Kute and Bromers Islands.

In 1887 also a Protectorate was established over the tribes on the Somali coast, extending from the point of Ras Jiburté on the southern coast of the Bay of Tadjaura to Bunde Ziadele in the 94 parallel E. long. The protectorate is regulated under the "Somali Order in Council" of 18th December, 1889, by the Acting Consul for the Somali Coast, Lieut.-Col. E. V. Stace.

ASCENSION.

The island of Ascension, 34 miles in area, lying in the South Atlantic, lat. 7° 53' S. and long. 14° 18' W., is under the supervision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who maintain a small naval station there. It was taken possession of in 1815, and is now garrisoned by 100 marines. It is famous for its turtles, large numbers of which are caught between Dec. and May. The mail steamers from the Cape call there once a month. It is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 feet high, but has been cultivated to an extent permitting the maintenance of 3,000 sheep. The transfer of the naval station to St. Helena is under consideration. The population is about 166. The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom in 1887 were 2,818l. and 78l. respectively. All expenses are charged to naval funds.

Captain, R. Evans, R.N.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Tristan d'Acunha and Gough Island are the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn, with the exception of three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, became the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The population, when the island was visited in February, 1890, by one of H.M. ships, was found to be only 84. It remains practically stationary, as the younger and more ambitious settlers migrate in batches to the Cape. The inhabitants practically enjoy their possessions in common, and there is no strong

drink on the island, and no crime. It was at one time proposed to give them laws and a regular government, but this was found unnecessary for the above reasons, and they remain under the moral rule of their oldest inhabitant, Governor Green, successor to Governor Glass, Corporal in the Royal Artillery, and founder of the settlement. The inhabitants are spoken of as long-lived, healthy, moral, religious, and hospitable to strangers. A supply of stores and provisions was provided out of a grant voted by Parliament, and sent out by a man-of-war in 1886, nearly all the able-bodied men having been drowned while attempting to board a vessel in December, 1885. There are 300 cattle and 200 sheep on the islands, and crops of potatoes are raised.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory, or under British protection, but are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Many of these have no permanent inhabitants, but are, or have been, leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection, or for cocoanut planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer. Among such may be mentioned the Ashmore Group (Indian Ocean), Bird Island and Cato Island (in the Norfolk Island Group), Sombrero (West Indies, with a Board of Trade Lighthouse costing 520*l.* annually), Raine Island, Bell Cay and Bramble Cay (near British New Guinea), Sydney Island, Phoenix Group, leased to Mr. Arundel (4° 25' S. lat., 171° 13' W. long.), the Caroline and Flint Islands (Pacific Ocean, leased to Mr. Arundel, 9° 56' S. lat., 150° 6' W. long., and 11° 26' S. lat. and 151° 48' W. long.), Malden Island (4° 1' S. lat., 155° 57' W. long.), leased to Messrs. Grices, Sumner, and Co., Pilgrim Island, Ducie Island, Bauman, Roggewein, and Teinhoven Islands, Coral Island and Dudosa, Starbuck Island, Little Scrub Island, Palmerston Island, Vostoc, Willis's Islets (all in the Pacific Ocean), and there are many others.

Humphrey (Manahiki), and Rierson (Rakahanga) Islands, lying to the north of the Cook Islands, about 160° W. long. and 10° S. lat., were also

annexed in 1889. Christmas, Fanning, and Penrhyn Islands were annexed in March, 1888, in view of the possibility of their being utilised in connection with the projected telegraph cable from Vancouver to Australasia. Christmas Island (1° 57' N. lat., 157° 27' W. long.) is an atoll 90 miles in circumference, barren, with only brackish water. A trading firm collects mother of pearl shells. Fanning Island (3° 51' N. lat., 159° 22' W. long.) is a small atoll 9 miles by 4, covered with cocoanut trees, copra and guano being exported. Penrhyn Island (9° S. lat., 158° 3' W. long.) is an atoll 30 miles in circumference, partly covered with cocoanut trees, and having a population of 300. Mother of pearl is exported. Suvarrow Island (13° 13' S. lat., 163° 9' W. long.) was annexed for a similar reason, 22nd April, 1888; a protectorate was established over Jarvis Island, the Phoenix group, comprising Phoenix, Birnie, Hull, Gardner, and Sydney Islands, Washington or New York Island, and Palmyra Island and Johnson Island.*

The Great and Little Basses and Minicoy are small islets in the Indian Ocean, with lighthouses maintained by the Board of Trade out of shipping dues levied on vessels passing, and collected at Ceylon, Mauritius, Straits, and Indian ports.

The Kuriyan-Muriyan Islands, five in number, off the south-east coast of Arabia, were ceded by the Imam of Muskat for the purpose of landing the Red Sea telegraph cable. On one of them, Hallaniyah, is the signalling station maintained by the Telegraph Company. The whole group is leased for the purpose of guano collection.

Ambosyna Cay and Sprattley Island (lat. 8° 38' N., 111° 54' E. long.; lat. 7° 52' N., 112° 55' E. long.), two uninhabited sandbanks in the middle of the China Sea, lying about 240 miles N.W. of Borneo and 100 miles N. of Labuan, were annexed in 1877, and leased for guano collection. They are annually visited by Chinese junks for the purpose of collecting turtle.

A fresh lease was granted in 1889 to the Central Borneo Company, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

* Since withdrawn, and acknowledged to belong to Hawaii, on condition that the right to land a cable is conceded if desired.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS

I. LIST OF HONOURS

*Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.**Peers.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1888.
 The Right Hon. Baron Mountstephen, 1891.
 Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe, 1891.
 The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1895.

Privy Councillors.

The Right Hon. Baron Carlingford, K.P., 1864.	The Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., 1886.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G., 1867.	The Right Hon. Baron Pirbright, 1889.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.P., 1868.	The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., 1894.
The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1888.	The Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, 1895.
	The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1895.

Baronets.

Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.	The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B. 1888.
Sir Daniel Cooper, G.C.M.G., 1863.	The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1891.
The Hon. Sir William John Clarke, 1882.	
The Right Hon. Baron Mountstephen, 1886.	

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Knight Grand Cross.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, P.C., A.D.C., 1886.
 The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., LL.D., 1892.
 The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1892.

Knights Commanders.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, P.C., 1848.	The Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, 1894.
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1858.	

Companions.

Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.	The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., 1868.
Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.	Major-General John Soame Richardson, 1885.
Charles St. John Septimus Herbert, Esq., 1863.	John Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., 1886.
The Hon. Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.	The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 1886.
The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., 1867.	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 1886.
The Hon. William MacDougall, 1867.	Edward Wingfield, Esq., M.A., B.C.I., 1889.
The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., 1867.	William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, Esq., C.M.G., 1892.
The Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., 1867.	Leander Starr Jameson, Esq., M.D.
	Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.M.G., 1895.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., 1852.	The Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, 1880.
Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.	Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, C.M.G., 1880.
Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, 1862.	Sir James Frendergast, 1881.
Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875.	Sir Charles Lilley, 1881.
Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876.	Sir Richard Cayley, 1882.
Sir John Budd Phear, 1877.	Sir Henry Thomas Wrenfordale, 1883.
Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., C.M.G., 1878.	Sir Roderick William Cameron, 1883.
Sir Jacob Dirk Barry, 1878.	Sir Alfred Roberts, 1883.

Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, 1883.
 Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., C.M.G., 1884.
 Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside, 1884.
 The Hon. Sir William Lambert Dobson, 1886.
 Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Q.C., 1887.
 Sir Eugène Pierre Jules Léclezio, 1887.
 Sir Thomas Galt, 1888.
 The Hon. Sir James George Lee Steere, 1888.
 Sir George David Harris, 1888.
 Sir Theodore Thomas Ford, 1888.
 Sir John Campbell Allen, 1888.
 Sir William Conrad Reeves, 1888.
 Sir Benjamin Benjamin, 1889.
 Sir Charles Frederick Blaine, 1889.
 Sir Joseph Hickson, 1890.
 The Hon. Sir Matthew Henry Davies, 1890.
 Sir Henry Ludlow, 1890.
 Sir Reginald John Cust, 1890.
 Sir Josiah Rees, 1891.
 Sir Edward Loughlin O'Malley, 1891.
 Sir William Charles Windeyer, 1891.
 Sir Walter Thomas Wragg, 1891.
 The Hon. Sir Julian Emanuel Salomons, 1891.
 Sir Robert Gillespie, 1891.
 Sir William Hollingworth Quayle Jones, 1892.

Sir George Clarke Pile, 1892.
 The Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, 1892.
 Sir John Tankerville Goldney, 1893.
 Sir Samuel Henry Strong, 1893.
 Sir John Madden, 1893.
 The Hon. Sir George Shenton, 1893.
 Sir Henry Dias, 1893.
 Sir Fielding Clarke, LL.B., 1894.
 Sir John Winfield Bonser, 1894.
 Sir Hartley Williams, 1894.
 Sir William Patrick Manning, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Frank Smith, 1894.
 Sir Louis Edelmar Napoleon Casault, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, M.D., 1894.
 Sir John Joseph Grinlinton, 1894.
 The Hon. Sir John McIntyre, 1895.
 Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, 1895.
 Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow, 1895.
 Sir Henry Hicks Rocking, 1895.
 Sir William Hales Hingston, M.D., 1895.
 Sir Arthur Snowden, 1895.
 Sir Samuel Lewis, C.M.G., 1896.
 Sir William James Smith, 1896.
 Sir John Smalman Smith, 1896.
 Sir Henry Pering Pellew Crease, 1896.

II. LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

THE SOVEREIGN AND CHIEF OF THE ORDER,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1837.

The Grand Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1850 (G.C.M.G. 1845).

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.
 Admiral His Royal Highness Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., 1869.
 Gen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

- His Majesty the King of Siam, 1878.
- His Excellency Nubar Pasha, 1879.
- His Excellency Riaz Pasha, 1889.
- Vice-Admiral Baron von der Goltz, 1891.
- His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, G.C.B., 1891.

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed 65 in number, including 20 for Foreign Services.)

The Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, LL.D., C.B., 1868.
 Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.
 Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.
 Field Marshal The Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, P.C., Bart., 1875.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1876.
 The Right Hon. Baron Stanmore, D.C.L., 1878.
 Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., 1878.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.P., 1878.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, P.C., K.T., M.P., 1878.
 • The Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., 1879.
 Sir Richard Wood, C.B., 1879.
 General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., 1882.
 Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, 1883.
 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1884.
 The Right Hon. Earl Carrington, P.C., 1885.
 Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., C.I.E., 1885.

• Foreign Service.

- *The Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., 1885.
- *Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, R.E., F.R.S., K.C.B., 1885.
- Major-General Sir Charles Warren, R.E., K.C.B., 1885.
- *The Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefoot, G.C.B., 1885.
- The Rt. Hon. Viscount Knutsford, P.C., 1886.
- The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., C.B., 1886.
- *Sir John Kirk, M.D., K.C.B., 1886.
- General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., C.B., 1886.
- *The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, P.C., G.C.B., 1886.
- Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., 1887.
- General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., C.I.E., 1887.
- The Right Hon. Baron Loch of Drylaw, P.C., G.C.B., 1887.
- Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, 1887.
- The Hon. Sir Edward William Stafford, 1887.
- Sir Thomas Elder, 1887.
- Sir Henry Parkes, 1888.
- Sir Henry Turner Irving, 1888.
- Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., 1888.
- *The Right Hon. Baron Cromer, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1888.
- *Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, 1888.
- *The Right Hon. Baron Sackville, 1888.
- Sir Hugh Low, 1889.

- The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, 1889.
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, P.C., 1889.
- *Sir Robert Hart, Bart., 1889.
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., 1889.
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, P.C., 1890.
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., 1890.
- Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, 1892.
- The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, 1892.
- *Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., 1892.
- *Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, K.C.B., 1892.
- *The Right Hon. Sir Edmund John Monson, P.C., C.B., 1892.
- *Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, 1892.
- *Sir John Pender, M.P., 1892.
- Sir George William Des Vaux, 1893.
- †Major-General Sir Francis Walter de Winton, C.B., 1893.
- The Right Hon. Baron Russell, of Killowen, P.C., 1893.
- *Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., M.P., 1893.
- *Sir Spencer Buckingham St. John, 1894.
- *The Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, 1894.
- *The Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, 1894.
- Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, 1895.
- The Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, 1895.
- *Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B., 1895.
- Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, 1895.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

- *His Excellency Réchad Pasha, 1879.
- *His Excellency Chao Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang, 1880.
- *Moustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of Dongola, 1884.
- *Major-General Sir Edward Zohrab Pasha, C.B., 1885.
- His Highness the Sultan of Selangor, 1886.
- *Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, 1887.
- *Zulfikar Pasha, 1888.
- *Osman Orphi Pasha, 1888.
- *Medhi kuli Khan, styled Majd-ud-Dowleh, 1883.

- *Muhammed Hasan Khan, styled Etimad-us-Sultaneh, 1889.
- *Abulkassim Khan, styled Nasir-ul-Mulk, 1839.
- *Dr. Sir Joseph Désirée Tholozan, 1889.
- *Blum Pasha, C.B., 1890.
- *Count Jacques Henri Edouard de Lalaing, 1891.
- His Highness the Sultan of Perak, 1892.
- *Vice Admiral Sir José De Carranza y de Echevarria, 1893.
- Sir William Cornelius van Horne, 1894.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed 200 in number, including 45 for Foreign Services.)

- Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
- The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, P.C., 1869.
- The Right Hon. Baron Norton, P.C., 1869.
- The Hon. Sir George Frederic Verdon, C.B., 1872.
- Sir John Scott, 1874.
- Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
- The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., 1874.
- Sir John Sealy, 1874.
- The Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
- Sir Rawson William Rawson, C.B., 1875.
- Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, 1877.
- The Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
- The Hon. Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., 1878.
- The Hon. Sir Frederick Bowker Terrington Carter, Q.C., 1878.
- The Hon. Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., 1879.
- The Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., 1879.

- Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, M.D., Ph.D., 1879.
- The Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright, 1879.
- *The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 1879.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., 1879.
- Maj.-Gen. Sir Baker Creed Russell, K.C.B., 1880.
- The Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway, 1880.
- Major-Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, F.R.S., K.C.B., 1880.
- The Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, 1880.
- Sir Virgile Naz, 1880.
- The Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, C.B., 1881.
- Sir George Berkeley, 1881.
- The Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, Q.C., C.B., 1881.
- Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., 1881.
- The Hon. Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, 1881.
- *Major-Gen. Sir Charles William Wilson, R.E. D.C.L., K.C.B., 1881.
- Sir Donald Currie, M.P., 1881.

* Foreign Services.

† Appointed by statute, 4th July, 1893

- *Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1881.
 *General Sir Edward Stanton, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 The Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, 1882.
 Admiral the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam, G.C.B., 1882.
 Sir Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, 1882.
 Sir William Brampton Gurdon, C.B., 1882.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Bellairs, C.B., 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir George Stoddart Whitmore, 1882.
 The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, C.B., 1882.
 The Hon. Sir John Hall, 1882.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., 1882.
 The Hon. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, 1882.
 Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, F.C., G.C.B., 1882.
 Sir William Robinson, 1883.
 Sir Charles Cameron Lees, 1883.
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, C.E., 1883.
 The Hon. Sir Ambrose Shea, 1883.
 Sir Charles Augustus Hartley, 1884.
 Sur.-Gen. Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D., 1884.
 The Hon. Sir Thomas Charles Scanlen, 1884.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir William Crossman, R.E., 1884.
 Sir Frederick Napier Broome, 1884.
 The Hon. Sir David Lewis MacPherson, 1884.
 *Sir Henry Percy Anderson, K.C.B., 1885.
 *Sir Gerald FitzGerald, 1885.
 *Sir Thomas Villiers Lister, 1885.
 *Sir Halliday Macartney, M.D., 1885.
 The Hon. Sir Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, 1885.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., 1885.
 *Sir John Fowler, Bart., C.E., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Marshall James Clarke, R.A., 1886.
 Sir Donald Alexander Smith, 1886.
 The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, 1886.
 *The Honourable Sir William Stuart, C.B., 1886.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, 1886.
 Sir Samuel Davenport, 1886.
 Sir Francis Knollys, C.B., 1886.
 Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, 1886.
 Sir Arthur Hodgson, 1886.
 Sir Augustus John Adderley, 1886.
 The Hon. Sir James Francis Garrick, Q.C., 1886.
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry, 1886.
 *Sir Francis Beilby Alston, 1886.
 The Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, 1886.
 Sir Walter Lawry Buller, 1886.
 Sir Robert Thorburn, 1887.
 The Hon. Sir John William Downer, 1887.
 The Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, Q.C., 1887.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, 1887.
 Sir James Hector, M.D., 1887.
 Sir William Brandford Griffith, 1887.
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, 1887.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, 1887.
 Sir John Bates Thurston, 1887.
 Sir Edward Newton, 1887.
 The Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, 1887.
 Sir William Henry Marsh, 1887.
 Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, M.A., D.C.L., 1887.
 Sir John William Akerman, 1887.
 Sir James Alexander Grant, M.D., 1887.
 *Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E., C.S.I. 1887.
- *Colonel Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, 1887.
 *Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, 1887.
 *Sir John Henry Fawcett, 1887.
 *Sir George Dashwood Taubman-Goldie, 1887.
 *Sir Edgar Vincent, 1887.
 *Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, K.C.B., 1887.
 *Major-Gen. Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E., 1888.
 Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, M.P., 1888.
 Sir Edwin Thomas Smith, 1888.
 Sir Frederick Young, 1888.
 Sir Michael Henry Gallwey, Q.C., 1888.
 The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, 1888.
 Sir Edward Noel Walker, 1888.
 Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, M.P., 1888.
 *Sir Charles Alfred Cookson, C.B., 1888.
 *Sir Alfred Dent, 1888.
 *Sir James Spearman Winter, Q.C., 1888.
 *Sir John Henry Gibbs Bergne, 1888.
 Sir Henry Arthur Blake, 1888.
 Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, 1889.
 Sir Joseph William Trutch, 1889.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E., 1889.
 Sir Charles Bruce, 1889.
 Sir William MacGregor, M.D., 1889.
 Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, 1889.
 Sir James Shaw Hay, 1889.
 The Hon. Sir John Robinson, 1889.
 Sir Langham Dale, LL.D., 1889.
 *Capt. Sir John Sydney Webb, 1889.
 Sir Cécilourt Auguste Antelme, 1890.
 Sir Montagu Frederick Ommanney, 1890.
 Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, 1890.
 The Hon. Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, 1890.
 Gen. Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., 1890.
 Sir Benjamin Baker, C.E., 1890.
 Sir Albert William Woods, C.B., 1890.
 Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, 1890.
 Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, 1890.
 Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, 1890.
 Col. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, A.D.C., 1890.
 *Sir George Glyn Petre, C.B., 1890.
 *Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, C.B., 1890.
 Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., 1890.
 *Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bevan Edwards, R.E., C.B., M.P., 1891.
 Sir James Arndell Youl, 1891.
 Sir Frederick McCoy, 1891.
 Sir Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D., 1891.
 The Hon. Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, 1891.
 *Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., 1891.
 The Hon. Sir Richard Southey, 1891.
 The Hon. Sir John Forrest, 1891.
 Sir George William Robert Campbell, 1891.
 Sir Graham John Bower, 1892.
 Sir Francis Fleming, 1892.
 The Hon. Sir John Colton, 1892.
 The Hon. Sir Henry John Wrixon, 1892.
 Sir David Tennant, 1892.
 Sir Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., 1892.
 The Hon. Sir Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, 1892.
 *Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer, 1892.
 *Sir Chaloner Alabaster, 1892.
 *Sir Hugh Guion MacDonell, C.B., 1892.
 The Hon. Sir George Richard Dibbs, 1892.
 Sir David Evans, 1892.
 *Major Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, 1892

Colonel Sir Francis Cunningham Scott, C.B., 1892.
Major-General Sir Charles Holled Smith, C.B., 1892.

The Hon. Sir James Sivewright, 1892.

Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, 1893.

Sir Anthony C. Brownless, LL.D., M.D., 1893.

Lieut.-Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E., 1893.

The Hon. Sir John Carling, 1893.

Sir Charles Todd, 1893.

Sir Melmoth Osborn, 1893.

Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, 1893.

Sir Francis Henry Evans, 1893.

The Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, LL.D., Q.C.

Sir Charles Malcolm Kennedy, C.B.

Sir Neale Porter, 1894.

The Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, 1894.

Sir Westby Brook Perceval, 1894.

*Brigadier-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, R.E., A.D.C., C.B., 1894.

*Sir John Scott, 1894.

*Sir Lloyd William Mathewa, 1894.

*Sir George Hugh Wyndham, C.B., 1894.

*†Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, C.B., 1894.
Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B., 1894.

The Hon. Sir John Lackey, 1894.

Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, 1894.

Sir Edwyn Sandys Dawes, 1894.

The Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, 1895.

The Hon. Sir James Wilson Agnew, M.D., 1895.

*Sir John Walsham, Bart., 1895.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., 1895.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, 1895.

The Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, 1895.

Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin, 1895.

Sir John Christian Schultz, LL.D., M.D., 1895.

Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, 1895.

The Hon. Sir William Austin Zeal, 1895.

*Sir Ernest Mason Satow, 1895.

*Colonel Sir Henry Edward Colville, C.B., 1895.

Sir Louis Antoine Aimé de Verteuil, 1895.

The Right Hon. Baron Lamington, 1895.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gerard Smith, 1895.

The Hon. Sir Philip Oakley Fysh, 1896.

Sir William Crofton Twynam, 1896.

Honorary Companions.

*Phya Ratna Kosa, 1880.

*Prince Prisdang, 1880.

Monsieur Paul Gabriel Madon, 1882.

*Hermann Sahl, Esq., 1887.

*Monsieur Ambrosia Sivadino, 1887.

*Mirza Abbass Khan, 1888.

*Hadji Mohammed Hassan, 1888.

*Gholam Husain Khan, styled Sedik-us-Sultaneh, 1889.

*Gholam Husain Khan, styled Amin Khelvet, 1889.

Dato Sri Amar d'Raja Abdul Rahman, 1891.

Monsieur Camille Sumeire, 1892.

*Captain Wilhelm Rudolph Edling, 1893.

*Count Giovanni Lovatelli, 1893.

His Highness the Yam Tuan Besar of Sri Menanti, 1894.

Companions.

(Not to exceed 342 in number, including 80 for Foreign Services.)

Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, 1864.

James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald McEachern, 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel Brown Chamberlin, 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.

Major-General Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., K.C.B., 1874.

Major-General Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., 1874.

Col. John Henry Barnard, A.D.C., C.B., 1874.

Lt.-Col. William Augustus Trydell Helden, 1874.

Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, 1874.

The Hon. Augustus Charles Gregory, 1875.

Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., 1875.

John Gardiner Austin, Esq., 1876.

Brigade-Surgeon Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, M.D., 1876.

Sir Henry Lushington Phillips, Knt., 1877.

The Hon. John Douglas, 1877.

Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq., 1877.

Thomas Russell, Esq., 1877.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.E., 1877.

Major-Gen. Donald Roderick Cameron, 1877.

Colonel George Arthur French, R.A., 1877.

Major Louis Frederick Knollys, 1877.

Arthur John Lewis Gordon, Esq., 1877.

Charles Duncan Griffith, Esq., 1877.

The Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, 1878.

Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, R.N., K.C.B., 1878.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, R.E., 1878.

The Hon. Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, 1878.

The Hon. James Joseph Casey, 1878.

Thomas Coltrin Keefer, Esq., C.E., 1878.

Josiah Boothby, Esq., 1878.

John Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq., 1878.

George Collins Levey, Esq., 1878.

James Rose Innes, Esq., 1879.

Major Henry George Elliot, 1879.

The Hon. John Frost, 1879.

Edward Yewd Frabant, Esq., 1879.

Lieut.-General Henry Wray, 1879.

Major John Frederick Adolphus McNair, R.A., 1879.

The Hon. Edward Richardson, 1879.

The Hon. William James Mudie Larnach, 1879.

Joseph Henderson, Esq., 1879.

Lieut.-General Frederick Marshall, 1879.

Surgeon-General John Andrew Woolfryes, M.D., C.B., 1879.

- Vice-Admiral Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., 1879.
 Captain John William Brackenbury, R.N., C.D., 1879.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mahony, 1879.
 Colonel George Paton, 1879.
 Colonel Emilius Hughes, C.B., 1879.
 Frank N. Streetfield, Esq., 1879.
 *Colonel Herbert Charles Chermiside, R.E., C.B., 1879.
 Colonel Zachary Stanley Bayly, 1880.
 *William Henry Wylda, Esq., 1880.
 P. J. Ferreira, Esq., 1880.
 Major Norman Magnus MacLeod, 1880.
 Loftus John Rolleston, Esq., 1880.
 Theophilus Shepstone, Esq., 1880.
 Francis John Villiers, Esq., 1880.
 *Colonel Falkland George Edgeworth Warren, R.A., 1880.
 *Col. Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., 1880.
 The Hon. John Davies, 1880.
 Lieut.-General Richard Thomas Glyn, C.B., 1880.
 Major-General William Pole Collingwood, 1880.
 Colonel the Right Hon. Baron Hatherton, 1880.
 Colonel Henry Hallam Parr, A.D.C., C.B., 1880.
 *Col. Matthew Townsend Sale, R.E., 1881.
 *Colonel-General James Robert Mann, R.E., 1881.
 Major John George Dartnell, 1881.
 Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., Knt., 1881.
 William Dealtry, Esq., 1881.
 Charles John Irving, Esq., 1881.
 Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, Esq., 1881.
 *George Edward March, Esq., 1881.
 Brig.-Gen. William Clive Justice, 1881.
 Frederick Evans, Esq., 1881.
 William Turner Thiselton Dyer, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.S., 1882.
 Gorhardus M. Rudolph, Esq., 1882.
 Victor Alexander Williamson, Esq., 1882.
 *Sir Henry Page Turner Barron, Bart., 1882.
 Rev. John Neale Dalton, M.A., 1882.
 Colonel Thomas Fraser, R.E., C.B., 1882.
 The Hon. Charles James Roberts, 1882.
 George Meares, Esq., 1882.
 *William Chauncey Cartwright, Esq., 1882.
 *John Isidor Maurice Ornstein, Esq., 1882.
 *James Mackie, Esq., M.B., 1882.
 Henry Stuart Mitchell, Esq., 1882.
 General Sir Richard Harrison, R.E., K.C.B., 1882.
 Major-General James Lazzarini, 1882.
 John Kidd, Esq., 1882.
 *Josiah Easton Cornish, Esq., C.E., 1882.
 *Brig.-Surgeon-Colonel Frederick Beaufort Scott, M.D., 1882.
 Noel Temple Moore, Esq., 1883.
 Major-General Saverio Gatt, 1883.
 Lieut.-Gen. Edward Osborne Hewett, R.E., 1883.
 Edward Laborde, Esq., 1883.
 Charles Edward Bright, Esq., 1883.
 Robert Murray Smith, Esq., 1884.
 Thomas Archer, Esq., 1884.
 Colonel Samuel Dunlop, 1884.
 Colonel Charles John Moysey, R.E., 1884.
 Edward Barnett Anderson Taylor, Esq., 1884.
 Frederick Charles Heidenstam, Esq., 1884.
 William Alexander Pickering, Esq., 1884.
 Rear-Admiral Francis Durrant, R.N., 1884.
 Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.I.E., 1884.
 Moulvi Muhammad Sami-ullah Khan, 1884
 *Constantine George Stavrides Esq., 1885.
 William Edward Maxwell, Esq., 1885.
 *Captain Andrew Kennedy Bickford, R.N., 1885.
 Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.B., 1885.
 Major-General Major Francis Downes, late R.A., 1885.
 Colonel Charles Fyshe Roberts, late R.A., 1885.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Robert Drury, 1885.
 *William Henry Wrench, Esq., 1885.
 *James Duncan Campbell, Esq., 1885.
 Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Jekyll, R.E., 1885.
 Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, 1885.
 Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Charles Denison, 1885.
 *Major-General Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, 1885.
 Lieut.-Gen. Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker, K.C.B., 1886.
 Major-General the Right Hon. Baron Methuen, C.B., 1886.
 Col. Francis George Savage Curtis, 1886.
 Col. Hugh Sutley Gough, 1886.
 William Henry Macleod Read, Esq., 1886.
 *Lieut.-Colonel John Maclefield Heath, 1886.
 *Capt. Westropp Joseph Peyton, 1886.
 *Sir Nicholas Koderick O'Connor, K.C.B., 1886.
 *Major Edward James Montague-Stuart-Wortley, 1886.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Hime, late R.E., 1886.
 Edmund Stace Symonds, Esq., 1886.
 Charles Meldrum, Esq., 1886.
 Osbert Chadwick, Esq., C.E., 1886.
 *Percy Sanderson, Esq., 1886.
 Hector Fabro, Esq., 1886.
 Joseph Bosisto, Esq., 1886.
 Alfred Richard Cecil Selwyn, Esq., LL.D., 1886.
 George Hammond Hawtayne, Esq., 1886.
 Henry Ernest Wodehouse, Esq., 1886.
 Henry John Jourdain, Esq., 1886.
 Edward Cunliffe-Owen, Esq., 1886.
 Arthur James Richens Trendell, Esq., 1886.
 Frederick Richard Saunders, Esq., 1886.
 Frank Athelstane Swettenham, Esq., 1886.
 *Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., 1886.
 *Sir William Lane Booker, 1886.
 *Colonel William Everett, 1886.
 *Alfred Biliotti, Esq., C.B., 1886.
 Robert Hamilton Lang, Esq., 1886.
 *Lieut.-Col. Charles Moore Watson, R.E., 1887.
 *Col. William Hope Melkelyohn, C.B., 1887.
 *Lieut.-Col. Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, 1887.
 *Surgeon-Major Charles William Owen, C.I.E., 1887.
 *Kazi Mahomed Aslam Khan, 1887.
 Thomas Kerr, Esq., 1887.
 Major Henry Edward McCallum, R.E., 1887.
 William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, Esq., C.B., 1887.
 Major-General Edward Harding Steward, 1887.
 Captain Tolmie John Tresidder, 1887.
 Francis Richard Round, Esq., M.A., 1887.
 *Colonel Leopold Victor Swaine, C.B., 1887.
 *Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur John Bigge, R.A., K.C.B., 1887.
 *Giuseppe Lorenzo, Marchese De Piro, 1887.
 *Walter Frederick Miéville, Esq., 1887.
 *Arthur Travers Crawford, Esq., 1887.
 *Robert John Kennedy, Esq., 1887.
 *Major Francis Arthur Marindin, late R.E., 1887.
 *Lieut.-Col. Arthur Frederick Barrow, D.S.O., 1877.
 *Captain Albert Frederick de Laessle, C.I.E., 1887.
 *Hugo Marinitch, Esq., 1888.

- John Worrell Carrington, Esq., D.C.L., 1888.
 Samuel Brownlow Gray, Esq., 1888.
 George Rutherford, Esq., 1888.
 Samuel Leonard Crane, Esq., M.D., 1888.
 *Captain John Robert Beech, D.S.O., 1888.
 Sir Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., Knt., 1888.
 John Wesley Shepstone, Esq., 1888.
 William Raymond Kynsee, Esq., 1888.
 Clement Courtenay Knollys, Esq., M.A., 1888.
 James Tucker, Esq., 1888.
 Joseph Grosse Colmer, Esq., 1888.
 *Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward Yate, C.S.I., 1888.
 *Lieut.-Col. James Halifax Western, R.E., 1888.
 *Lieut.-Col. Justin Charles Ross, late R.E., 1888.
 *Lieut.-Col. William Peacocke, R.E., 1888.
 *George Dennis, Esq., 1888.
 George Woodroffe Goyder, Esq., 1889.
 Maj.-Gen. John Ryder Oliver, R.A., 1889.
 Count Strickland della Catena, 1889.
 Cavendish Boyle, Esq., 1889.
 The Hon. John Stokell Dodds, 1889.
 Robert Louis John Ellery, Esq., 1889.
 Robert Baxter Llewelyn, Esq., 1889.
 Ponnambalam Ráma-Náthan, Esq., 1889.
 Charles Gage Brown, Esq., M.D., 1889.
 *William George Aston, Esq., 1889.
 Peter Leys, Esq., 1890.
 Thomas Elliott, Esq., 1890.
 John George Bourinot, Esq., M.A., LL.D., 1890.
 Charles Washington Eves, Esq., 1890.
 Thomas Irvine Rowell, Esq., M.D., 1890.
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowater McInnis, 1890.
 *Oswald John Frederick Crawford, Esq., 1890.
 *Alfred Caillard, Esq., 1890.
 William Hood Treacher, Esq., 1890.
 The Hon. Morgan Stanislaus Grace, M.D., 1890.
 William Henry Griffin, Esq., 1890.
 Francis Seymour Haden, Esq., 1890.
 Walter Meredith Deane, Esq., 1890.
 Robert Knox MacBride, Esq., 1890.
 William Leeworthy Good Drew, Esq., late R.N., 1890.
 Henry Chamberlaine Russell, Esq., 1890.
 William James McKinney, Esq., 1890.
 David Palmer Ross, Esq., M.D., 1890.
 John Bird, Esq., 1890.
 *Colonel Josceline Heneage Woodhouse, R.A., C.B., 1890.
 *Harry de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, Esq., 1890.
 The Rev. John Smith Moffat, 1890.
 *John Buchanan, Esq., 1890.
 *Edward Hugh Rea, Esq., 1890.
 *John Cameron Lamb, Esq., C.B., 1890.
 George Melville, Esq., 1891.
 Richard Cornelius Critchett Walker, Esq., 1891.
 Allan Maclean Skinner, Esq., 1891.
 Walter Kennaway, Esq., 1891.
 James Desmond McCarthy, Esq., M.D., 1891.
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Sandilands Frowd Walker, 1891.
 George Henry Jenkins, Esq., 1891.
 John Roberts, Esq., 1891.
 William Philip Schreiner, the Rev., 1891.
 George Mansel, Esq., 1891.
 *Frederic Bernal, Esq., 1891.
 *Everard William Wyde, Esq., 1891.
 *Tom Francis Odling, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., 1891.
 William Grey-Wilson, Esq., 1891.
 Colonel John Elliott, C.B., 1891.
 Frederic Mitchell Hodgson Esq., 1891.
 George Chardin Denton, 1891.
 Colonel Alexander Chalmers McKean, 1891.
 David Wilson, Esq., 1891.
 Charles Shortt Dicken, Esq., 1891.
 Charles James Ward, Esq., 1891.
 George Stiebel, Esq., 1891.
 *Colonel Francis Shirley Russell, 1891.
 *Captain John Pakenham Phipon, R.N., 1892.
 Charles Vandeleur Creagh, Esq., 1892.
 Irwin Charles Maling, Esq., 1892.
 Thomas Riely Griffith, Esq., 1892.
 Captain Arthur William Moor, R.N., 1892.
 Dudley Francis Amelius Hervey, Esq., 1892.
 Henry Moore Jackson, Esq., 1892.
 Francis James Newton, Esq., 1892.
 John Frazer, Esq., 1892.
 Edmund Gerald Fitzgibbon, Esq., 1892.
 Peter Daniel Anthonisz, Esq., M.D., 1892.
 George Mercer Dawson, Esq., D.S., LL.D., 1892.
 Francis Pratt Winter, Esq., 1892.
 James Alexander Swettenham, Esq., 1892.
 Joseph Henry Phillips, Esq., 1892.
 Thomas Shelford, Esq., 1892.
 Robert William Span Mitchell, Esq., 1892.
 Lewis Adolphus Bernays, Esq., 1892.
 Walter Ernest Mortimer Stanford, Esq., 1892.
 Everard Ferdinand Im Thurn, Esq., M.A., 1892.
 *Morice Pasha, 1892.
 *Alfred Edmund Bateman, Esq., 1892.
 Edgar Aubert, Esq., 1892.
 *Commander Henry Joseph Keane, R.N., 1892.
 *Montagu Yeats Brown, Esq., 1892.
 *Christopher Thomas Gardner, Esq., 1892.
 Ashley Anthony Froude, Esq., B.A., 1892.
 Captain Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., R.N., 1893.
 Francisco Vella, Esq., 1893.
 William Robinson Boothby, Esq., B.A., 1893.
 Charles Anthony King-Harman, Esq., M.A., 1893.
 Samuel Yardley, Esq., 1893.
 Major Arthur Herbert Kenney, R.E., 1893.
 Sir John Richard Somers Vine, Kt., 1893.
 Major-Gen. Alexander Bruce Tulloch, C.B., 1893.
 James Robert Gowan, Esq., LL.D., 1893.
 Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., C.E., 1893.
 Lieut.-Col. William George Morris, R.E., 1893.
 Edward Charles Stirling, Esq., M.D., 1893.
 Philip Burnard Chenery Ayres, Esq., 1893.
 Francis Henry Lovell, Esq., 1893.
 Daniel Morris, Esq., M.A., 1893.
 Walter Peace, Esq., 1893.
 Samuel Lewis, Esq., 1893.
 Denis O'Donovan, Esq., 1893.
 Francis John Waring, Esq., C.E., 1893.
 Francis John Stephens Hopwood, Esq., C.B., 1893.
 Emanuel Raphael Belilios, Esq., 1893.
 Captain Edward Henry Meggs Davis, R.N., 1894.
 John Edward Tanner, Esq., M.L.C.E., 1894.
 Frederick William Webb, Esq., 1894.
 Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, Esq., 1894.
 George Edward Yorke Gleadowe, Esq., 1894.
 *James Rennell Rodd, Esq., 1894.
 *Gerald Raoul de Courcy Perry, Esq., 1894.
 Charles Eugene Boucher de Boucherville, Esq., 1894.
 Colonel Frederic Cardew, 1894.
 Charles Bletterman Elliott, LL.B., 1894.
 Major Hamilton John Gooold-Adams, 1894.
 Robert Grieve, Esq., M.D., 1894.
 Emanuel Charles Poupinel de Valence, Esq., 1894.
 *Byron Brenan, Esq., 1894.
 *William Edmund Garstin, Esq., 1894.
 Nicholas Darnell Davis, Esq., 1895.
 John Noble, Esq., 1895.

William Thomas Taylor, Esq., 1895.
 James Stewart, Esq., 1895.
 Walter Henry Harris, Esq., 1895.
 • Commander Chas. Hope Robinson, R.N., 1895.
 • Lieut. Geo. Shadwell Quartano Carr, R.N., 1895.
 • Ralph Dinham Rayment Moor, Esq., 1895.
 Leopold Marquard, Esq., 1895.
 Charles Boughton Hamilton, Esq., 1895.
 Archibald Jones Pile, Esq., 1895.
 Ernest Bickham Sweet Escott, Esq., 1895.
 William Wilson Mitchell, Esq., 1895.
 Henrique Charles Shepstone, Esq., 1895.
 Joseph Anderson Pantou, Esq., 1895.
 Francis Henry May, Esq., 1895.
 Alexander Roland Milne, Esq., 1895.

Salvatore Luigi Pisani, Esq., M.D., 1895.
 Joseph Sylvester O'Halloran, Esq., 1895.
 • George Greville, Esq., 1895.
 • Raphael Borg, Esq., 1895.
 • Charles James Renault Saunders, Esq., 1895.
 • Adam Samuel James Block, Esq., 1895.
 Colonel Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, C.B., 1895.
 The Hon. Thomas Keir Murray, 1895.
 Captain The Hon. Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe,
 R.N., C.B., 1896.
 Colonel William Hillier Holborrow, 1896.
 Captain John Irvine Lang, R.E., 1896.
 William Valentine Robinson, Esq., 1896.
 Henry Alfred Alford Nicholls, Esq., M.D., 1896.

Officers of the Order.

Prelate, The Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D.

Chancellor, The Hon. Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B., 1892.

Secretary, The Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, K.C.B., 1892.

King of Arms, Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Garter Principal King of Arms), 1869.

Registrar, John Bramston, Esq., C.B., 1892.

Officer of Arms, Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., 1882.

Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

▪ Foreign Service.

III. LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1877 to present time.

PREPARED AND REVISED BY CREWTON ATCHLEY, LIBRARIAN OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

[C. Command Paper; H.C. Paper ordered by the House of Commons, or Bill; H.L. Paper ordered by the House of Lords, or Bill.]

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 Trade with Australia, C-4651, 1886.
 Working of Orders in Council, C-3905, 1884.

III. PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Inserted at the suggestion of the Society on account of the importance of the subject to Colonists generally.)

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

Founded 1868 ; Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882.

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The Objects of the Institute are:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, or any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character." (Rule I.)

There are two classes of fellows (who must be British subjects), resident and non-resident, both elected by the council on the nomination of two fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of 3*l.*, and an annual subscription of 2*l.*; the latter an entrance fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom), and an annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* (which is increased to 2*l.* when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of 20*l.*, or after five years' annual subscription of 2*l.* on payment of 15*l.*; and non-resident fellows can compound for the non-resident annual subscription on payment of 10*l.*

The privileges of fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of rooms, papers, and library. All fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a copy of the monthly journal, containing a report of each meeting, and the annual volume of proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the evening meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The Institute occupies its own house, which is open on week-days from 10 to 8 p.m., and comprises library, reading, news rooms, writing rooms, offices, &c. The library, of 26,000 volumes (including pamphlets), chiefly on Colonial subjects. Books may be borrowed, and visitors introduced by a fellow are admitted.

The Annual Meeting is held in February or March; ordinary meetings are held at 8 p.m. on the second Tuesday (as a general rule) of the months from November to June, as well as occasional afternoon meetings, for the reading and discussion of papers. The number of members on 28th November, 1895, was 3,616.

PART IV.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them.

LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1626; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Ditto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Ditto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1848	Chief Commissioner.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1786	Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados	Ditto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Administrator of the Govt.
Grenada and Windward Islands	Ditto, 1763	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tobago	Ditto, 1763	Commissioner.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Ditto, ditto	Commissioner.
St. Christopher	Ditto, 1626; cession, 1713; restored, 1783.	Commissioner.
Nevis	Settlement, 1628; restored from French, 1783	
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	
Dominica	Cession, 1763	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	
Trinidad	Ditto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Ditto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844.	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Helena	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown 1833.	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Bechuanaland.	Annexation, 1885	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	Settlement, 1787	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Ditto, 1631 and 1817	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast.	Ditto, 1661	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Lagos	Cession, 1861	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements¶	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867.	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 26 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all islands lying between 163° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oll Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

¶ The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Port of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES.

[This classification is largely obsolete: for more recent information see the Introduction to Part II.—Ed. C. O. L.]

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—
 1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
 2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
 3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.
2. In Gibraltar and St. Helena, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Ceylon. | 4. Labuan. | 6. St. Lucia. |
| †2. Mauritius. | 5. Trinidad. | 7. Fiji. |
| 3. Hong Kong. | | |

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| †*1. Jamaica. | 5. Gold Coast and Lagos.‡ | *8. Honduras. |
| 2. Straits Settlements. | *6. Grenada. | *9. St. Vincent. |
| 3. Sierra Leone. | 7. Falkland Islands. | *10. Tobago. |
| 4. Gambia. | | |

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Bahamas. | 2. Barbados. | 3. Bermuda. |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|

In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------|
| *1. British Guiana. | *3. Malta. | 5. Western Australia.‡ |
| 2. Leeward Islands. | 4. Natal.‡ | |

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.††

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exists, which are the following:—

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Canada. | New South Wales. | **Tasmania. |
| **Cape of Good Hope. | **Victoria. | **South Australia. |
| Newfoundland. | Queensland. | New Zealand. |

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick ...	Council and Assembly¶	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia ...	Single Elected Chamber	
*6. Prince Edward Island ...	Council and Assembly††	
7. Manitoba	Single Elected Assembly	Jamaica.
8. North West Territory ...	Council	
9. Turks Island	† Nominated Council	

† The Constitution of Mauritius was altered by Letters Patent dated 16th September, 1885. (See Part II.)

‡ The Constitution of the Council of Jamaica was altered by Order in Council, 19th May, 1884. (See Part II.)

§ Gold Coast and Lagos now form separate Governments. (See Part II.)

¶ Now possesses responsible Government.

¶ The Council has now been abolished. (See Part II.)

†† See the account of the colony in Part II.

‡‡ Now amalgamated. (See Part II.)

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
10. Antigua	Composite Council	} Leeward Islands.
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	
†12. St. Kitts	Nominated Council	
†13. Nevis	Nominated Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	} Mauritius. St. Kitts and Leeward Islands.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	
17. Anguilla	Composite Council	
In Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective. In the rest it is nominated by the Crown.		

CHAPTER II. THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Command whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, N.-W. Territories, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Prince Edward Island.
2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras,†
Turks Islands.
3. The Windward Islands, composed of, ||
Barbados. Grenada. St. Vincent. Tobago. St. Lucia.
4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua. Dominica. Virgin Islands.
St. Christopher's. Nevis. Montserrat.
5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of, ¶
Sierra Leone. Gambia. Gold Coast. Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. In the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of her Majesty's land forces assumes the entire military authority over the troops.

11A. In the event of armed insurrection occurring within the Colony, or of such general disturbances arising as to render military operations necessary, it will be the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which, and the extent to which Her Majesty's troops are to be employed in their suppression. He will, therefore, issue to the officer in command of the forces instructions as definite as possible on these points. When military operations have been determined upon, and their object

† St. Kitts and Nevis are now united into one Presidency. (See Part II.)

‡ By Letters Patent dated the 2nd of October, 1884, British Honduras was constituted a separate Colony, with a Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

¶ By Her Majesty's Charter of 17th March, 1885, Barbados was constituted a separate Government, and, as will be seen from Part II, Tobago has been united to Trinidad.

¶ By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos were separated from the West Africa Settlements, and formed a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony. By Charter dated 14th Jan., 1886, Lagos, and by Charter of Dec., 1888, Gambia, have been constituted separate Governments.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

and scope have been definitely decided, the responsibility for all details of their conduct will rest solely with the officer commanding the troops.

12. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, or of the Colony becoming the scene of military operations, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony.

12A. In all the matters referred to in the two last preceding regulations, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

13. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

14. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

15. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

16. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

17. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines and Fortifications within the Colony and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

18. On the receipt of the Army (Annual) Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. For the purposes of the eleven last preceding regulations Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated as a single Colony.

§ III. *General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.*

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties,

and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied, he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the Colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under Responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's general instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's special instructions, which special instructions are conveyed to the Governor through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and, when prescribed by the Queen's Letters Patent or Instructions, or by local law or other authority in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.*

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.†

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned.

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices

* In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan, the limits are not £100 or £200, or their equivalents, but \$600 and \$1,200, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000.

† See subsequent Regulations 247 and 248 as to reporting vacancies. (Circular, 4th August, 1881.)

which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.** per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 359), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government. No officer on leave of absence or on vacation leave is permitted to accept any employment without previously obtaining the express sanction of the Governor or of the Secretary of State.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon objects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

§ II. Suspension and Dismissal from Office.

81. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of the Act 22, Geo. 3., c. 75, but care must be taken that the officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

82. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

83. The following Rules, unless the mode of suspension is otherwise provided for by some local law, must be strictly observed in proceeding to suspend from the exercise of his office any public officer who has been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, or whose emoluments exceed 100*l.** a year.

84. The Governor shall signify to the officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing before a day to be specified (which day must allow a reasonable interval for the purpose) any grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself.

85. If the officer does not furnish such statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or if he fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall apprise the officer that on a day (to be specified), the question of his suspension will be brought before the Executive

Council, and that he will be allowed, and, if the Council so determine, required to appear before the Council and defend himself orally.

86. If any witnesses are examined by the Council, the officer must be allowed the opportunity of being present, and of putting questions on his own behalf. The officer must also be given a copy of any documentary evidence that is to be used against him, and that has not been already furnished to him.

87. If in the course of the inquiry further grounds of suspension are disclosed, the Governor, if he thinks fit to proceed upon such grounds, shall furnish the officer with a written statement thereof, and shall take the same steps as are above prescribed in respect of the original grounds of suspension.

88. If in any case the Governor considers that the interests of the public service require that an officer should cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) instantly, or before the proceedings above prescribed can be completed, he may at once interdict the officer from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office. The Governor shall in all cases allow the interdicted officer to receive half the salary of his office, until proceedings for his suspension have been taken, and may in special cases allow a larger amount not exceeding the full salary; but no such officer can be formally suspended from his office or deprived of his whole salary, except upon formal proceedings as are above prescribed, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. If upon the inquiry the Executive Council are of opinion that the officer deserves punishment, but not the full penalty of suspension, the Governor may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due or about to become due to the officer.

90. If the officer is suspended or otherwise punished as above mentioned, the Governor shall, without loss of time, report the matter to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation, transmitting the minutes of Council, the written statements, and all material documents relating to the case. If the officer is suspended, the Governor shall at the same time transmit the usual return required in the case of a vacancy. (A form will be found in the Appendix, p. 359.)

91. If the officer is suspended, the Secretary of State, instead of confirming the suspension, may direct the Governor to subject the officer to one of the lesser punishments above mentioned; or if, in lieu of suspension, the officer has been so punished by the Governor, the Secretary of State may direct the Governor to reduce or to increase the punishment already awarded.

92. If the suspension of an officer is not approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and no other punishment is awarded, the officer will be entitled to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the officer discharging the functions of the office in the meanwhile has been allowed to receive some portion of the salary of the office.

93. If the suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State, all salary will cease from the day of suspension; and although the officer should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension. Pending the decision of the Secretary of State the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may grant a small allowance to an officer who has been suspended, and who appears urgently to need such assistance.

94. An officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such allowance.

95. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a public officer, proceedings for his suspension upon any grounds involved in the criminal charge shall not be taken pending the criminal proceedings.

96. If an officer is convicted on a criminal charge the Governor may cause the proceedings of the Criminal Court on such charge to be laid before the Executive Council, and if the Council are of opinion that the officer should be suspended on account of the offence for which he has been convicted, he may thereupon be suspended without taking any of the proceedings above prescribed, but his suspension must be reported to the Secretary of State for approval and confirmation.

96. (a) An officer acquitted on a criminal charge is not thereby rendered exempt from suspension on account of his conduct in the matter, and the Governor, if he thinks fit, may take the usual proceedings for the purpose.

96. (b) An officer who is under suspension may not leave the Colony, during the interval before he is reinstated or dismissed, without the leave of the Governor. If granted leave of absence the officer will not be entitled to any more salary than if he had remained in the Colony.

96. (c) Any officer, whether under suspension or not, who absents himself from the Colony without leave, will be held to have thereby vacated his office.

96. (d) An officer who has not been appointed by virtue of a commission or warrant from the Crown, and whose emoluments do not exceed 100*l.* a year, may be dismissed by the Governor without the proceedings above prescribed; but in every such case the grounds of dismissal must be definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer, that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and the matter must be investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head of the department (if any). In lieu of dismissal the Governor, if he thinks fit, may remove the officer to an office of lower rank in the service, or may require him to serve in his original office at a reduced salary, either permanently or for a stated period, or may deduct a portion of salary due, or about to become due, to the officer. Such dismissal or other punishment will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed officer must be forwarded to the Secretary of State without delay, with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal or other punishment.

§ III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.†

97. In the absence of any local law, each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and that

* See footnote to Regulation 66.

† In Jamaica no pensions are granted to officers appointed since the passing of Law 34 of 1885.—(Ed. C.O.L.)

when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession, no pension will be granted, unless the retiring Officer had acquired a claim to Superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved. The cases of Officers having had private practice, whose services commenced after the passing of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, and whose appointments may be abolished, will be specially considered.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 359). (An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are printed at pp. 225-26 of the edition for 1881.)

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions.*

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an Officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See Circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, in Part IV of the edition for 1881.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. Salaries.

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed to Officers either on first appointment or on leave of absence, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officers to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix. (Page 361.) Collateral security will be required when the advance exceeds a month's salary.

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable; and unless the Offices are distinct and separate Offices in different Departments of the service, or Offices not standing to one another in any intimate relation of superiority and subordination, such as two Police Magistracies, only half salary of each Office can be allowed.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, * In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Labuan, the limit is not £120, or its equivalent, but \$720, and in Ceylon and Mauritius, Rs. 1,800.

he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, *viz.*, that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.*

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.*

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recall, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary), and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

118A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ II. *Leave of Absence* (See Cir. 21, Dec., 1886†).

118. The Act of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, empowers the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers, and the Act 57 and 58 Vict., cap. 17, regulates the conditions as to such leave.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

* As to the mode of making such remittances through the Crown Agents, and the Forms to be used, see Circular Despatch of 7th April, 1880.

† In the case of Malta and Gibraltar rules 119–132 do not apply to officers appointed after 1889, and the rules of Home Civil service as to sick leave are substituted. Officers appointed before 1889 were allowed the option of coming under either system.—(Ed. C.O. List.)

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required to report to the Secretary of State, each case in which leave of absence has been granted; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (p. 361), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on no account to be allowed.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent Officer must produce such Certificate to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in order to receive his salary. A third copy of the Certificate should be transmitted by the Colonial Government direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the Officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly, as it becomes due.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil Officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On arriving in this country the Officer on leave must report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning the place of his residence, and he must similarly notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subject to Imperial audit, should also send their address to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. (Enclosure to circular despatch of the 30th November, 1880.)

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—(Secretary of State's Despatch, 196, 18th Nov., 1867.)

Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.*

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, where appointed for the usual term of years, for their passages from this country:†

Canada	£400	Cape of Good Hope	£500
Newfoundland	300	Natal	450
Bermuda	350	St. Helena	300
British Honduras	300	Mauritius	700
West Indies. Governors	350	Seychelles	400
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Ceylon	700
" Administrators	200	Australian Colonies	800
Malta	300	New Zealand	800
Gibraltar	200	Hong Kong	800
Cyprus	400	Straits Settlements	800
Sierra Leone	300	Falkland Islands	400
Gambia	250	Fiji	800
Gold Coast	300	British New Guinea	800
Lagos	300		

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit. In the case of a Governor who may return to this country for other reasons than those above stated, he will be entitled to the single passage allowance from England to his new Colony, unless that allowance be greater than the sum which might have been allowed for a direct journey from the old Colony to the new one, in which case the smaller amount only will be allowed.

140. Cancelled by Circular of 3rd July, 1888.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

* By Circular Despatches of 30th March, 1881, and 7th May, 1883, Officers administering Governments in West Indies are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks in one year, or three months leave of absence in two years on half-pay, and by Despatch of 1st January, 1895, the Governors of Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward, Windward Islands and Trinidad, may, with permission of the Secretary of State, have full pay leave to visit other British West Indian Colonies not exceeding four weeks at one time or in one year.

† A sum of 300l. is granted as passage allowance in all cases of the transfer of a Governor from an Australian Colony to New Zealand, or vice versa.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor or other Officer is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning therefrom, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expense as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible, before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 3*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*l.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*l.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*l.* 5*s.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection, which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

149A. When a Governor, or other public officer, disembarks for the purpose of performing *bond fide* public service, and has not been able to give the Captain or Commanding Officer beforehand such information as to the days on which he would be absent from the ship as would prevent expense in preparing for his entertainment on those days, one-half of the rates of allowance above authorized will be payable in respect of such absence.

149B. For the purpose of computing the seven days referred to in Clause 149, each day in respect of which a charge for entertainment is made at half of the higher rate is to be counted as a full day. (See Circular, 21st June, 1880.)

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the salary and fees (if any) attached to which do not exceed 500*l.*† per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly,‡ the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 363). See Circular 20th April, 1871.

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

CHAPTER VI.

§ I. Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, Salutes, and Flags.

155. The precedence of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by

* A special arrangement exists with regard to the Bishop of Newfoundland.

† In Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Labuan, and British Honduras the limit is not £500, or its equivalent, but \$3,000, and in Ceylon and Mauritius. *Rs.* 7,500.

‡ Medical Officers appointed to British Guiana are not allowed passage for their wives or families, and their own passage allowance must not exceed £30.

Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority, Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

*156. Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

† The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The Puisne Judges.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

} Not being Members of
Executive Council.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

†158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, or in other Colonies, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in a Colony; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (page 362). The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1873, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

A Colonial Governor absent from his Colony on leave, or otherwise than on a Special Mission expressly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, is not entitled to any salute, or to fly any flag, as these attributes are only allowable when he is actually representing the Sovereign. A Governor so absent should promptly decline all salutes or other official recognitions of a Royal character from any Foreign Ship or Troops; but he should avail himself of any offer made to him to be received on board, or to be conveyed by Her Majesty's ships or boats; though he cannot demand this attention. (Enclosed in Circular, 28th September, 1879.)

(1.) Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's ships, for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor,

* The table of precedence within the Dominion of Canada is given in Appendix 17, p. 370.

† When two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command, the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony, in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. No other Military and Naval Officers have any place at all in the General Table of Colonial Precedence, and the places accorded therein to the Senior Military Officer and the Senior Naval Officer have no connection, except as between those two Officers, with the Regulations governing Military and Naval Precedence, but when two or more Colonies are comprised within one Military or Naval Command, the Military or Naval Officers holding the command in any such Colony, in the absence of the superior Commanding Officers, will retain the precedence assigned to them by these Regulations, notwithstanding the presence of such superior Officers. (Circulars of 3rd July, 1891, and 17th October, 1894.)

† By circular despatch of 26th February, 1889, it is directed that members of the Royal Family should take precedence next after the Governor of the Colony, and Governors of other Colonies should have precedence next after the military and naval officers commanding Her Majesty's forces and being of the rank of General or Admiral respectively.

or Officer administering the Government of a Colony, the Senior Officer present may direct the special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such Flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of his Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

(2) If the Senior Officer considers it in any circumstances undesirable to hoist the Flag, he is to inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and at once report the same to the Admiralty.

(8.) In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present is to exercise his discretion in consultation with the official proceeding on the mission. (*See Circular, 19 April, 1880.*)

§ II. Colonial Uniforms.

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1878; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873.)

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

164A. Governors may, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State, wear the uniform of Lord Lieutenant at Reviews, Inspections, &c., of Naval and Military Forces in the Colonies. The civil uniform should continue however to be worn on all other occasions.

CHAPTER VII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department *alone* on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs

of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in ——— despatch, No. ——— of ———."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.*

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule,† and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.

177A. With the view of facilitating the despatch of business, and of guarding against neglect or undue delay in the conduct of correspondence, the Governor of a Colony will send home by the first mail of every month:—

(1.) A schedule of despatches received from the Secretary of State which have been more than a month in his hands without an answer.

(2.) A schedule of despatches sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State which appear to have remained unanswered for more than one month after having been received.

It should be stated in each case whether any inconvenience is occurring, or likely to occur, by delay in answering. (Enclosure to Circular, 26 October, 1880.)

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (page 365).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential," and which should not be referred to in the public despatches.

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Despatches are classified and should be dealt with as follows:—

1. *Numbered Despatches*,‡ which the Governor is to lay before his responsible advisers (or the Executive Council), unless there be some special reason to the contrary, and which he may publish unless expressly directed not to do so.

2. Despatches marked *Confidential*, which the Governor may, if he thinks fit, communicate under the obligation of confidence to his Responsible Advisers (or to the Executive Council) and may make public, if it should appear to him that circumstances are not such as to render it necessary that they should continue to be kept confidential.

3. Despatches marked *Secret*, which are addressed to the Governor personally, and the contents of which he is forbidden to make known without express authority from the Secretary of State.§

The foregoing instructions apply also to telegrams.

* See Circular, 12th March, 1894.

† By Circular of 5th October, 1894, the schedule is required to be sent in duplicate.

‡ By Circular, 7th Dec., 1892, formal correspondence, such as records of telegrams, &c., should not be numbered.

§ See also Circular, 31st July, 1895.

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados,* St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa† Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made

* In 1884 Barbados was constituted a separate Government, and Tobago was united to Trinidad in 1888 (*vide supra*, Part II).

† The West Africa Settlements are now divided into four Governments, "Sierra Leone," "Gambia," the "Gold Coast Colony," and the "Colony of Lagos."—(Ed. C.O.L.)

acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much or any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the

Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.*

§ I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232–237. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

§ II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Cancelled.

240. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.

242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.

243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

244. Of repayments of deposits.

245, 246. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 13th September, 1887.

247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description, and all payments amounting to 200*l.* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.†

248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (page 366), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.

249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.

* See List of Returns in Circular, 16th August, 1887.

† In Ceylon and Mauritius the limit is not £200 but Rs. 3,000, and in Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan it is \$1,200.

251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.

253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.

255, 256. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.**

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into, and exported from, the Colony should be punctually forwarded in duplicate so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to enable the Board of Trade to prepare, at as early a period of the Session as possible, the Colonial Abstract and other papers annually laid before Parliament. In such table all additional rates levied on Imports and Exports under any special Acts or Regulations should be specified. (Enclosure to Circular of 25th January, 1881).

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.†

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the Laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution, or containing a suspending clause, or reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, twenty-one copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts twelve are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as below. Those intended for the Colonial Office, House of Lords and House of Commons, should be sent home as soon as printed. The copies for the other public departments and societies should be sent once a-year to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, for distribution.

1. House of Lords.
2. House of Commons.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the British Museum.
5. The Bar Library, Royal Courts of Justice.
6. To the Incorporated Law Society.
7. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
8. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
9. The Library of the Inner Temple.
10. The Library of the Middle Temple.
11. The Library of Gray's Inn.
12. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers published in the Colony. (Special instructions as to the newspapers are to be sent home issued in Circulars, 31st October, 1870, and 10th June, 1871.)

264, 265, 266. Cancelled by Circular Despatch of 18th September, 1887.

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible

* See also Circulars, 17th September, 1885, 5th March, 1870, and 27th July, 1895.

† This return is no longer required. See Circular, 9th May, 1893.

accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantiative and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for stores may be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer, if the expenditure has been duly sanctioned by law or ordinance, or by previous instructions from the Secretary of State. Every requisition should bear a reference to the authority for the expenditure.

273. In the event of there being no such authority as above mentioned, the requisition must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance, in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents.

274. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

275. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c. of the Government House or Houses, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, will be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms will be painted, and papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. Plate and table ornaments to a moderate and reasonable amount, and crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony. Unless it is otherwise provided by local law the Governor will pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company, and of all other articles provided at the cost of the Colony, and used by him, but he will be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-Camp. For the purpose of arriving at the estimated value of the furniture, and other articles on which the Governor is to pay a percentage, a valuation will be made by such persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the

Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government and annually thereafter during the Governor's tenure of office.

284A. Arrangements have been entered into between the Crown Agents and Contractors to keep always in stock a selected pattern of crockery and glass for a best and second best service for dinner and dessert as well as for breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, with a badge consisting of a Royal Crown, the letters, V.R. in a monogram, and the name of the Colony and the words "Government House" on a scroll beneath.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture and plate supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture and plate provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldomer than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, and plate, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (As to making good defective crockery and supply of same pattern through the Crown Agents, *see* Circulars, 26th August, 1880, and 8th January, 1873.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, and the approval of the Secretary of State, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony. It is to be understood that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public service, but the Governor will not be precluded from making a special arrangement for the transfer of a portion of the balance from the current account of the Colonial Government to a deposit account.

294. When no Banking Establishments exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, or if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may have recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums); addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts. (*See also Circular, 7th May, 1878.*)

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

II.—*Securities.*—*Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to

* *See Circular of 6th February, 1873, naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted, and also Circulars of 26th March, 1884, and 1st August, 1885.*

the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. *Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.*

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandise, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bond fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 367, the

average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. *Applications for Charters.*

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. *Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340*m*. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been

obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed:—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.

2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.

3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.

4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible.

§ II. Colonial Estimates.

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354. Superseded by Circular of 20th January, 1875.

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half-yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come in course of payment* within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 18 (p. 367), with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360. In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions, chargeable to Imperial Funds, are paid by monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual rates, such payments are to be treated as final settlements—i.e., payments in full—for the periods to which they relate; and in these cases the computation for a broken period of a month is to be made with reference to the number of days in such month;

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by equal monthly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar month, the monthly amount will be £10; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of £10.

In cases where Salaries, Allowances, or Pensions are paid by quarterly payments of one-fourth of the annual rates, the computation for a broken period of a quarter is to be made with reference to the number of days in that quarter:

Thus:—If a salary of £120 per annum is paid by quarterly payments, falling due at the close of each calendar quarter, the quarterly amount will be £30; and if payment has to be made for a broken period, say, to 15th January inclusive, the amount to be paid will be $\frac{1}{4}$ (in leap-year $\frac{1}{2}$ of £30.)

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 18 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 18a (p. 368). In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imprests against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imprests on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imprests should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient so derived is such as to entitle him to claim (1) exemption, or (2) abatement, under the Income Tax Act in force for the time being. In the latter case the balance of the income derived from the Parliamentary Grant or from other sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, after deducting such sum as may be specified in the Act, will be taxable. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the

Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income from sources arising within or from the United Kingdom, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, does not exceed the limits prescribed in the Income Tax Act in force for the time being as entitling him to exemption or abatement.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (These can be obtained from the Paymaster-General.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.*—*Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. *Trade and Navigation.*

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 824-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. Cancelled by Circular 24th July, 1899.

379. Under sec. 89 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

- (a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.
- (b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, *by each mail*. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. Lighthouses, &c.

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 369).

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. Wrecks.

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial),* at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.*

CHAPTER XIII.

(389-401 cancelled by Circular of 15th December, 1898.)

* Form no longer in use.—(Ed. C. O. List.)

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the **Naturalization Acts, 1870** (33 Vic., cap. 14, and 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 102),* which empower the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should take care that words are inserted in the statute confining such privileges to the limits of the Colony

§ II. *Passports to naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorised to issue Passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in their respective Colonies. The Form of Passport is inserted in the Appendix (page 370). These Passports must be signed by the Governor, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the Passport has been naturalized as a British subject in the Colony.†

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country . . . . .	354

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers so furnished for consideration of the English law officers should be sent in duplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country. Whenever a capital sentence shall have been executed, a report of it must be transmitted to the Secretary of State. (See Circular Despatch, 14th November, 1877.)

Every case should be reported to the Secretary of State in which, after sentence of death, a pardon is granted, or the capital Sentence is commuted, or the commuted Sentence is remitted. (See Circular Despatch of 5th May, 1882.)

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vic. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea, or in places within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.‡

§ 2. *Surrender of Criminals.*||

409. Offenders accused of committing offences within Her Majesty's dominions may be returned to the part where the offence was committed in the manner prescribed by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vic. c. 69). (See also Circulars of 11th Mar., 1882, 21st Sept., 1882, and 16th July, 1883.)

410. Offenders accused of committing offences in a foreign country may be returned to that country in the manner prescribed by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 and 34 Vic., c. 52, and 36 and 37 Vic. c. 60), provided an Extradition Treaty exists with that country.¶

411. These Acts impose duties upon the Governors of Colonies, who should, whenever demand is made for the surrender of an offender (British or foreign), refer carefully to them, as well as to the Order in Council containing the text of the Treaty and putting it into effect.

412. The following is a list of the Extradition Treaties in force up to October, 1888:—

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE.

Austria-Hungary	3rd December, 1873
Belgium	20th May, 1876, 23rd July, 1877, and 21st April, 1887
Brazil	13th November, 1872
Denmark	31st March, 1873
Equator	20th September, 1880
France	14th August, 1876**
Germany	14th May, 1872

* See most especially Section 16 of the first mentioned Act, and also Circulars of 2nd Feb. and 23rd Sept., 1871; 9th Mar. and 5th Aug., 1872; and 10th Sept., 1874.

† By Circular of 23rd September, 1891, Governors have been informed that they are at liberty at their discretion to issue passports to British-born subjects. See also Circular, 1st Aug., 1895.

‡ As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 37.

¶ For Memo. of Instructions as to Extradition Procedure, see Circular of 30th April, 1890.

¶ The application of the Extradition Acts to Canada is suspended by Order in Council of 17th Nov., 1888, during the operation of the Canadian Extradition Act.

** Extended to Tunis by Agreement of 31st Dec., 1889.

Guatemala	4th July, 1885
Hayti	7th December, 1874
Italy	5th Feb., 1873, and 7th May, 1878
Luxemburg	24th November, 1880
Netherlands	19th June, 1874
Portugal	26th December, 1878. India only, Art. XIX; also of 20th and of 30th January, 1880 (India only); also Treaty, 17th Oct., 1892; and Order in Council, 3rd Mar., 1894;
Russia	24th November, 1886
Salvador	23rd June, 1881
Spain	4th June, 1878
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1873
Switzerland	26th November, 1880
Tonga	29th November, 1879
(Tonga subjects escaping to British territory only, Art. IV.)	
United States	9th August, 1842, Art. X*.
Uruguay	26th March, 1884†
Zanzibar	Order in Council 29th November, 1884
[Since concluded—	
Colombia	Treaty, 27th October, 1888
Orange Free State	20th and 25th June, 1890
Monaco	17th December, 1891, ratified 12th March, 1892; Order in Council, 9th May, 1892
Liberia	Treaty, 16th December, 1892; ratified, 31st Jan., 1894; Order in Council, 10th March, 1894
Argentine Republic	Treaty, 22nd May, 1889, ratified 15th December, 1893; Order in Council, 29th January, 1894.
Roumania	Treaty, 21st March, 1893; ratified, 13th March, 1894; Order in Council, 30th April, 1894
German Colonies and Protectorates	Treaty 5th May, 1894, ratified 8rd Dec., 1894; Order in Council, 3rd Feb., 1895.—Ed. C. O. L.]

§ 3.—*Removal of Colonial Prisoners.*

413. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vic., c. 10), any two Colonies, with the sanction of the Queen in Council, may agree for the removal of any prisoners from one to the other for the purpose of undergoing their punishment in that other Colony.

414. By the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vic., c. 81), the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Governments of the Colonies concerned, may order the removal of a particular prisoner, if he falls within the categories specified in the Act, from one Colony to another, or to the United Kingdom, to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof.

415. Criminal lunatics may also be removed in a similar manner under the Act of 1884.

§ 4.—*Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

416. The Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 26 (1852) enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with foreign powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such powers when within Her Majesty's dominions. The following list shows the arrangements (in the shape of treaties, conventions, agreements, declarations, notifications, and Orders in Council) at present existing between Great Britain and the foreign powers named for the mutual surrender of merchant seamen deserters.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertale's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notification or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertale's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
12	1108	Austria .	T. 30 April 1868. Art. IV.	N. 25 Aug. 1852	16 Oct. 1852	9	134
11	66	Belgium .	P. 23 July 1862 . . .	D. 24 Jan. 1855	8 Feb. 1855	10	38
17		Brazil .	A. 30 July 1888 . . .	. . .	17 Nov. 1888	17	"
9	948	Chile .	T. 4 Oct. 1854. Art. XIII.	. . .	28 July 1856	10	49
12	364	Colombia .	T. 16 Feb. 1866. Art. XXI.	. . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1123
		Congo .	. . . . .	. . .	10 Aug. 1888		
15	186	Denmark .	A. 21 June 1881 . . .	N. 22 Mar. 1853	15 July 1881	15	137
17		Equator .	T. 18 Oct. 1880 Art. XXI.	. . .	24 Sept. 1886	17	
9	962	France .	A. 23 June 1854 . . .	. . .	3 July 1854	10	30
14	1214	Germany .	A. 5 Nov. 1879 . . .	. . .	18 Mar. 1880	15	204
14	377	Greece .	A. 1 st Aug. 1875 . . .	. . .	12 Feb. 1876	14	379
17		„ .	T. 10 Nov. 1886 Art. XVI.	. . .	12 July 1887	17	

* And 12th July, 1889.

† And 20th Mar., 1891.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(A.) Agreement; (C.) Convention; (D.) Declaration; (N.) Notification; (P.) Protocol; (T.) Treaty.

Hertslet's Treaties.		Country.	Treaty, Convention, Protocol, or Agreement.	Foreign Notifi- cation or Declaration.	British Order in Council.	Hertslet's Treaties.	
Vol.	Page.					Vol.	Page.
9	685	Hawaiian Islands	T. 10 July 1851. Art. XI.	. . .	23 Oct. 1876	14	381
15	781	Italy . .	T. 15 June 1883. Art. XVIII.	. . .	11 June 1863	11	1049
12	684	Madagascar	T. 27 June 1865. Art. XIII.	. . .	28 Dec. 1866	12	1167
19	908	Morocco .	9 Dec. 1856. Art. XV.	. . .	6 May 1857	10	922
10	476	Netherlande	C. 6 Mar. 1856. Art. X .	N. 14 Feb. 1854	9 Mar. 1854	10	475
11	451	Nicaragua.	T. 11 Feb. 1860. Art. XVI.	. . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	460
17		Paraguay.	T. 16 Oct. 1884. Art. XII.	. . .	29 Dec. 1887	17	
9	621	Peru . .	T. 10 April 1850. Art. X .	D. 15 Oct. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
6	598	Portugal .	T. 8 July 1842. Art. XVI.	. . .	{ Act of P. 12 & 13 Vict. c. 25, 1849 }	8	812
10	1057	Russia . .	T. 12 Jan. 1859. Art. XVII.	. . .	27 Aug. 1860	11	507
11	885	Salvador .	T. 24 Oct. 1862. Art. XVII.	. . .	11 June 1863	11	1050
10	557	Siam . .	T. 18 April 1855. Art. III.	. . .	10 Nov. 1866	13	754
18	755	Spain . .	. . . . .	D. 27 Dec. 1859	23 Jan. 1806	11	517
		Sweden & Norway }	. . . . .	N. 4 Aug. 1852	18 Aug. 1852	9	644
14	541	Tunis . .	C. 19 July 1875. Art. XXXII	. . .	17 May 1876	14	555
		Turkey . .	. . . . .	N. 19 April 1865	18 May 1865	12	879
		[U. States	T. 8 June 1892	R. 1 Aug. 1892	18 Aug. 1892]		
17		Uruguay	T. 13 Nov. 1885. Art. XI.	. . .	24 Sept. 1886	17	

Disposal of Convicts.

417-420. Obsolete. The execution of sentences of penal servitude awarded by courts martial are now provided for under the Army Act of 1881, sections 60 and 181 (2), and the Form of Order for commitment and removal of military convicts is given in Form B, Appendix to the Rules of Procedure, 1881, framed, Section 70, Army Act, 1881.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.*

Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of European Officers on the West Coast of Africa.

424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, officers, including Governors and Administrators, who were not themselves born in West Africa, and whose parents were neither of them born there, may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed (1) in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, fifteen, and (2) in the Gold Coast Colony and Lagos, twelve, consecutive months of residential service; and if specially detained by the Governor on public grounds, after the completion of a tour of service, they may be granted ten days' leave on full pay for each calendar month that they may have been detained, but no additional leave will be granted in respect of any fraction of a month.

* See Circulars 20th November, 1884, and 12th May, 1885.

This West African leave may be extended with half salary on a medical certificate, but the extension must not exceed three months. Any extension, however short, which may be granted on any other ground than that of ill-health must be without salary.

425. Officers invalided before completing a tour of residential service may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be allowed ten days' sick leave with full pay for each completed calendar month, and such further leave, with half pay, as will make six months in all. They may also be granted leave, without pay, for a period of not more than three months before being called upon to resign.

If invalided out of the Colony, but not to the United Kingdom, they may either draw full pay, and pay all their own expenses, or draw half pay and have their passages paid by the Government, as the Governor may decide.

426. Officers desiring leave on the ground of "urgent private affairs" before completing a tour of residential service, may, if specially recommended by the Governor, be allowed leave without salary, or, if they have completed six months of residential service, leave on half salary, at the discretion of the Secretary of State; but such leave must in no case exceed four months.

427. Officers to whom the three foregoing regulations apply are required to discharge any duties upon which the Governor may think it desirable to employ them; and they are not entitled to receive any available half salary under the 107th and 108th regulations in addition to the salary of their own office, for performing the duties of an office vacated by the death or removal or temporary absence of the holder. They will, however, draw the duty allowance, when acting in any office to which such an allowance is attached.

428. Free passages home and out again will be allowed to all officers under the rank of Governor who may be granted leave of absence under the 424th and 425th regulations, and a free passage to the West Coast will be allowed on their first appointment to all subordinate officers whose salaries do not exceed £600 per annum, but passages will not be granted to wives or children under the 158rd regulation.

429. The following exceptional advantages are allowed to officers on retirement. In all other respects the general rules and limitations relating to pensions and gratuities are strictly applied.

1. Officers become eligible for pension at the age of 55; which is also the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State. No officer can retire with a pension or gratuity before that age, unless he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his situation.

2. The minimum term of service qualifying an officer to receive a pension in case of bodily or mental incapacity is seven years instead of ten.

3. For each year of pensionable African service, there is allowed in the pension one fortieth (instead of one sixtieth) of the officer's salary; but no pension may exceed two-thirds of the retiring officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

4. In cases of less than seven years' service the gratuity is computed at the rate of 12½ per cent. of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

5. In the service, for the purposes of pension or gratuity, is included all authorised leave on full or half salary, except in the cases described in the 102nd regulation.

These rules do not however apply to service prior to the 18th September, 1874.

430. The foregoing regulations (424 to 429) do not apply to officers who were themselves born in West Africa, or whose parents were either of them born there. All such officers are subject to the general regulations as to leave of absence, passages, and gratuities or pensions, with the exception that they will not be entitled to any salary under the 107th and 108th regulations, unless it be available. They will, however, in lieu of such salary, draw the duty allowance when acting in any office to which such allowance is attached. In the case of one of the aforesaid officers acting for an officer on full pay leave, and not receiving any duty allowance, the Governor may, if he think fit, award a gratuity in respect of such acting service, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, the regulations numbered 119, 120, 123, 124, 132, 133, and 134, do not apply to officers entitled to the benefit of the special regulations.

CHAPTER XIX.

Interchange of Visits between Officers of Her Majesty's Ships and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents of Colonies.

§ 431—1. A Governor is to receive the first visit from all Naval Officers in command.

2. A Lieutenant-Governor is to pay the first visit to a Flag Officer or Commodore of the 1st Class, being a Commander-in-Chief, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

3. An Administrator or President is to pay the first visit to all Flag Officers or Commodores, but to receive the first visit from all other Officers.

4. Return visits are to be paid within 24 hours, and in person, to all Flag Officers, Commodores, Lieutenant-Governors, Administrators, and Presidents; but by an Aide-de-Camp or other Officer deputed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Administrator, or President, as the case may be, to all other Naval Officers.

5. Should the Governor or any other Officer administering the Government of a Colony find that from indisposition or pressure of important business he is unable to pay or return these visits in person, he will depute his Aide-de-Camp or some other Officer to do so. In like manner, should a Flag Officer or Commodore from indisposition or pressing occupation be precluded from paying or returning these visits, he will depute his Flag Lieutenant, or other Officer not below that rank, to do so. In each case the Officer failing to pay the required visit in person will report the circumstance, and assign the reasons which led to the omission, to the Department under which he is acting.

6. Officers acting temporarily in higher civil offices or commands are in respect to these visits to be upon the same footing as if they were confirmed in such offices or commands.

7. The Senior Naval Officers present will arrange, when necessary, to provide suitable boats to enable Governors, &c., to pay any official visits afloat, and to reland them, on their notifying their wishes to that effect. (*See also* Circular, 7th March, 1873, enclosing the above Regulations.)

CHAPTER XX.

Use of Flags.

§482.—1. The Royal Standard shall be flown at Government House on the Queen's Birthday, and on the days of Her Majesty's Accession and Coronation.

2. The Union Flag, without the Badge of the Colony, shall be flown at Government House from sunrise to sunset on other days.

3. The Union Flag, with the approved Arms or Badge of the Colony, as shown in the drawing in the circular despatch of the 23rd August, 1875, emblazoned in the centre thereof, surrounded by a green garland, shall be used by Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Officers Administering the Government of Colonies or Dependencies when embarked in boats or other vessels.

4. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned on the fly (as shown in the drawing enclosed in the circular despatch of the 23rd of August, 1875), and the pendant, will be flown by all armed vessels in the employ of the Government of a Colony.

5. The British Blue Ensign, with the Arms or Badge of the Colony emblazoned thereon, as described in the preceding section, but without the pendant, will be flown by vessels which belong to, or are in the service of, the Government of a Colony, but not armed.

6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge (*See* Section 73 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894). There will, however, be no objection to Colonial Merchant Vessels carrying distinguishing flags with the Badge of the Colony thereon, in addition to the Red Ensign, provided that such flag does not infringe the limits laid down in Section 73 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

7. Whenever a requisition is received by any Officer in command of one of Her Majesty's Ships for the embarkation or conveyance of a Governor, High Commissioner, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government of a Colony or Dependency, the Senior Officer present may direct the Special Flag of such official personage to be hoisted at the foretop-gallant masthead of the ship in which he is embarked; provided that he, after consultation with, and on requisition from, that official, considers it for the benefit of the service about to be performed that such flag should be hoisted, and provided that it is only hoisted or carried within the limits of His Government or High Commission in which he would be entitled to be saluted under Article 18, page 4, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1879.

8. If the Senior Officer considers it, in any circumstances, undesirable to hoist the Flag, he will inform the Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of his reasons, and will at once report the same to the Admiralty.

9. In the event of a Governor, High Commissioner, &c., of a Colony being detached on a Foreign Mission in his official capacity as Governor or High Commissioner, special instructions will be issued in each case as to the Flag which should be carried by a man-of-war in which he may be embarked; in the absence of which the Senior Officer present will exercise his discretion in consultation with the Official proceeding on the mission.

APPENDIX.

1. (Par. 74 and Par. 90.)

PARTICULARS of the Office of
Colony of

now vacant in the

1. Duties of Office, and qualifications required for their performance.	
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.	
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.	
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.	
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.	
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.	

2. (Par. 98.)

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for Superannuation, Compensation, or Compassionate Allowances, or Gratuities on Retirement.

(In filling up this paper refer to the instructions on the next page.)

1. Name of applicant	
2. Office or situation	
3. Recommended for	of £
4. Age	
5. Service in years and months	
6. Salary or wages () £
7. Emoluments	£
Total amount of salary or wages and emoluments, on which superannuation, &c., is claimed	} £
8. Cause of retirement	
9. Dates of commencement and termination of the several appointments held by applicant, with their emoluments, distinguishing salary from other allowances, and specifying such allowances:—	

Title of Appointment.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	Salary.	Allowances, &c.	Nature of Allowances, &c.

10. Whether each of the appointments held by the applicant has been on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.
11. Whether the duties of the several offices or situations held since the applicant entered the Civil Service have been such as to require that the holder should give his whole time to the public service.
12. Whether holding any other public appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any public money, by compensation, half-pay, or otherwise.
13. If any kind of pension or other allowance has been commuted under the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts, 1869 and 1871, the annual amount of pension or allowance so commuted, and the date of commutation, should be inserted.

14. Absence, beyond ordinary vacation leave, in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Period of Absence.		Number of Days.	Cause of Absence.
18	From	To		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		
18	"	"		

15. Date of cessation of duty _____

16. Date of cessation of salary _____

17. Date from which, inclusively, pension will commence _____

18. Statement, if the circumstances warrant it, that the applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there shall be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," and observations as to special services, suspension, reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.

19. Computation, by the Auditor-General, of the pension, &c.

I Certify that the _____ which may be paid to the applicant according to the Rules of the Colonial Service, amounts to _____ and I base my certificate on the following calculation :—

Instructions referred to on preceding page.

If this paper of particulars, and the certificates connected with it, be not sent in original, the copies must be duly attested.

Head 1 of Paper.—In the case of an Officer serving on the West Coast of Africa, a statement is to be added whether he is a native of that coast.—(Colonial Regulations, § 430.)

Head 3.—State the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., super-annuation, compensation, compassionate allowance, or gratuity, and its amount. In the case of persons claiming an addition to their pensions in respect of professional or other special qualifications, this should be stated, and a reference should be given to the authority under which the claim is made.

Head 5.—If the service has been interrupted by one or more breaks, the word "broken" should be added before or after the number of years and months, and the causes, dates, and circumstances of the break or breaks should be stated under heading 9.

Head 6.—If the person retiring has been in receipt of the same salary, or in the class from which he retires, for the 36 months immediately before the date of his retirement, the actual annual rate of salary or wages at that date should be inserted, preceded by the word "actual." In other cases the average annual amount of salary or wages for the 36 months next preceding the date of retirement should be inserted, preceded by the word "average;" but if the whole period of service is less than three years, then the average for the whole period of service should be inserted.

Head 7.—A separate statement should be inserted of the average annual value, for the 36 months immediately preceding retirement, of each emolument (exclusive of salary or wages) which is claimed to be included in the calculation of the pension or gratuity.

Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to the Colonial Office. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the salaries; and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

Head 8.—In cases of infirmity, if the applicant is below the ordinary age for retirement, a medical certificate is to be furnished showing that he is disqualified by infirmity of mind or body for discharge in the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

In case of ten years' service or more, this certificate should be signed by two Officers, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried Officer of the Government.

Head 9.—As to "broken" service, see *Head 3*.

If the applicant has had any "acting" service, the details must be fully given, with a statement whether or not, during the "acting" service, he was connected with the permanent Civil Service of the Colony.

Head 11.—If, in special circumstances, a professional civil Officer has been allowed to have "private practice" without forfeiting his claim to pension, the facts are to be fully stated.

Head 14.—If the applicant is liable to any deduction from his service under Clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations, the facts should be fully stated.

Head 19.—The length of service and other particulars of the computation are to be given. When an average of salary, &c., is taken, the mode of calculating it (whether by months, &c.) is to be explained.

N.B.—This Form of Particulars is not at present used in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, for which Colonies special Forms have been approved.—(See Despatches to Governors of those Colonies, 19th December, 1879.)

3. (Par. 106.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Ninety _____ between _____ of
in the County of _____ of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS
FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on behalf
of Her Majesty, of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ hath been paid the sum of _____
as an advance on account of salary.

Now the said _____ in consideration of the premises, doth hereby
agree with the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, that he will repay the
said sum of _____ to the Government of the Colony in such manner
as the Governor of the Colony may see fit to direct, or should he refuse or neglect to proceed to, or
depart this life before reaching the Colony, or relinquish his Appointment before such advance hath been
repaid, he or his executors or administrators, will repay to the Government of the Colony, or to the
Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the said sum of _____ or so much thereof
as shall then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____ in the presence of _____

Of the
Witnesses.
{ Signature,
{ Address,
{ Occupation,

Signed by (One of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid)
in the presence of _____

Signature
Address,

Sixpenny
Stamp.

4. (Par. 122.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government
I have granted to _____ months' leave
of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
per Annum as _____ up to the _____

Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half
Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,

1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on
the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was
produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates
and for the terms specified below, viz.:—

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on _____

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4th. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by _____

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary		
3. Period of Resident Service		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months)		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken		
6. Leave now granted		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary or State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

5. (Par. 153.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and ninety _____ between _____ of _____ in the County of _____ of the one part, and the undersigned, ONE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, of Downing Street, London, in the County of Middlesex, for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ (hereinafter called the person selected) hath been duly selected for appointment as _____ in _____ and will be provided with a passage to that Colony in the Steamer leaving _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189 _____.

Now the person selected, in consideration of the premises, doth hereby agree that should he fail to proceed to _____, or, within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the Colony, either quit the Colony without leave, or relinquish his appointment, except on promotion, or be dismissed or removed from his appointment in consequence of misconduct, he will refund and repay to the Government of the Colony or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London, the amount paid for his passage to the Colony, and for the passage of any member or members of his family.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the person selected to repay the aforesaid passage money, if, at the time he shall relinquish his appointment, or quit the Colony, as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that the person selected is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance of his duty.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____ in the presence of }
 Of the Witnesses { Signature, _____
 Address, _____
 Occupation, _____

Sixpenny Stamp.

Signed by _____ }
 (one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as aforesaid), in the presence of
 Signature, _____
 Address, _____

6. (Par. 159.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated "the Victoria Cross," and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, "For Valour."

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PEEL.

7. (Par. 159.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Excepting in the case of Special Complimentary Missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited to the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Foreign Office, February 8, 1886.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or navy, should be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be, who, if they see fit, may submit the same for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without other formality.

2. Any other British subject, having obtained Her Majesty's permission, is at liberty to accept and wear a Foreign Medal, not being the Decoration of a Foreign Order.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, August, 1885.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

8. (Par. 181.)

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Jovis, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. "That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.

2. "That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."

I. That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.

II. That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.

III. That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.

IV. That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.

V. That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.

VI. That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.

VII. That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

9. (Par. 248.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotions or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Authority.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from the Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date of the Governor's Despatch reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.	

* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £40.

12. (Par. 332.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18 .

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	£	Coin and Bullion	£
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest	£	Landed or other property of the Corporation	£
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest	£	Government Securities	£
Balances due to other Banks	£	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	£
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £		Balances due from other Banks	£
Cash deposits bearing Interest £		Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	£
To Shareholders for Capital paid up	£		
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any)	£		
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any)	£		
Total average Liabilities £		Total Average Assets £	

13. (Par. 360 b.)

Amount of Bill
Income Tax

(Place and Date.)

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____ which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____ from _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
Whitchall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____ for the sum of £ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____ being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____

I have the honour to be

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

13a. (Par. 362.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____

BILL No. _____ dated _____, 18 ____, drawn by _____
 _____ on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for* _____
 _____ for the year 18 ____ -18 ____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the
 credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____ 18 ____

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 18 ____

Colony of _____.

ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 18 ____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shilling
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for* _____
 _____ or the year 18 ____ -18 ____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to
 the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 18 ____

Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or } _____
 other Officer acting in that capacity }

Counter-signature of the Governor _____

Date _____ 18 ____

15. (Par 886.)
NOTICE OF NEW LIGHT OR ALTERATION OF LIGHT.

[illegible]

Signature and Position of Informant.

N.B.—In addition to the above Form, information respecting the intention for which the light is exhibited, the dangers it is intended to avoid, the position of the lighthouse in respect to some known point, or, if possible, a tracing from an Admiralty chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the lighthouse (giving the number of the chart), the position, colour, and description of the keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

(Address, "Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London, for 'Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade.'")

.16. (Par. 404.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS Passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this Colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his Colonial Certificate of Naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant Governor, or Officer Administering
the Government) of the (Colony, Island, or Province)
of

17. (Par. 156, Note.)

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date 29th December, 1893, certain alterations were made in the Table of Precedence, and the following is now the amended—

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

1. The Governor-General or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North America Station, if of the rank of an Admiral. Their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on the subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. " " Quebec.
5. " " Nova Scotia.
6. " " New Brunswick.
7. " " Manitoba.
8. " " British Columbia.
9. " " Prince Edward Island.
10. " " The North-West Territories.
11. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
12. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
13. The Speaker of the Senate.
14. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.
15. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
16. Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet.
17. The Solicitor-General.
18. The Controller of Customs.
19. The Controller of Inland Revenue.
20. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy, serving on the B.N.A. Station, not being in the chief command. The relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.
21. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the B.N.A. Station, if of equivalent rank. Their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
22. Members of the Senate.
23. Speaker of the House of Commons.
24. Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, according to seniority.
25. Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.
26. Puisne Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
27. Members of the House of Commons.
28. Members of the Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
29. Speaker of the Legislative Council within his Province.
30. Members of the Legislative Council within their Province.
31. Speaker of Legislative Assembly within his Province.
32. Members of Legislative Assembly within their Province.
33. Retired Judges of whatever Courts to take precedence next after the present Judges of their respective Courts.

PART V.

RECORD of the Public Services of Officers of the several Colonial Governments and other persons connected with the Colonies.

The titles of "His Excellency," "His Honour," which are purely local, are, to save space, not inserted in the following records of services.

Officers while actually administering the government of a Colony are styled "His Excellency."

The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province in the Dominion of Canada is styled "His Honour," and the same style is accorded to Judges of Colonial Supreme Courts.

The title of "The Honourable" is given to all members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Senate, and is by local usage adopted by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in all Colonies. The President or Speaker of the Lower House (where two legislative chambers exist), also assume this designation. Its use is restricted to the period of actual tenure of office, but ex-members of the Executive Council in Colonies possessing responsible government may under certain conditions, by permission of the Queen, be allowed to retain the title within the Colony after having ceased to hold office. The members of the Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, and of the Executive Councils of Victoria, Tasmania, and the Cape Colony, do not vacate their seats, and therefore retain the title for life. By a notice published in the "London Gazette" of 16th June, 1893, Her Majesty approved of the use and recognition of the title throughout Her Majesty's Dominions in the case of members of the Executive of Legislative Councils of Colonies possessing responsible government, so long as they are entitled to it.

Acting appointments cannot, as a rule, be inserted in this record; nor can the services of officers be continued after their retirement unless they possess some honorary distinction. Officers are requested to furnish prompt information as to any errors or deficiencies in the record.

ABBOTT, ARTHUR MOORE.—Clerk to attorney-general, British Guiana, 1871; clerk, colonial registrar's office, July, 1874; 3rd clerk, immigration department, Oct., 1876; stipendiary magistrate's clerk, Mar., 1879; compiler of Summary Conviction Ordinances of the Colony, 1837 to 1883; chief clerk to police magistrate and sheriff of Demerara, 1885; has several times acted as stipendiary J.P.

ABBOTT, SIR JOSEPH PALMER, K.C.M.G. (1833).—Secretary for mines, New South Wales, 5 Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885, when appointed Secretary for Lands; resigned Dec., 1885; speaker of the Legislative Assembly, 1892.

ABBOTT, T. KINGSMILL.—Clerk of petty sessions and crown lands agent, Gunnedah, Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., 1857; police magistrate, 1874; ditto, Maitland, 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Central Police Court, Sydney, 1884.

ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES.—Clerk, registry, supreme court, Mauritius, Sept., 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in registry supreme court, Jan., 1863; chief clerk/master's office, Mar., 1864; in July, 1871, obtained from Council of Legal Education an exhibition in common law, and in Nov., 1871, a certificate of honour of the first class; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1872; district and stipendiary magistrate, Riviere au Rempart, Aug., 1873; for many years member of the Council of Education, Mauritius; registrar of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Dec., 1881; appointed on a commission to amend and revise the laws and ordinances of Hong Kong, Aug., 1882; acting puisne judge, Mar. to Dec., 1883; and acting attorney general, 1886-8, and 1890; acting puisne judge, April, 1891; acting chief justice, June, 1891; puisne judge, 1892; retired, 1895.

(c)

ACKROYD, JOHN HENRY.—Third clerk, registry, supreme court, April, 1854; clerk to second puisne judge, April, 1855; admitted solicitor of supreme court, Mauritius, April, 1859; police and stipendiary magistrate for the lesser dependencies of Mauritius, 1876; special commissioner to investigate the treatment and state of the liberated Africans at Seychelles, May, 1881; district judge, Seychelles, 1882; district magistrate, Grand Port, Sept., 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary, 1885; district magistrate, Plaines Wilhelms, 1887.

ADAMS, GEORGE P.—Recorder of titles, Tasmania, July, 1876; registrar, supreme court, 1885.

ADAMS, M.—Surveyor-general, province of New Brunswick, Canada.

ADAMS, P. F.—Surveyor-general for the colony of New South Wales, 17 March, 1868.

ADAMS, ROBERT PATTEN.—Solicitor-general, Tasmania, 20 Dec., 1867; puisne judge 1889, formerly chairman of quarter sessions and commr., court of requests.

ADAMS, W. H.—B.A. Pemb. Coll., Oxon; honours in law schools; dist. commrsr. Winnebald, G. Coast, Apr., 1891, ag. sheriff, Sept. 1891; dist. commrsr. Accra, Jan., 1892; ag. priv. sec. to Governor Sir W. B. Griffith, 1893.

ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1884).—Formerly a member of the legislative council, Bahamas; special commissioner for the Bahamas and Jamaica at the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; royal commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1885, and executive commissioner for West Indies and British Honduras sections.

ADDISON, GLENTWORTH WALSH FRASER.—Born 1831. Assistant gold commissioner, northern dist., New South Wales, 1858; police magistrate,

Tenterfield, 1869; police magistrate, Maitland, 1875; stipendiary magistrate, Sydney, 1882.

ADDISON, R. H.—Cik. and interp. to R.M. Umbazi, Natal, 1876, to R.M. Lion's River, 1882.; Lieut. Zulu Carbineers, 1883, asst. commr. and R.M. Ndawandwe, dist. Zululand, 1887; ditto, Nqutu dist. 1889.

ADRIAN, F. O.—Entered colonial office Sept., 1863; assistant clerk, 2nd class, 28th Dec., 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, 26th Jan., 1877; superintendent of the correspondence branch, general department, and clerk for legal instruments, 1st Oct., 1880; appointed officer of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1882.

ADYE, GENERAL SIR JOHN MILLER, G.C.B. (1882).—Entered the Royal Artillery, Dec., 1836; captain, 1846; colonel, 1867; assistant adjutant-general, R.A., throughout the Crimean War, also during the Indian Mutiny; served in the Sitana campaign of 1863-4; director of artillery, 1870 to 1876; governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, June, 1876; surveyor-general of ordnance, May, 1880; and a colonel-commandant, R.A., 1881; was chief of the staff in the expedition to Egypt in 1882 (and received thanks of Parliament); is author of "A Review of the Crimean War," "The Defence of Cawnpore;" governor of Gibraltar, 1 Jan., 1883, to Dec., 1886.

AGNEW, THE HON. SIR JAMES WILSON, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1896). Hobart.—Member of the legislative council, 1877-81, and 1884-7; member (without portfolio) of ministries, 1877-8-9-81; premier and chief secretary, Mar., 1886, to Mar., 1887, when he resigned. Resigned seat in legislative council, July, 1887. Is a magistrate for the territory, a member of the council of education, a vice-president of the Royal Society, &c.

AIKINS, THE HON. JAMES COX.—Ed. at Victoria University, Canada; returned to Canadian Assembly in 1854, where he sat until 1861; elected to the legislative council, 1862, and at the union of the B. N. A. Provinces in 1867, was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation; sworn of the Privy Council, 9th Dec., 1869, and was secretary of state and registrar-general of Canada from that date until the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald, in Nov., 1873; re-appointed to same office in Sir John's new administration, 19th Oct., 1878; became minister of inland revenue; lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and Keewatin, Dec., 1882-88.

AITKEN, C. COLQUHOUN.—3rd class clerk col. sec. office, Jamaica, Feb., 1878; 2nd class clerk, general register office, 1878; 1st class clerk, 1880.

AKERMAN, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Many years member of the legislative council, Natal: served on the immigration board, council of education, &c.; nominated to the executive council, 1870; delegate to the South African conference on confederation in 1876; elected speaker of the legislative council in 1880; member of the native commission of 1882; re-elected speaker in 1882; and again to the enlarged council of 1883; and again after dissolution of 1886; and again in 1890-1; delegate to the Capetown customs conference, 1888; is a J.P.

AKITOYE, DANIEL.—Born at Lagos, 1866; ed. C.M.S. Coll. Institute, Lagos; copyist to Queen's Advocate, Lagos, Aug., 1886; registrar of deeds, and clerk to registrar-general, Feb., 1887; registrar of instruments affecting land, and chief clerk, general registry, July, 1892; dep. regr. births, deaths and marriages, and aliens, Jan., 1895; ag. regr. Mar. to May, 1895.

ALBURY, JOSEPH BENSON, M.D.—Member House of Assembly, Bahamas, 1869; J.P. 1873; public vaccinator. 1881; acting surgeon superintendent of the New Providence Asylum, 1882; and public physician, 1883.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Ed. Univ. Abdn.; sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Oct., 1867; 3rd class inspector, April, 1869; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1869; 1st class inspector, Oct., 1870; acted as inspector of prisons from April to Oct., 1871; one of the commissioners to inquire into the management of prisons, 1873; acting agent-general of immigration, April, 1871; confirmed Oct., 1873; official member of legislative council, 1882; immigration agent general, British Guiana, 1884.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE HAMILTON.—2nd Lieut., "4th Batt. East Surrey Regt.," Dec. 1892; Certificate School of Musketry, Hythe. 1893; Winner of "Militia Cup," 1893; Lieut. April, 1-94; Apptd. to "Provisional Battn." at Shorncliffe, 1894; Sub-Insp. "Br. Guiana Police," Nov., 1894.

ALEXANDER, J. F.—Mechanical engr.; ed. Maine State Coll., U.S.A.; Manager Technical Sch., Montserrat, June, 1892; ditto St. Kitts, July, 1894.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Sub - inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Jan., 1872; 3rd class inspector, Oct., 1873; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1876; 1st class, musketry certificate, 1879; and course of instruction for convict service at Wormwood Scrubs, 1884.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD.—Educated at Eton and Sandhurst; formerly lieut. 1st batt., now captain 5th batt., Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to Sir F. N. Broome, Governor of West Australia, 1885-87; colonial secretary of Bermuda and registrar-general, May, 1888.

ALLAN, ALEX.—Clerk to Colonial Secretary, St. Vincent, July 1878; supervisor of customs, Dixcove, Gold Coast, Nov., 188; transferred to Saltpond, Jan., 1881; acted as district commissioner of various districts from Jan., 1881, to May, 1886, when he was appointed assistant treasurer; ag. treasurer and controller of customs, May, 1890; to Feb., 1891; suptdt money order branch and savings bk. dept., Singapore, June, 1892.

ALLAN, THE HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.C.L.—Born 1822; educated at the Upper Canada College; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1846; mayor of Toronto, 1855, elected to the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858; summoned to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, 1867; lieut.-colonel of the Canadian Militia; Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, Toronto; speaker, Senate, 1888-9.

ALLAN, GORDON.—Assistant surveyor-general, British Honduras, 1885; surveyor-general, 1886.

ALLARDYCE, W. L.—Cik. and interp.; Provincial Department Fiji, 1879, transferred to Rotumah, 1882; stip. mag. July, 1887; asst. native commr.; and stip. mag. and insp. of native taxes, Kadavu, Jan. 1890.

ALLDRIDGE, THOMAS J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., &c.—Ag. U.S. consular agent at St. Leone, 1871-2; travelling commr. for colony; hon. insp. of police, and J.P., 1889; on special mission to Interior, 1890, and concluded treaties with numerous chiefs placing their countries under Br. protection; hon. corrpdg. sec. roy. col. inst., district commissioner and coroner, Br. Sherbro, September, 1893.

ALLEN, SIR JOHN CAMPBELL (KT. BACH., 1889), LL.D.—Barrister of New Brunswick,

1840; was a commissioner, 1845-7, for settling the claims to lands in the Madawaska Settlement under the Treaty of Washington of 1842; was a member of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, 1856-65; solicitor general, 1856-7; speaker of the House of Assembly, 1863-5; attorney general, 1865; delegate from the Government of New Brunswick to the British Government on the subject of confederation in that year; a judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, Sept., 1865; and chief justice, Oct., 1875; president of the court for trial of divorce and matrimonial causes, 1866 and 1853-65, official reporter of supreme court of the province.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Second clerk, governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, July, 1862; acting second clerk in the executive committee office, Feb., 1865, to May, 1866; clerk immigration department, May to Oct., 1866; first class clerk, finance office, Oct., 1866, to Dec., 1869; supervisor of district post offices, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1876; now assistant colonial secretary.

ALLWOOD, JAMES.—Solicitor of supreme court, Jamaica, and deputy clerk of the peace, parish of St. Mary, June, 1866; clerk of the peace, parish of St. Elizabeth, Oct., 1868; clerk, Savannah Mar district court, Nov., 1868; ditto, Montego Bay, Jan., 1869, also clerk of the circuit court, July, 1875; clerk, southern district court, Jan., 1880; first class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Nov., 1885; R.M., 1888.

ALVES, J. M. S.—Third clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Hong Kong, Jan., 1865; 2nd clerk, 1870; 1st clerk, Feb., 1881.

AMIRAYAN, G. G.—Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1894; clerk and translator, commissioner's office, Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct., 1878; translator, high court of justice and court of Temyiz, 1881; registrar, supreme court, 1883; was secretary to commission appointed in 1888 to enquire into organization of Cyprus Police.

ANDERSON CHARLES OSBORNE.—Indentured clerk, Pub. Hosp., Bahamas, May, 1885; second clerk, G. P. O., April, 1888; chief clerk, July, 1890; ag. postmr., 1892; elected member leg. ass. 1895.

ANDERSON, DAVID JULIUS.—Ed. Roy. Coll. Mauritius, and Edin. Univ.; assistant master, Royal College, 9th July, 1867; master, 1872; assistant professor, 1873; acting head master, Royal College School, Curepipe, 1878; head master, Royal College School, Port Louis, 1881; superintendent of schools, Mauritius, Jan., 1888.

ANDERSON, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D., M.C., Edin.—Asst. res. surg. col. hosp. Demerara, July, 1867; res. surg. penal settlement, July, 1870; ditto, col. hosp. July, 1873; med. off. Buxton dist. Sep. 1875; ditto, Pleasance dist. Nov. 1878; ditto, Georgetown dist. Sep. 1887; acted as med. off. immigr. dept. July 1877 to Feb. 1878, and July, 1882 to Dec. 1883; and as surg.-general. Dec. 1888 to May 1889.

ANDERSON, Capt. F. J.—Cadet, R.M. Acad., 1876; served in India as asst. engr., military works dept., 1881-8; Burma expdn., 1885 (medal and clasp); dep. col. engr. and surveyor-gen., Penang, April, 1892; acted also as pres. municipal commra., Penang, 1893-4.

ANDERSON, FRANK.—Assist. surveyor, Gold Coast, April, 1885; ag. surveyor-gen., June, 1886; asst. surveyor, Lagos, Mar., 1887, surveyor-gen., Aug., 1888.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—M.A., Aberdeen, 1877; 1st class honours in mathematics; gold medal as most distinguished graduate of year; second class clerk, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1879; Bacon

scholar, Gray's Inn, 1887; Inns of Court student-ship, 1888; joint commissr. with the late Sir J. F. Dickson, Nov. and Dec., 1891, to inquire into certain matters connected with the registry of the supreme court of Gibraltar; private secy. to Sir R. Meade, 17th Aug., 1892. Attached to the staff of the British agent for the Behring Sea Arbitration in London and Paris, 1892-93; 1st class clerk, 11th Mar., 1896.

ANDERSON, JOHN GERARD, M.A.—Under secretary for public instruction, Queensland, 1 Nov., 1878.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—Educated at Pembroke Coll., Oxford; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1869; judge of the supreme court, Turks Islands, Feb., 1874; acting district judge, Jamaica, June, 1882, to May, 1883; and again, April, 1884, confirmed 1886; R.M. Kingston and St. Andrews, 1888; ch. justice Br. Honduras, 1890.

ANDREWS, C. W.—C.C. and R.M., Middelburg Division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1870; C.C. and R.M. Albert Division, 1875; C.C. and R.M., Beaufort West, Oct., 1884.

ANDREWS, MARTINDALE STEWART.—Educated at Merchant Taylors; clerk, Eastern Telegraph Co. at Alexandria, Aug., 1882; 1st class clerk, African Direct Telegraph Co., Bathurst, June, 1886; supt. Accra, Feb., 1887; director of telegraphs, G. Coast Colony, June, 1891.

ANDREWS, WALTER ROYD TATE, J.P.—Deputy registrar-general, 1856, South Australia; registrar-general 1865.

ANGELO, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. FOX.—Ensign 14th December, 1854; lieutenant, 13th April, 1855; captain, 9th February, 1864; major, 1st October, 1877; lieutenant-colonel, 2nd March, 1878; served with the 28th regiment in the Crimea, from August, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal); adjutant, Decolee irregular force, 1860; aide-de-camp to major-general Frank Adams, C.B., 1867; station staff officer, Roorkee, 1871; deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Saugor district, 1871; brigade-major, Agra, 1874; deputy-assistant adjutant-general, Morar, 1875; assistant adjutant-general, Oude division, 1876; commandant local forces, Tasmania, 1880; inspecting field officer, Western Australia, 1882; government resident, northern division, 1886; R.M., Bunbury, 1889; R.M., Rottneest, 1890.

ANGERS, THE HON. AUGUSTE RÉAL.—Solr. gen., Quebec, 1874-6; atty. gen., 1876-8; leader of upper house for three years; then puisne judge, superior court, Quebec; lieut.-governor, Quebec, 1887; senator and minister of agriculture, Canada, Dec., 1892 to 1895.

ANGOVE, THOMAS.—Probation clerk, audit office, Western Australia, July, 1880; second clerk, Treasury, 1886.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Asst. Storekeeper-General, Mauritius, 21st Aug., 1868, has acted on several occasions as Storekeeper General.

ANSON, MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD HARROD, R.A., C.M.G. (1876), K.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the royal military academy, Woolwich, 1841; presented with sword for exemplary conduct; 2nd lieut., R.A., June, 1844; 1st lieutenant 1st April, 1846; 2nd captain, 9th July, 1852; 1st captain, 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieut.-colonel, 12th May, 1866; brevet-colonel, 12th May, 1874; colonel, 23rd Dec., 1875; retired with the honorary rank of major-general 26th Aug., 1879; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855; Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class Medjidie, and Turkish medal; inspecting

general of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible member of the British Mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation; lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales Island, Feb., 1867; admin. gov. Straits Settlements 1871, 1877 and 1879; conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Sungei Ujong, 1875-76 (medal and clasp); retired, 1882; J.P. for Sussex.

ANSON, FRANK CHARLES MONTESOR.—Asst. commissary of taxn., B. Guiana, May, 1881; dist. commissary and insp. of weights and measures, June, 1884; secy. to "road arrears comn." 1889; memb. of comn. to inquire into and assess damages caused by riots, 1890; J.P., 1892; chairman bd. of examiners under "weighers and gaugers ordinance, 1883;" member central bd. of health and excise bd., and act. ch. commissary, 1892-93, 1898-94, 1894-95.

ANTELMÉ, Sir CELICOURT, C.M.G. (1880). K.C.M.G. (1890).—Senior unofficial member of the council of government, Mauritius.

ANTHONISZ, JAMES OLIVER.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Oct., 1883; B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (Senior Optime); assistant Indian immigration agent, Singapore, May, 1886; 3rd magistrate, Singapore, 1888; 2nd ditto, July, 1892; ag. official assignee and regr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1894; ag. 1st mag., July, 1895.

ANTON, C. FALCONER.—Audit clerk, Grenada, Feb. to May, 1877; harbour master May, 1877, to Jan. 1881, confidential clerk and clerk of Councils, Jan. 1881; stipendiary magistrate, St. Lucia, Feb., 1885; auditor, Mar., 1886.

ANTON, GEORGE.—Clerk, audit office, Grenada, Nov. 1872; 2nd clk. col. secretary's office, April, 1878; ag. chief clerk, April to Sept., 1879, and again in 1880; treas. accountant St. Vincent, Jan. 1881; ag. auditor, Aug., 1888, to end of 1889; registrar supreme court, Dec. 1891; J.P. 30th July, 1892.

ANTROBUS, REGINALD L.—Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford; scholar of New College, 1872; first class in classical moderations, 1874; second class in final classical school, 1876; B.A., 1876; appointed, after an open competitive examination, to be a clerk in the colonial office, May 3rd, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 5th Dec., 1880, to Dec., 1882; private secretary to the Earl of Derby, 16th Dec., 1882, to 24th June, 1885; to Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P. (now Earl of Derby) 24th June, 1885, to 6th Feb., 1886; and to Earl Granville 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; administered the govt. of St. Helena, 5th Nov., 1889, to 8th June, 1890; private secretary to Mr. Meade, 1st Feb., 1892, and to Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., 17th Aug., 1892; senior clerk, Jan., 1894.

APPLEYARD, CHARLES W.—Appointed after competitive examination to be a clerk, second division, civil service, and assigned to colonial office March 14, 1893; matric. Lond., 1895.

ARCHER, T., C.M.G. (1884).—Agent-general for Queensland, 1882 to 1884; reappointed 13th June, 1888; resigned 1890.

ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G. (1885) (C.M.G.), 1872.—Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and North-West Territories, 1870-3, and of Province of Nova Scotia, 1873-83.

ARDAGH, W. D.—Deputy attorney-general, Manitoba.

ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D.—Acting registrar, prothonotary and clerk of Crown, Bahamas,

1884; temporary clerk, Treasury, 1885; clerk of police court, 1887.

ARMOUR, J. D.—President and chief justice, superior court, Ontario.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM THOMAS.—Inland revenue officer, District D, Barbados, Jan., 1872. J.P.; sheriff of St. Joseph's parish; lieutenant. St. James troop of yeomanry cavalry, 1859; acted as police magistrate of District D, April, 1874, to Jan., 1875; inspector of inland revenue officers Nov., 1879; police magistrate District F, Jan., 1884.

ARUNACHALAM, P.—Ed. Academy Coll., Colombo, Ceylon, and Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar, B.A. 1875; M.A. 1879; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1875; writer Ceylon Civil Service, April, 1875; commissioner of requests, police magistrate, 1876; district judge, June, 1883; registrar-general of the Colony, and fiscal W. P. Mar., 1887.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN ANCHITEL.—Registrar to Mr. Justice Shippard, Cape Town, Mar., 1885, clerk to administrator, Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885, secretary, 1888.

ASHLEY, HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE, —Son of the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; born 1836; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A., 1858. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863. Was for some time secretary to the late Lord Palmerston; is a magistrate for Dorset, and was treasurer of county courts of Dorset from 1863 to 1874; is 2nd church estates commissioner; parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, April, 1880; parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, 12th May, 1882, to 24th June, 1885. Sat in the House of Commons for Poole from May, 1873, to March, 1880, and for the Isle of Wight from April, 1880, to November, 1885. Is author of a life of Lord Palmerston.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, March, 1863; clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; chief clerk, railway department, Aug., 1865; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1866; acting registrar 20th Jan. to 20th Oct., 1873, and 10th Oct. to 21st Nov., 1874; chief clerk audit office, July, 1875; officer in charge of audit office, Feb. 1876, to May, 1877, Mar. to Nov., 1881, and Sept., 1886; ag. auditor-gen., Mar., 1887; chairman public offices inquiry commission, June, 1888; acting registrar-gen., April, 1882, to Aug., 1884; collr. of customs, Apr. 1892.

ASHMORE, ALEX. MURRAY.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1876; police magistrate, Panvila, 1878; office assistant government agent, Western Provinces, 1883; ditto, Central Province, 1884; acting second assistant colonial secretary, 1887; commnsr. of requests and pol. mag., Kandy, 1891; acting colonial sec., Gold Coast, Feb., 1894; rec.-gen. Cyprus, March, 1895.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the colonial office, Aug., 1868; served in chief clerk's, accountant's and general departments; assistant clerk, second class, 1875; superintendent of the Library, 1st Oct., 1880.

ATKINSON, JOHN MITFORD, M.B. (Lond.), 1881; M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.S.A., 1878, D.P.H. (Camb.), 1894.—Late med. off. No. 3 dist. St. Mary Abbots, Kensington; supt. Govt. civil and small-pox hospital, Hong Kong, 1878; med. officer lunatic asylum, 1891; J. P. 1890; ag. col. surg., 1895.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 11th June, 1867; admitted to practice in British Guiana, Feb., 1868; acting solicitor-

general, 1869, 1870, and Mar., 1873, to Oct., 1874, when he was confirmed: puisne judge, Aug., 1886; acting chief justice 1888 and 1889.

ATTRILL, GEORGE.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th June, 1884; assistant colonial sec., Gold Coast, Oct., 1893.

ATTYGALE, J., M.R.C.M.—Medical assistant civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

AUBER, STEVEN J.—Temporary outdoor officer, Customs, Sierra Leone, June, 1878; tide waiter, Aug., 1879; landing waitr, Sept., 1880; senior acting measuring surveyor of shipping Aug., 1882; clerk of customs, Gambia, 1883.

AUBERT, EDGAR, C.M.G. (1892).—Poor law commissioner, 1892.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—3rd clerk, treasury, Antigua, 1867; 1st clerk, 1873; landing surveyor, 1874; treasurer and collector of customs, Nevis, 1881; treasurer St. Kitt's and Nevis, and member of Executive and Legislative Councils, 1883; M.L.C., Leeward Islands.

AUCKLAND (New Zealand), FIRST BISHOP OF (founded 1869), Right Rev. **WILLIAM G. COWIE, D.D.**—Was chaplain with Lord Clyde's army at the capture of Lucknow; chaplain to Viceroy of India, 1863; appointed rector of Stafford, 1867.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was acting stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana from Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; assistant government secretary from May, 1850, to June, 1851, acting government secretary, June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; assistant government secretary, Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and immigration agent-general, from Feb., 1853; lieutenant-governor of Honduras, 1864; colonial secretary of Hong Kong, 1868; administered the government during October, 1874, and from March 11th, 1875. Retired on pension, 1878.

AUSTIN, J. H.—Deputy commissioner of crown lands, Nova Scotia.

AUSTIN, REV. PRESTON BRUCE.—1st divn. Lond. matric. and deacon (Durh.), 1888; priest 1890; asst. nr. Huddersfield Coll. Yorks. 1884-88; curate Georgetown Cathedral, B. Guiana, 1888, and of Demerara River dist. 1-92; ag. asst. mr. Queen's Coll. Georgetown 1889-92.

AWDRY, REG. V.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Mar., 1876; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., April, 1877; ag. mag. ct. of requests, July, 1879; postmr.-gen., Jan., 1881; ag. treasurer and clerk Sup. Council, May, 1885; resdt., 2nd class, 1st div., June, 1888.

AYERS, THE HON. SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1894), K.C.M.G. (1872).—Was member of the Cabinet of South Australia without office, in Mr. Dutton's ministry, July, 1863; chief secretary, July, 1863, to October 1865, and from May, 1867, to Sept., 1868, and again from Oct. 12, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1868; also from Jan., 1872, to July, 1873, and again in 1876 and 1887; president of the legislative council from 1881 to 1893.

AYRES, PHILIP BURNARD CHENERY, C.M.G. (1893), M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July, 1865. Acting surg., Wanisworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; staff-surg., Mauritius coolie emigration, Nov., 1865; acting surg. supert. and mag. Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; acting health officer and surg. in charge of temp. hospital, Port Louis, during fever epidemic, 1867 and 1868; resigned, 1868; civil medical officer and supert. of labour transport, Koozhia sub-division, also surgeon to the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1869; civil medical officer and

supert. of gaol, Sibsagar division, Assam, April, 1873; colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Hong Kong, also surgeon of lock hospitals, Sept., 1873; J.P., 1874.

BABY, LOUIS FRANÇOIS GEORGES.—Born 1834; called to the bar 1857; created a Q.C. 1873; entered Canadian House of Commons, 1872; sworn of the privy council and appointed minister of inland revenue, 26th Oct. 1878; puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec.

BACKHOUSE, ALFRED P.—Crown prosecutor, N.W. dist., N.S. Wales, Oct. 1878; ditto S. dist., Jan., 1881, ct. Dist. judge, N.W. dist., 1884.

BADELEY, FRANCIS JOSEPH.—Ed. Clergy Orphan Asylum Sch. cl, Canterbury, and Jesus Coll. Camb., Senior opt. math. Tripos 1889; Hong Kong cadet, Oct. 1890; passed cadet, Jan. 1893; ag. dep. suprt. of police, June to Dec. 1893; ag. asst. postmr. gen., May to July, 1894; ag. asst. regr. gen., July, 1894; J.P., 1894; dep. supdt. of police and asst. supdt. fire brigade, July, 1895.

BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE SMYTH, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1884). M.P.—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, obtaining the Chancellor's prize English essay in 1876. He is the author of "New Homes for the Old Country," "Protection and Bad Times," and "State Aid and State Interference," and numerous articles dealing with political subjects. Member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882. M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, 1885, and again 1886. Member of commission for delimitation of electoral districts in Malta, Jan., 1888; commissioner in connection with the Behring's Sea question, 1891.

BAGOT, CHRIS. MICHAEL.—Surveyor in connection with overland telegraph, S. Australia, 1870-2; member of pastoral bd. since 1873.

BAILEY EDWD. S.—2nd clk. col. treas. Barbados, 1880; ch. clk. 18-2; acted as clk. to asst. ct. of appeal in 1892 and other occasions; ag. sec. emign. commn., Oct., 1893; ag. col. treas. 1894.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Appointed a writer to the Ceylon government, 1863; commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kalpitya, 1865; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, January, 1866; district judge, Batticaloa, acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, March, 1867. District judge, Batticaloa, Dec. 1867; district judge, &c., Trincomalee, and acting assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1870; second assistant colonial secretary, May, 1870; fiscal for the central province, April, 1872; asst. govt. agent, Mannár, Sept., 1872; registrar-general, 1875.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H.—Entered the service June, 1875, as third clerk, Customs Department, Barbados; promoted second clerk, Nov., 1876; chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, and clerk of Legislative Council, May, 1882; acted for five months in 1892 as governor, Glendairy Prison, acting auditor-general, June, 1893, to April, 1894.

BAIN, THOMAS CHARLES JOHN, A.I.C.E.—Assistant to inspector of roads, Cape, May, 1848; supdt. of convicts and assistant inspector of roads, Breede River station, Rain's Kloof, Mar., 1852; inspector of roads, Jan., 1854; district railway engineer, Worcester extension, Feb. 1873; district inspector of roads, Oct., 1874; at different times held the appointment of visiting magistrate in conjunction with that of inspector of roads at Grey's Pass, Knysna, and the George stations; is J.P. for the western province; a road magistrate

since 1854; geological and irrigation surveyor, July, 1888.

BAINES, WALTER.—Clerk in emigration office from 8th September, 1848, to 30th June, 1868; transferred to Colonial Office, June, 1868; clerk in the general department, September, 1870; 1st class assistant clerk, July, 1880.

BAKER, A. H.—Sub-inspr. Br. Guiana Police, Oct., 1892.

BAKER, CAPTAIN A. W.—Inspector-commandant and inspector of weights and measures; also captain of fire brigade, Trinidad, 1877; inspector of prisons, British Guiana, 1888.

BAKER, EZEKIEL, A.—Member of executive council and Secy. for lands, New South Wales, Feb. to Mar., 1877; secy. for mines, Oct. to Nov., 1877; secy. for lands, Nov. to Dec., 1877; secy. for mines, 1878 to 1881.

BAKER, WILLIAM, A. B.—Assistant clerk in president's office, Nevis, 1878; clerk to provost-marshal and registrar of courts, 1879; is also clerk to boards of health and quarantine.

BALL, JAMES DYER, M.R.A.S.—Ed. King's Coll., Lond.; employed in Register-General's Office, Hong Kong, Feb., 1875 in magr., Mar., 1875; in edn. dept., Mar., 1876; passed in Chinese, act. asst. interp. of Chinese sup. ct., Oct., 1878; chief interp., 1881; dep. marshal V.A. ct. in 1881 and 1882; commissr. of oaths, 1881; employed in consular ct. (auton in connection with Logan case, 1883; judge's clk. sup. ct., Mar., 1890; author of several grammatical and school books on Chinese.

BALLANTINE, DAVID.—Sub. collr. customs, Br. N. Guinea, July, 1889; magr. for native affairs, Nov., 1890; collr. of customs, regr.-gen., and treasr., Dec., 1893.

BALLARD, H.—Capt of the port, Durban, Natal.

BALLARD, R.—Chief engineer of Central and Northern Railways, Queensland, 1878.

BAMBERGER, A. N.—Resident magistrate, Bedford division, Cape Colony, 16th June, 1881.

BAMPFYLD, CHARLES A.—Cadet, Sarawak Civil Service, June, 1875; asst. resdt. and A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., May, 1876; resdt. (2nd class), Jan., 1882; served in British North Borneo as sub-resdt. and actg. resdt. of East Coast from 1882 to 1884; rejoined Sarawak service Mar., 1884; actg. resdt., 1st div., April, 1885, to Nov., 1886; resdt. (1st class), 3rd div., and member supreme council, Jan., 1888.

BANBURY, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Appointed to Legacy and Succession Duty Office, London, May, 1873 (upper grade), after competitive examination; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, May, 1880; acted as postmaster from 1880 to 1882; acting collector of customs, 1882; acting colonial secretary and treasurer and member of executive and legislative councils, 1883, to 1884; assistant colonial secretary and treasury officer, St. Helena, 1874; acting colonial secretary and member of executive council, Mar., 1885; collector of dues and taxes, Seychelles, Sept., 1886; collr. treasurer and manager of savings bank, 1889.

BANNERMAN, C. J.—Temporary clerk, governor's office, Gold Coast, Aug., 1880; Queen's advocates' clerk, July, 1884; chief interpreter and clerk to Chief Justice, 1885; taxing master and regr. of deeds, 1889; commissr. of oaths, 1890; student, Middle Temple, Michaelmas, 1891.

BANNERMAN, W.—Extra clerk, audit office, Gold Coast, 1882; 3rd clerk, 1888; junior clerk, medical dept., 1889; chief clerk, 1889.

BAPTISTE, GEORGE ALBERT CLARENCE.—Ed. City School, Patna, and Patna College, matriculated, Calcutta Univ. Dec., 1867; assistant commissioner, Patna division, Bengal; sub-deputy magistrate and collector, Tirhoot, 1872; in 1873, passed the test in Hindustani, surveying and engineering, and law; salt superintendent, Chumparun; and special deputy collector for irrigation purposes, Patna, Shahabad, and Gaya, 1873; in 1874 passed the higher examination in law and Hindustani; 1875, deputy magistrate and collector, Patna, but continued on special duty; 1877, on special duty for the acquisition of land for the Tirhoot State Railway; stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, July, 1877.

BARBADOS, 5th BISHOP OF. (Founded 1825.)
—**RIGHT REV. HERBERT BREE, D.D.**, educated at Gonv. and Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1850, M.A., 1853; was curate of Drinkstone, Woolverstone and Long Melford, all in Suffolk; rector of Harkstead, Suffolk, 1858-65, and of Brampton, Hunts, 1870, till his consecration in 1882.

BARBER, CHARLES.—Registrar court of combined magistrates, Orange River Sovereignty, 1850; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Cradock, and distributor of stamps, Nov., 1858; ditto, Bathurst, Jan., 1860; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs and visiting magistrate, Port Alfred, on ten several occasions until 1874; appointed resident magistrate, sub-collector of customs, harbour and shipping master, Houdekli Bay, Dec., 1875; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand, 1877; resident magistrate, sub-collector, harbour and shipping master, Port Nolloth, January, 1878; and civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Alexandria, Nov. 1882.

BARFF, SAMUEL.—Auditor of railway accounts, Ceylon, 3rd Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as assistant postmaster-general, 1868; valuer of police rates for 1876 and 1877; a justice of the peace, 1878; acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1879; acting accountant of the Supreme Court, 1880; acting accountant and acting deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, 1881; acting postmaster-general, 1882; now accountant and deputy registrar of the Supreme Court.

BARKER, MAJ.-GEN. G. DIGBY, C.B. (1888).—Ensign 78th Highlanders, 1853; Adj., 1858; Col. in the army, 1887; maj.-gen., 1887; served in Persian war, 1857 (medal with clasp); in Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, including battle of Cawnpore; relief, defence, and capture of Lucknow (as D.A.Q.M.G.) (Mentioned in despatches, medal with 2 clasps, brevet maj., and a year's service). Graduated Staff College, 1866; special service at army headquarters, 1867-8; D.A.Q.M.G., southern district, 1867-73; prof. of mil. arts and history at the Staff College, 1874-6; assist. director of military education at army headquarters, 1876-83; commander of troops in China and Hong Kong, 1890-5; acting gov. of Hong Kong, May to Dec., 1891.

BARKER, JOHN.—Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, Mich., 1843; disputed boundary commissioner, under New South Wales Land Act, 1849; clerk of first Legislative Council, Victoria, Oct., 1851; clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1856, clerk of the Legislative Council and clerk of Parliaments, 1st April, 1882; retired 1891.

BARLING, JOSEPH.—Ed. at Poole, Dorsetshire, England; appointed to the rly. dept., N.S. Wales, July, 1860; held the offices successively of chief clerk and acctnt., harbors and rivers dept.

and act. acctnt. rly. dept., and chief clerk pub. wks. dept.; under secretary for pub. wks., 1888.

BARKLY SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (Civil 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from April, 1845, to Feb., 1849; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; governor of Victoria, 1856; received the order of the Bath after services in British Guiana governor of Mauritius, August, 1863; governor, Cape of Good Hope, 1870, to 31st March, 1877; retired on pension. Was a member of the Royal Commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th September, 1879.

BARLOW, G. PRATT.—Cadet, Sarawak Civil Service, May, 1878; resdt. (2nd class), 3rd div., Jan., 1887; resdt., Muka, Oct., 1890; ag. resdt. Baram, July, 1892; of Bintulu, Aug., 1893; resdt. Lower Rejang, Oct., 1894.

BARNARD, HENRY CUTHBERT, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Devon and Cornwall railway, 1882 to 1885; assist. engineer public works department, Perak, 1887 to May, 1890; acting resident engineer and traffic manager, Perak State railway, May, 1890; confirmed Aug., 1891.

BARNARD, MAJOR JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the Royal Munster Fusiliers; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1878-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARNES, JOHN FREDERICK EVELYN, M.I.C.E.; M.I.C.E. lre.—Asst. county surveyor, Antrim, 1872; on Abercorn Estates, 1873-9; govt. surveyor Natal, 1879; Durban boro. engineer 1882 asst. col. engineer, Natal, 1882; engineer, P.W. dept. 1894.

BARNES, WARREN DELARERE, B.A.—Ed. King's Coll. School, and Pemb. Coll., Camb.; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1888; passed final exam. in Chinese, Nov., 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, 1893; ag. protector of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1893; warden of mines, Perak, Jan., 1896.

BARNETT, HENRY C.—Colonial surgeon, York, West Australia, and medical officer to convicts, York District, 1868; J.P. 1869; colonial surgeon at Fremantle, 1872; is member of medical board, district registrar vaccinator, and superintending surgeon lunatic asylum.

BARNETT, JAMES.—Colonial architect, New South Wales.

BARNET, GEORGE HIGGIN.—Inspector of distilleries, N. S. Wales, April, 1855; chief inspector of distilleries and sugar refineries, June, 1880.

BARRETT, S.—Suptdt. of natives, Grahams-town, Cape, Oct., 1875; also inspector of locations, Albany, 1876; commanded a Fingo levy in Gaika war, 1878; R.M., Quithing, Basutoland, July, 1882; asst. commr., Leribe, Nov., 1886; Basutoland commr. on boundary delimitation between Basutoland and O.F.S., Sept., 1891.

BARROW, ROBERT.—Landing-waiter and revenue officer, St. Lucia, Feb., 1882; keeper of Kingstown prison, St. Vincent, Mar., 1883; was for 23 years in 2nd W. I. Regt; served in Baddiboo expedition of 1861; throughout the Ashanti campaign of 1873-4; was awarded the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field," and the medal with annuity for "Long and Meritorious Service."

BARRY, SIR JACOB DIRK, KNT. BACHEL. (created 1878).—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; recorder of the high court, Griqua Land West, 1875;

appointed temporarily to administer the government, 1875; member of both councils, 1875; judge in the eastern districts, Cape, 1878; puisne judge, supreme court, 1880.

BARTER, CHARLES.—Born 1820; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, 3rd class in classics in 1843; B.C.L. 1847; emigrated to Natal in 1850; member of commission on native affairs, 1853; member of legislative council, 1865 to 1877; of executive council, 1873 to 1875; commanded mounted volunteer corps, 1866 to 1877; resident magistrate of Inanda Division in 1876; now resident magistrate of Pietermaritzburg, city division.

BARTON, THE HON. E., Q.C.—Member legislative assembly, N.S. Wales; attorney general in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-3.

BARTROP, GEORGE FREDERICK.—Barrister-at-Law; emigrated to Victoria, 1852; clerk, audit office, Melbourne, 1854; clerk of petty sessions, 1855; clerk of the peace, &c., Sandhurst, 1860; ditto and deputy sheriff, Ballarat, 1868; warden of the gold fields, 1878; clerk of the peace and registrar county court, Melbourne, 1878; author of "The County Court Manual, 1869;" police magistrate, warden, and coroner of Victoria, 1887.

BASCOM, HENRY SAREFIELD.—Educated at Harrow; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, Mar., 1887; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1887; private secretary to acting governor in 1889 and in 1891; clerk of councils, Aug., 1889, to Feb., 1890; acted on several occasions as district commr. and sheriff of the colony; sent on mission to Ashanti refugees in W. Akim, Oct., 1890; district commr., Gold Coast Colony, July, 1891; collector of customs, Gambia, Jan., 1894.

BASTOW, HENRY R.—Educated as an architect in West of England. Practised several years in Tasmania; employed in Victoria water supply department, 1866; railway department, 1871; architect to education department, 1873; chief architect, public works department, 1884.

BATH, JAMES.—Secretary to board of education, South Australia, 1st Aug., 1867; secretary to minister of justice and education, 1st Aug., 1883.

BATHURST (Australia). **RIGHT REV. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE**, 2nd Bishop of, D.D.—Consecrated Oct., 1887; formerly canon and prebendary of York; rural dean and vicar of Thirsk; proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Cleveland; and surrogate for the diocese of York.

BATHURST, W. DUNDAS.—Ed. Lancing, Coll.; agent of Congo Free State, 1883-6; appointed to colonial audit branch exchequer and audit department, Jan., 1889; local auditor, Gibraltar under C. and A. G., Jan., 1891.

BATTEN, R.—In the excise, England, July, 1862; chief clerk, collector general's office, Jamaica, Dec., 1870; supervisor of revenue offices, Nov., 1878; has acted as collector-general several times.

BATY, SEBERT CONRAD ELTON, M.A.—Ed. St. Paul's School, and St. Peter's Coll., Camb., B.A. in honours, classical tripos, 1889, M.A., 1892; sworn land surveyor Mauritius and dependencies, 1890; govt. surveyor and suptdt. of public works, Seychelles, Sept., 1892.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Writer Ceylon Civil Service, July, 1871. Attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Oct., 1871; additional police magistrate, Kalutara, July, 1873. Attached to colonial secretary's office, Oct., 1873; police magistrate, Point Pedro, 14th Feb., 1874; acting assistant to government agent

Kandy, April, 1876; assistant to government agent, Jaffna, Sept., 1876; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1876; acting district judge, Badulla, Feb., 1878; acting assistant to government agent, Jaffna, Feb., 1880; district judge, Tangalle, Feb., 1883; ditto, Badulla, 1885.

BAUMGARTNER, HARRY PERCY.—Writer in Ceylon service, Oct. 29, 1875; extra office assistant at Colombo to government agent, western province, Jan., 1877; attached to police court, Colombo, Nov., 1877; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Puttalam and Kalpitiya, Feb., 1878; extra office assistant, Colombo Kacheri, Feb., 1878; acting assistant government agent, Kalutara, March, 1878; acting office assistant at Colombo, July, 1878; acting landing surveyor and tide surveyor, customs, Galle, Nov., 1878; acting extra assistant at Kalutara to the government agent western province Jan., 1879; acting office assistant at Anuradhapura May, 1879; acting office assistant at Colombo, Oct., 1879; office assistant at Kandy to the government agent central province, Feb., 1883; landing surveyor of customs, Colombo, April, 1884; assistant government agent, Matara, 1891.

BAXENDALE, ARTHUR SALISBURY, M.I.E.E.—Ed. St. Paul's, Stony Stratford, and Leamington Coll., and at Schl. of Elec. Engineering; for six years in service of Eastern and Eastern Extension Tel. Cos.; supt. of posts and telegraphs, Selangor, Oct., 1888.

BAXENDALE, F. R. S.—Ed. at Charterhouse, cadet Fiji civil service, 1884; passed cadet, 1887; European offr. armed native constab. 1886; 2nd clk. and interpr. provincial dept., 1888; stip. mag., 1889; resdrt. commissr., Cakaudrove Province, 1892.

BAXTER, ERNEST CHARLES.—Accounting clerk; clerk, R.M. court; sub-distributor of stamps, taxing master, and J.P. Vryburg, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885; examiner of accounts, Feb., 1889; collector of customs, 1891.

BAXTER, JACOB.—Member for Haldimand in Ontario Leg. Assembly; speaker thereof.

BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C.—(5th batt. Rifle Brigade).—Passed school of instruction, Mar., 1879; 1st class extra certificate, Hythe, 1886, and instructor of musketry, 1886; asst. inspr. G. C. C., Dec., 1883; dist. commr., Lagos, and Badagry, 1884; ditto, Cape Coast, 1885; sub. inspr., Br. Honduras Constabulary, Dec., 1888; mag., Orange Walk, Nov., 1889, to Nov., 1890; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir A. Moloney, Sept., 1891, to Feb., 1892.

BAYLY, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Z. S., C.M.G. (1880).—Commanding right wing, Cape Mounted Rifles; and acting commdnt.-gen. of Cape Colonial forces; commandant-general, 1881; retired, 1892.

BAYNES, EDWARD.—Was private secretary to governor Leeward Islands 1869 to 1873; in 1873 clerk in colonial secretary's office; clerk to federal legislature and executive council, and clerk to local legislature of Antigua; acting president, Montserrat, May, 1886, to Oct., 1887.

BAYNES, EDWIN D. L.—Second clerk, governor's office, Leeward Islands, 1875; chief clerk, president's office, St. Kitts, 1878; secretary, executive council, quarantine board, and board of health, and also pre-auditor, secretary to commission to enquire into the working of the offices of registrar and provost-marshal in 1880. Received thanks of the governor of the Leeward Islands for special services in connection with the flood at Basseterre 12th Jan., 1880; chief clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1881; acting clerk, legislative

council, Antigua, 1880; secretary to education commission of 1885; marshal V.A. court, Leeward Islands, 1886; ag. mag., dis. B. Antigua, June, 1887, to June, 1888; ditto dist. A, Sept. to Nov., 1888; presiding mag., and *ex officio* dist. mag., Anguilla, 1888; sec. to commission of inquiry into working of the public offices of Anguilla, 1889; provost-marshal and regr., Dominica, 1891; is also commr. ordnce, property; suptdt. cr. lds.; J.P.; member of poor law guardians; commr. of taxes, and member leg. comm.

BAYNES, THOMAS.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1878; awarded scholarship of one hundred guineas in Real and Personal Property Law, 1877; acted as solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, 1881; confirmed May, 1886; crown member of general and local councils, 1887; commr. to revise laws of colony; puisne judge, Leewards, 1889.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, 9th Baronet (created 1619), P.C., M.P.—Born 1837; educated at Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxen, first class in law and modern history at the final examination, July, 1858; B.A., 1858, M.A., 1861; deputy-lieutenant for Gloucestershire, 1861; M.P. for East Gloucestershire, July, 1864; parliamentary secretary to the poor law board Feb., 1868; under-secretary of state for the home department, Aug. to Dec., 1868; chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and sworn a member of the privy council, Feb. 1874; admitted to a seat in the cabinet, 1876; secretary of state for the colonies, 4th Feb., 1878, to 28th April, 1880; chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, 24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887; president of the board of trade 1888-92; chancellor of the exchequer, 28th June, 1890; M.P. for West Bristol since 1885.

BEAL, J. C.—Educated St. James' Grammar School, Sydney; superintendent government printing office, Queensland, 1862; acting government printer, Dec., 1866; confirmed, 1867.

BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN.—Called to the bar, Leeward Islands, Mar., 1875; awarded Equity prize by council of legal education, London, 1881; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Trin., 1882; acting puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1886; solicitor-general, ditto, 1889.

BEAUMONT, W. H.—Ensign 75th (Stirlingshire) Regt., August, 1870; lieut. Oct. 1871; served on the "Langalibalele Expedition" in 1873; retired Aug., 1875; private secretary to Colonel Milles (administering the government of Natal), May, 1873; to Sir Benjamin Pine (lieut.-governor), and clerk to the executive council, July, 1873; acting R.M., Umlazi Division, Aug., 1874; clerk, col. sec. office, Jan., 1875; acting governor's clerk and clerk to the executive council, Oct., 1875; R.M., Newcastle division, Feb., 1878; colonial commandant of District No. 1, Natal, at the commencement of the Zulu War, from 1st to 31st Jan., 1879, during which time he raised levies called the "Newcastle Scouts;" R.M., Inanda, May, 1887.

BEAVEN, ROBERT.—Minister of finance and agriculture, and premier, British Columbia, Canada, 1882-7; leader of opposition, 1887.

BECKWITH, A. G.—Government engineer of public works, Fredericton, New Brunswick; member Can. Soc. C.E.

BELL, CHARLES D. E.—Examining officer of customs, Port Elizabeth.

BELL, EDWARD HORATIO.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, Mar., 1876; acting assistant-superintendent H.M.'s penal settlement, Massaruni,

Sept., 1876; chief inspector of police, Str. Settles., April, 1877; ag. inspr. general, Jan. to April, 1891; is a J.P.; supdt. of police, Malacca, April, 1891; ditto, Singapore, Mar., 1893; ag. inspr.-gen. of police, S.S., April, 1894 to Apr., 1895.

BELL, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G. (1881), **KNIGHT BACH.** (1873), C.B. (1886).—Formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand; agent general for the colony in London, 1881; resigned, 1891; was commissioner for New Zealand at the exhibition, 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; apptd. commdr. of legion of honour, for services at Paris Exhibition, 1889.

BELL, HARRY CHARLES PURVIS.—Educated at Cheltenham College; writer, Ceylon civil service, July, 1873; police magistrate, Matale, Mar., 1876; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, Jan., 1878; office assistant, Colombo, to the government agent, western province, Feb., 1878; first landing surveyor, customs, Colombo, May, 1883; assistant collector, customs, Galle, April, 1884; assistant agent and additional district judge, Kegalla, June, 1885; acting second assistant to colonial secretary, May, 1886; ag. landing surveyor, Colombo, 1887.

BELL, H. II. J., F.R.G.S.—Educated in Paris; entered Col. Service in May, 1882, as 3rd clerk, gov.-in-chief's office, Barbados; inland revenue officer, St. Andrew's, Grenada, 1883; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, Jan., 1890; travelling and inspecting supervisor, July, 1890; senr. asst. treasurer, Gold Coast, Aug., 1891; dist. commr., and sheriff, Accra, May, 1892; ag. col. treas. and member ex. and leg. councils, Dec. 1893 to Feb. 1894; is author of "Obeah: Witchcraft in the West Indies," "A Witch's Legacy," "Geography of the Gold Coast," &c.; treasurer and rec.-gen., Bahamas, 1894.

BELL, HUGH HOWARD.—Ed. Abdn. Gram. Schl. and Lond. Univ.; solicitor, supreme court, 1882; dist. commr., Gold Coast, May, 1892.

BELL, 'THE HON. JAMES.—Minister without portfolio, Victoria, Feb., 1886; minister of defence, 1888-90.

BELL, VALENTINE G., M.I.C.E.—Chief resident engineer, Jamaica Government Railway, 1880-86; ag.-director of public works, Ang., 1886; confirmed Mar., 1887; *ex officio* member leg. coun.; member of privy coun. Aug., 1886.

BELL, WILLIAM.—Clerk, real property office, Brisbane, Jan., 1863; chief clerk, supreme court, Nov., 1873, and also deputy registrar, July, 1876; registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court, Nov., 1877; registrar and prothonotary supreme court, registrar and master in lunacy, &c., O.t., 1882; also Queen's coroner and attorney, July, 1887; is a commissioner for affidavits, a solicitor of the supreme court, &c.

BELLAIRS, MAJ.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, C.B. (1878), **K.C.M.G.** (1882).—Entered the army, 1846; adjutant, 1851; captain, 1854; major, 1855; lieutenant, 1865; colonel, 1873; brig.-general, 1881. Served with the 49th Regiment, and on the staff of the army throughout the Crimean campaign, being present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of Medjidie, knight of legion of honour; served throughout the Kafir campaign, 1877-8, when he commanded the combined forces on the eastern frontier; also throughout the Zulu campaign 1879. Has also acted as inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1857-8; local inspector of army schools, 1868-73; colonial secretary, Gibraltar, Aug. to Nov. 1872; administrator of Natal,

April to May, 1880; member of executive council, Transvaal, 1880-1; commander of the forces at Pretoria in the Transvaal, 1880-81; administrator of Transvaal, April to June, 1881.

BELLAMY, GEORGE (JUNIOR).—Ed. Trin. Coll., Dub., sec. to Br. resdt., Selangor, Oct., 1883; in charge of cts. and treas., Feb., 1884; ag. col. and mag. Ulu Langat, June, 1884; Kuala Langat, May, 1885; Ulu Selangor, June, 1888; col. and mag. Kuala Selangor, Nov. 1888; ag. aud. and inspr. of schools, June, 1889; dist. offr. Kuala Langat, 1894.

BELLFIELD, HENRY CONWAY.—Ed. Rugby and Oriel col., Oxon.; B.A., 1877; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1880; went western circuit; mag., collr. of ld. rev., and inspr. of schools, Selangor, 1884; ag. chief mag. and commssr. of lds., 1884, confirmed 1888; ag. Br. resdt., June and July, 1889; serr. mag., Perak, 1891; ag. secy. to Govt., Perak, July, 1891, to Jan., 1893.

BELMORE, EARL OF, K.C.M.G. (1872), **G.C.M.G.** (1890). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl and Viscount Belmore of the county Fermanagh, Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Born 9th April, 1835; graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Secretary of State for Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration July, 1866; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1867; governor of New South Wales, Aug., 1867; resigned 1872; served as one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, 1885; and again 1886.

BELSTEAD, FRANCIS.—Assistant superintendent Convict Department, Norfolk Island, Aug., 1850; clerk of petty sessions, Westbury, Tasmania, May, 1858; clerk of municipal council, Dec., 1863; commissioner of mines and gold fields, and magistrate and coroner, Launceston, Feb., 1883; secretary and chief commissioner of mines and gold fields for Tasmania, Feb., 1886.

BENJAMIN, SIR BENJAMIN, KT. BACH. (1889).—Three years Mayor of Melbourne.

BENNET, JOHN LIGHT.—Ed. Bourton Academy, near Bath, Somerset; joined London Police, Scotland Yard, 1879; warrant officer, Southwark Police Court, 1883; sergt. in charge of Holloway Police Stat., 1887; ag. inspr. 1888; senr. inspr. police, Gibraltar, 1889; chief of police, Gibraltar, 1895; is also supervisor of markets, and admr. of the Aliens Order in Council.

BENNETT, JAMES FITZMAURICE.—3rd clerk, bonded warehouse, British Guiana, June, 1873; 1st clerk, Dec., 1873; 5th clerk, customs, Oct., 1875; 4th clerk, 1879; 2nd class customs officer, 1886.

BENNETT, HENRY JAMES LEE.—M.R.C.S., Eng., 1878; L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., 1878; medical officer, Grenada, 1882; late house-surgeon, General Infirmary, Dewsbury, Yorks; junior resident medical officer, Royal Albert Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Devonport, Devon; member British Medical Association; J.P., 1890.

BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE.—Financial clerk, Immigr. Dept., Jamaica, Nov., 1876; chief clerk, Education Dept., 1882; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 1886; acted as dist. commr. at Axim, Salpon, Anamaboe, and Volta River; assist. col. treas., Sierra Leone, 1888; J.P.; acted as inspr.-gen. of police and col. treasurer, 1889; as treas., 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893; and as C.C., British Sherbro, 1890 and 1891; M.I.C. and mem. ex. coun. and bd. of education; ag. D.C., Sherbro, June, 1893 to Jan., 1894; ag. judge ct. of requests

and pol. mag., Freetown, also ag. col. treas., Oct., 1894, to June, 1895.

BENNETT, THOMAS.—Speaker, House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 1869; dist. judge, 1873.

BENNETT, WILLIAM HART.—Appointed after a competitive examination, a clerk of the lower division, and assigned to the colonial office, 21st Nov., 1878; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Jan., 1884; acting assistant to chief secretary, Aug., 1886; acted as chief secy. July to Oct. 1893; ag. commr. Papho, May to July, 1894; asst. secy. to Govt. June, 1895; ag. chief sec. and member exec. coun. July, 1895.

BENT, THE HON. THOMAS.—Commissioner of railways, Victoria, 9th July, 1881; also vice-president of board of land and works; afterwards speaker of legislative assembly.

BERESFORD, M. H. DE LA POER.—Revenue officer, Leeward District, St. Vincent, Oct., 1883; acted as police magistrate and coroner, Windward District, Dec., 1884; confidential clerk and clerk of councils, Grenada, Jan., 1885, and in conjunction therewith private secretary to governor. Sir Walter J. Sendall, K.C.M.G., Nov., 1887; acting inspr. of prisons, Jan. to Mar., 1889; clerk of councils, and chief clerk to governor, Windward Islands, Nov., 1889.

BERKELEY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and controller of customs, Honduras; administered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; acting administrator, Lagos, Dec., 1872; governor, West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, 1874; retired, 1881.

BERKELEY, HENRY SPENCER.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1873; ag. attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, Aug., 1877; solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1878; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands (acting) 1883; attorney-general, Fiji, 1885; ag. chief justice, and chief judicial commr. for Western Pacific, May, 1887, to July, 1888; ag. high commissioner for W. P., Dec., 1887, to Feb., 1888; chief justice of Fiji and chief judicial commissioner for W. P., Feb., 1889. Has administered the government of Fiji on several occasions.

BERKELEY, HUBERT.—Ed. at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and H.M.S. "Conway"; midshipman, R.N.R., 15th Dec., 1881; served on H.M.S. "President" and "Tricomalee"; clerk to Sir T. Sidgreaves, chief justice, S.S., Jan., 1885; appointed to S.S. police, June, 1886. suptd. of Penghulus Pérak, Jan., 1889; in charge of Siawan District, Nov., 1889; magistrate and collector, Upper Pérak, May, 1891.

BERKELEY, JOHN HART HARDTMAN.—Ensign, 83rd Regt., Sept., 1869; lieut. and adj., June, 1871; A.D.C. to Sir William Cairns, 1876; A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir Maurice O'Connell, 1877; A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Kennedy governor of Queensland, 1877-78; member legislative Council, Nevis, and general legislative council, Leeward Island, May, 1882; elected vice-president of latter council May, 1882, and again 1883 and 1886; nominated member legislative council of St. Kitts, Feb., 1883; member executive council, June, 1883.

BERKELEY, MAURICE J.—Clerk to the Chief Justice of Barbados, 1878-83; acting police magistrate, Windward District, Tobago, April to Dec., 1882; acting inland revenue officer, District "C," Barbados, on several occasions; confirmed, 1883; acting police magistrate, District "C," Bar-

bados, 1883-84 and 1885-6; acting police magistrate, Windward District, St. Vincent, July, 1884; pol. mag. dist. D., 1892.

BERNASKO, P. W.—Clk. (temp.) col. sec. off. G. Coast, 1882; dep. regr. and interpr. Saltpond, 1886; regr. and interpr. Divn. Ct. Cape Coast, 1889, also regr. of deeds, West Prov.; 1st Class regr., 1893; asst. sec. to commn. of enquiry into native cts., Aug., 1894; 2nd lieut. G. C. Vols., 1894.

BERNAYS, LEWIS ADOLPHUS, C.M.G. (1892). F.L.S., F.R.G.S., and corresponding member of various scientific societies.—Educated at King's Coll. and St. Thomas' Hospital, and was an officer of Parliament in N.S. Wales, 1853-9; clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Queensland, 1859; is secretary of the Brisbane Water Supply, and local director of various public institutions.

BERRIDGE, T. PHOBYN.—Member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council; A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general legislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting-postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872; commissioner of cemeteries, and member of the Board of the Cunningham Hospital, 1886.

BERRINGTON, ARTHUR T. D.—Educated Clifton College and Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1878; called Inner Temple, 1879; Oxford circuit; J.P. and D.L. for Monmouthshire; private secretary to Sir H. Bulwer in Cyprus, Oct., 1888, and to Sir Frederick Dickson in the Straits Settlements, May, 1890; acting chief magistrate, Selangor, Nov., 1890; confirmed 1891.

BERRY, THE HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Member of the Victorian Legis. Assembly, 1860; in 1875 formed his first administration, taking the post of chief secretary and treasurer; resigned; again premier in 1877; in Dec., 1878, proceeded to England to procure a settlement of the dead lock between the two Houses of Legislature; chief secretary and postmaster general in Mr. Service's ministry, 1883; agent-general for Victoria, 1886 to 1891; delegate to the Colonial Conference, 1887; apptd. commr. of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibition, 1889; treasurer in Shiel's ministry in 1892; speaker of assembly, 1894.

BERRY, JOHN.—Entered survey department, N.S.W., 1866; survey department, Fiji, 1877; acting surveyor-general, 1879; commissioner of land works and surveys, 1882; member of executive and legislative council, 1883.

BERTHEAM, LOUIS J.—Educated Victoria College, Jersey, 1870-7; appointed to exchequer and audit department, March, 1878; assistant auditor, Gold Coast Colony, Oct., 1884; acting auditor, 1885, 1886, 1887; auditor, 1888. Prepared scheme of store accounts introduced into Gold Coast and Lagos, 1886; auditor of Windward Islands, 1893; ditto Leeward Is., 1896.

BEYTS, H. N. DUVEROER, C.M.G. (1881).—District clerk at Flacq, Mauritius, April, 1862; clerk to the magistrate of Port Louis, May, 1854; acting district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Oct., 1856; at Grand Port, March, 1857; district magistrate at Flacq, March, 1858; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1859, and confirmed July, 1861; member of the legislative council, 1867; chairman, poor-law commission, 1869; census commissioner, August, 1871; acting treasurer and collector of internal revenues, October, 1873; member of executive council, October, 1873; acting receiver-general, January, 1874; confirmed as such, 1877; has acted

on several occasions as colonial secretary, and twice for a short time administered the government of the colony; retired, 1889.

BICKNELL, H. J.—Police magistrate, Kingston, Jamaica, Mar., 1860; acting judge, eastern district, Oct., 1882; R.M., St. Catherine, April, 1888.

BICKNELL, W. A.—Ch. clk. col. sec. office Singapore, Sep. 1885; auditor, Penang, July, 1888.

BIDDULPH, GEN. SIR ROBERT, B.A., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1886), C.B.—Born 1835; appointed to Royal Artillery, 1853; served in Crimean Campaign, 1854-56; Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-59; China War, 1860. Staff Services:—Deputy assistant adjutant-general in India, 1858-60; military secretary in China, 1860-61; military secretary, Madras, 1861-65; deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Woolwich, 1868-71; private secretary to Mr. Cardwell when secretary of state for war, 1871-73; assistant adjutant-general, War Office, 1873-78; special service, Cyprus, 1878; commanding the troops, Cyprus, 1879; was an assistant boundary commissioner for the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1867. Was appointed, 1879, H.M.'s Commissioner for arranging the payment to be made to the Porte under the annex to the Convention of 4th June, 1878; and High Commissioner for Cyprus, 1879; inspector general of recruiting, 1886; director general of military education, 1st Mar., 1888; quartermaster-general, Jan., 1893; governor and commander-in-chief, Gibraltar, Oct., 1893.

BIGGS, JOHN W. FORBES.—Lieut. 109th regt., 1871; enlisted in Natal mounted police, 1879; 2nd clerk to R.M., Weenen County, Natal, 8 May, 1882; clk. to inspr. of prisons, 1893.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS COUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A. 1866; curate of Grendon Northants, 1864; rector of Paracombe, North Devon, 1868; Chickerell, Dorset, 1870; chaplain of Malacca, 1874; of Penang, 1885.

BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875).—Clerk in the colonial office, Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; assistant private secretary to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the colonial office, to accept the appointment of colonial secretary of British Columbia; was senior member of the executive council, and *ex officio* clerk of the same; also president of the legislative council; was administrator of the government of the colony from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866, promoted to be assistant senior clerk, colonial office, July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in colonial office in September, 1867; acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871; returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clerk, colonial office, 30th September, 1872; colonial secretary, Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the government during the spring and summer of 1874 and 1875-6; lieutenant-governor, Ceylon, 1876; resigned, June, 1878; is agent of the Western Branch of the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens; executive commissioner for Ceylon at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

BIRCH, ERNEST WOODFORD.—Ed. Harrow; cadet, S. S., Jan., 1876; employed in the colonial office, Downing street, to July, 1878, secretary to the police commission, 1879; passed final examination in Malay, Aug., 1880; J.P. and a magistrate, Malacca; took charge Malacca land office, Feb.,

1881; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore 1881, 2nd assistant colonial secretary, 1882; on special mission in H.M.S. "Espoir," to report on the Cocos-Keeling Islands, 1885; magistrate and collector of land revenue, Malacca, 1888; ag. Br. resident, Selangor, May, 1892, to Jan., 1893; secy. to govt., Perak, July, 1893; retired, 1895.

BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT.—Cadet, Str. Sett., 1872; passed final examination in Malay, Dec., 1873; assistant magistrate, coroner, and collector land revenue, P.W., Sept., 1874; collector land revenue, Penang and P.W., and settlement officer Trans Krian, Sept., 1877; collector of land revenue, Singapore, June, 1880; acting pol. mag. and comsr., ct. of requests, P.W., Dec., 1881; confirmed, May, 1882; sen. dist. officer, P.W., 1888; 1st mag. and comsr., ct. of requests, and supt. of prisons, Penang, June, 1890; ag. treasurer, S.S., Feb., 1894; 1st mag. Singapore, April, 1895, but continued to act as treas.

BIRD, THE HON. B. STAFFORD.—Has represented Franklin District in House of Assembly, Tasmania, since 1882; Member of Commissions on Education and on Lunatic Asylums, 1888; treasurer of the colony in the Fysh Government, 1887-92.

BIRD, CHRISTOPHER.—Clerk, Engineer's Department, Natal, Jan., 1874; 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1880; 1st clerk, Aug., 1881; clerk, Executive Council, April, 1883, to July, 1885; acting asst. col. sec. April, 1884, to 1886, J.P., 1887; asst. col. secy., Jan., 1888; apptd. principal under sec. on establishment of responsible govt., Oct., 1893; member of civil service btl., 1894.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON DALLAS.—Served in 2nd Dragoons, "Scots Greys," 1858-68. Ensign 4th W. I. Regiment, Oct., 1868; transferred to 3rd W. I. Regiment, April, 1869; sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Feb., 1870; acting inspector, Aug., 1871; 3rd class inspector (and in charge of detective department), Oct., 1872; 1st class inspector, temporarily, Feb., 1885; 2nd class inspector, Dec., 1875; 1st class ditto, Aug., 1886.

BLACKMORE, EDWIN GORDON.—Educated at King Edward VI Grammar School, Bath; served with the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers in the New Zealand war, 1863-64, and was present, in reserve at the action of Poutoko, 2nd Oct., 1863, and at the storming and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuahu and Kaitake, March, 1864 (medal); parliamentary librarian to the legislature of South Australia, Oct., 1864; clerk assistant and serjeant-at-arms, House of Assembly, Dec., 1869; clerk of the House of Assembly, May, 1886; clerk Leg. Coun. and clerk of Parls., May, 1887; author of "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Denison on Points of Order, Rules of Debate, and the General Practice of the House of Commons, 1857-72," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Brand, 1872-84," "The Decisions of Mr. Speaker Peel, 1884-86," and "Manual of the Practice, Procedure, and Usage of the House of Assembly of S.A."

BLAGDEN, CHARLES OTTO.—Ed. at Dulwich Coll. and Corpus, Oxford (scholar), B.A., 1887 (1st class, final classics); cadet, Straits, Nov., 1888; passed final exam. in Malay, Feb., 1890; ag. dist. offr. South Malacca June, 1890; 3rd mag., Penang, Mar., 1892; dist. offr. S. Malacca, 1893; ag. collr. Id. rev. and officer in charge of treas., Malacca, Dec., 1893 to Mar., 1894.

BLAINE, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK, KT. BACH. (1889).—Delegate for Cape Colony to South African Customs Union Conference, 1889.

BLAIR, A.G.—Member for York in New Brunswick House of Assembly; premier and attorney-general.

BLAIR, WM.—Sec. to Bd. of Edn., and inspr. of schools, Bahamas, 1868; inspr. of schools, Ceylon, 1879; ag. dir. of edu. in 1882 and 1884; inspr. of schools, Br. Guiana, 1890; is author of a school arithmetic in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

BLAKE, THE HON. EDWARD, Q.C., M.P.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parliament 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assembly; was prime minister of Ontario from 20th Dec., 1871, until 25th Oct., 1872, when he resigned; sworn of the privy council, 7th Nov., 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as minister of justice, a position he exchanged in Sept., 1877, for that of president of the council; retired from the cabinet, 31st Jan., 1878; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, Dec., 1869, also the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, May, 1875, and the K.C.M.G. in May, 1877; is chancellor of the University of Toronto, and President of the Law Society of Upper Canada; leader of the Liberal party in Canada, 1880-7; elected to English Parliament, 1892.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Appointed to a clerkship in the colonial office, 4th July, 1863, after a competitive examination; 1st junior class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; assist. priv. sec. to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872; priv. sec., 27th Jan., 1874; 1st class clerk and head of the general department, 1st May, 1879; crown agent for the colonies 1st Jan., 1881.

BLAKE, SIR HENRY ARTHUR K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1887), F.R.G.S.—Cadet, Royal Irish Constabulary, Feb., 1859; sub-inspector, Mar., 1859; appointed resident magistrate, Feb., 1876; in Jan., 1882, was one of the five special resident magistrates selected by Government to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of a large portion of Ireland; appointed governor of the Bahamas, Jan., 1884; Newfoundland, 1887; Queensland, Nov., 1888, but did not take up appointment; governor, Jamaica, Dec., 1888.

BLAKENEY, WILLIAM THEOPHILUS.—Sheriff's office at Sydney, Feb., 1856; transferred to sheriff's office, Brisbane, Feb., 1860; under sheriff, Mar., 1862; deputy regis.-gen., Dec., 1865; now regis.-gen., comr. of stamps, regis. of patents, designs, and trade marks, and of friendly societies.

BLANCHET, J. Q.C.—Provincial secretary and registrar, Quebec; puisne judge, Queen's Bench divn., supreme ct., Quebec, 1891.

BLAND, ROBERT NORMAN.—Ed. St. Paul's School and Cheltenham Coll., B.A. Trin. Coll., Dub.; Cadet, Straits S., Oct., 1882; passed in Malay, May, 1884; collector and magistrate Sri Menanti, June, 1886; district officer southern district, P. W., 1888; collr. of land rev., Penang, 1889; ditto, Singapore, 1890; offr. in charge, Sunjei Ujong, Dec. 1894; ditto, Negri Sembilan, Jan. to April, 1895.

BLISSETT, HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk, Royal Ordnance Factories, at Portsmouth Jan., 1867; assistant commissary, African Commissariat, Aug., 1869; private secretary, 1870-1, to the administrator of the Gold Coast, and clerk of council, 1872; served throughout the Ashanti Expedition of 1873-4, as control officer with Capt. Glover's force; mentioned in despatches, and medal; acted on several occasions as auditor-general of the W. A. Settlements from 1875 to 1881; commissioner to examine the accounts of the Falkland Islands, 1882; sent on special service to the Gold Coast as commissioner of accounts, 1884.

BLOW, HORATIO JOHN HOOPER.—Born London, 1855, arrived, N. Zealand, 1871; entered govt. service (P. W. dept.), 1873; record clk. 1878; ag. asst. under secy., Jan. 1885; asst. under secy., Oct. 1885; ag. under secy., June, 1891; under secretary, Oct., 1891; under secy. for railways (in addition to P. W.), Jan., 1895.

BOAK, THE HON. ROBERT.—President of legislative council, Nova Scotia.

BOAST, ALFRED.—Clerk in the Magistrates' Office, Umgeni Division, Natal, Jan., 1879; clerk and interpreter to R.M. Umvoti, Nov., 1880; ag. adminr. of native law and border agent, Lower Tugela, Aug. to Nov., 1883; R.M., Zululand, 1890.

BOAST, CHARLES.—Clerk to R.M., Newcastle, Natal, Mar., 1886; sub-accountant, June, 1875; admn. of native law, Ulundi, May, 1878; ditto, Pagadi's locn., Sept., 1882; R.M., Ipolela division, Mar., 1889.

BOAST, HENRY W.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter, Greytown, Natal, July, 1876, clerk to resident magistrate, Ladysmith, May, 1878; clerk and Zulu interpreter, Estcourt, Dec. 1880; ditto, Ixopo, 1886; registrar, native high court, April, 1887; adminr. of native law, Tugela Valley, Jan., 1890; magistrate, Krantzkap, 1894.

BOHAM, JOSEPH ALFRED.—Wardman Elmina Hosp., 1881; dispenser and clk. Cape Coast hosp., 1884; senr. dispr. and gen. storekeeper med. dept. Accra, 1889.

BOISRAGON, CAPT. A. M.—Asst. inspr. G. Coast constab.; served with 1st batt. Roy. Irish regt. in Nile expedu., 1884-5 (medal and clasp, and Khedive's star); commanded escort Anglo-French boundry commn. on western boundary G. Coast, Jan. to June, 1892, received thanks of sec. of state; on special mission to Krubo and Shai Hills, Oct., 1892, received thanks of governor; commandt. constab., Niger Coast Prot., 1894.

BOND, HON. ROBERT.—Speaker, Newfoundland house of assembly, 1884; member of exec. coun. and col. secy., 1889 to 1894; official delegate to London on fisheries question, 1890, and to Washington on reciprocity question in the same year; again col. sec. 1895; delegate to Ottawa in connection with the confederation negotiations, and subsequently negotiated the loan for the colony in London in that year.

BONSER, Sir J. W., M.A., Kt. BACH. (1894).—Formerly fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, senior classic in 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 18th Nov., 1872; attorney-general, Straits Settlements, 1883; chief justice, 1893; chief justice, Ceylon, 1893.

BOOTH, LEONARD WM.—Writer, Ceylon Service, 1878; police magistrate, Avisawella, 1880; office assistant to government agent, Uva, 1886; ditto, Manaar, 1891.

BOOTH, ROBT. MALCOLM.—Cadet, Fiji, Nov. 1883; attached to col. sec. off., Feb., 1884; ditto, stip. mag. off., Tai Levu, July, 1884; at Navua, Nov., 1881; aty.-gen.'s off., June, 1885 to Oct. 1888; passed cadet, 1887; stip. mag., Tai Levu, 1888; ditto, Lomai diti, 1893; ditto, Savu Savu and Bua, 1893; confirmed as stip. mag. and comm. of sup. ct., 1894.

BOOTHBY, JOSIAH, C.M.G. (1878).—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, South Australia, 1853; clerk in audit office, 1854; chief clerk, 1856; chief clerk in chief secretary's office, 1859; also government statist and superintendent of census, 1860; assistant secretary and government statist, South Australia, 1866; and under-secretary and government statist, 1868 to 1880; elected corresponding member of the Statistical Society, London, 1869; also trustee,

savings bank. South Australia, 1869; a commissioner for international exhibitions, 1872; joint editor of a work "South Australia; its History, Resources, and Productions," published by authority of government, 1876; executive commissioner representing South Australia at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878; elected hon. member of Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin and Vienna, 1878.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (Lond.), C.M.G. (1892).—Sheriff and returning officer of the province of South Australia, 1854; also marshal of the court of vice-admiralty, 1862.

BORCHERDS, P. B. — R. M., Tarka, Cape Colony, Aug., 1874; ditto, Stockenstrom, Aug., 1876—Sept., 1884; at Swellendam, Jan., 1886.

BOSISTO, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1886).—Member Legislative Assembly, Victoria; President, Victorian Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition 1886; an Executive Commissioner Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888.

BOSMAN, JOHANNES JACOBUS.—Examiner of diagrams, surveyor general's office, Cape, Aug., 1892.

BOSWELL, RICHARD VICTOR.—Apprentice, P.W.D., Straits Dec., 1870; assist. overseer, 1872; overseer, Singapore, 1877; clerk of works, Penang, 1881; assist. supt. of works, P.W., 1883; ag. supt. works and surveys, Malacca, 1885; assist. supt. of works, Singapore, Jan., 1890; asst. suptd. of works and surveys, prov. Wellesley, July, 1892; on temporary pension, Jan. 1895.

BOUCAUT, THE HON. JAMES PENN.—Entered Parliament, South Australia, 1862. Held office in several ministries, as attorney-general, October, 1865, to March, 1866, and thence to May, 1867; as attorney-general and premier, and again as attorney-general, in 1872; as premier and commissioner of crown lands and public works, from June, 1875, to June, 1876; as premier and treasurer, from 26th October, 1877, to 25th September, 1878, when he accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

BOURINOT, JOHN GEORGE, M.A., LL.D., Lit. D., D.C.L., C.M.G. (1890).—Educated at Trinity College, Toronto. Officer of the Senate of Canada, 1868; clerk assistant of the House of Commons of Canada, 1873; honorary secretary of the royal society of Canada; presdt. of the Society, 1893-4, and then again secy.; clerk of the House in 1880; member of coun. of American Historical Assn., and of the Amer. Academy of Political and Social Science; hon. foreign memb. Amer. Antiquarian Soc.; vice-presdt. in Canada of Egypt. Explorn. Fund; is author of a large work on Parliamentary Procedure in Canada, of a manual on the Constitutional History of Canada, and of other works on the history and constitution of Canada, and of numerous essays relating to the intellectual and material progress of the dominion, which have appeared in the transactions of English and Amer. societies, Economic Association, and in the pages of "Blackwood," "Edinburgh," and the "Quarterly Review;" lecturer on political science in Trinity University, Toronto; hon. LL.D. from Queen's University, Kingston, and hon. D.C.L. from Trinity University, Toronto, King's Coll. N.S., Bishop's Coll., Quebec; Docteur-ès-Lettres from Laval Univ., Quebec.

BOURNE, HUGH CLARENCE, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford).—Assist. secretary, Charity Organization Society, 1881-84; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1884; registrar-general and examiner of titles, Trinidad, 1893; member of rlys. and roads commn. 1894; J.P., has also acted as dep. judge, dist. ct. and stip. J.P., Ft. of Spain.

BOURNNE, J. O.—Registrar of titles, Queensland, 1890.

BOVELL, HENRY ALBYNE.—Gilchrist scholar (Lond. Univ.), Jan., 1873; LL.B. (Lond.), Jan., 1877, with second class honours in jurisprudence and Roman law; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1876; acted as solicitor-general, as escheator-general and attorney-general of Barbados, 1881 and 1882; solicitor-general and escheator-general of Barbados, and J.P., Mar., 1882; M.L.C. July, 1883; member of commission to revise laws of Barbados, Mar., 1886; chancellor of the diocese, 1884; acting attorney-general, June, 1884, to July, 1885; att-gen., Oct., 1886; atty.-gen. Br. Guiana, 1896.

BOVELL, JOHN R., F.L.S., F.C.S.—Parochial treas. and collr. of rates, parish of St. John, Barbados, April, 1882; suptd. Reformatory and Industrial School, April, 1883; member local committee Col. and Ind. Exhibn. 1885; suptd. Botan. Stan., 1886; went to Antigua 1890 to start Skerrett's Training School; vice presdt. Windward dist. Agri. Soc. 1890; member of commn. to enquire into sugar cane borers, Jan., 1893; J.P., Mar., 1893; chairman Emign. Comtee., Apl. 1895.

BOWDLER, EDWARD.—Articled to city surveyor and architect, York, 1850; employed temporarily on civil staff, R.E., on fortifications on the Humber, July, 1855; supernumerary clerk of works, R.E., to superintend works at the Royal Military College and the erection of the Royal Staff College, Sandhurst, April, 1859; assistant surveyor-general and civil engineer, Mauritius; June, 1862; acting surveyor-general, 1868-9, assistant surveyor-general, Hong Kong, July, 1874; acting surveyor-general, April, 1878; J.P., Dec., 1878, acting surveyor-general, 1880-2; special engineer, Prava Reclamation Works, 1889.

BOWELL, THE HON. SIR MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., 1895.—Emigrated from Suffolk to Canada in 1833; well-known in Canada as a journalist; has sat in Canadian House of Commons since 1867; sworn of the privy council, 19th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of customs; minister of militia and defence, 1892; minister of trade and commerce, Dec., 1892; on special mission to Australia in connection with the development of inter-colonial trade, 1893; president of Colonial Conference at Ottawa, 1894; Premier of Canada and Vice-President of Council, 1894.

BOWEN, ADDEKLEY FRED.—Financial asst. police dept., Penang, April, 1890; ag. asst. off. assignee and regr. of deeds, Penang, Mar., 1895.

BOWEN, CUTHBERT, M.A., M.D.—Ed. Harrison Coll. and Codrington Coll., Barbados; B.A. (Hon. classic and lit.), Dur., 1882; super. clk. P.O., Barbados, 1883; asst. master Cumbermere school, 1884; M.D., 1887; physician to Children's Hosp., Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1888; junr. res. surg. Gen. Hosp., Bridgeton, Barbados, 1889; senr. ditto, Feb. 1890.

BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE FERGUSON (G.C.M.G. 1860), C.M.G. in 1855, K.C.M.G. in 1856, Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.), Hon. LL.D. (Camb.).—Ed. Charterhouse, and Trin. Coll., Ox.; scholar in 1840; 1st class in classics, 1844; fellow of Brasenose College, and member of Lincoln's Inn; chief secretary to the government of the Ionian Islands, 1854-59; first governor of Queensland, 1859-68; governor of New Zealand, 1868-73; of Victoria, 1873-79; of Mauritius, 1879-83; of Hong Kong, 1883; retired 1887. Is author of "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c.; member of the privy council, 1886; commissioner for delimitation of electoral districts in Malta, Jan., 1888.

BOWEN, G. F.—Temporary clerk, receiver-general's office, Trinidad, Feb., 1857; warder, Diego Martin Ward Union, Sept., 1859; 4th clerk, receiver-general's office, Oct., 1873; 3rd clerk, July, 1874; 2nd clerk, Feb., 1877; chief clerk and accountant, Jan., 1884.

BOWER, SIR GRAHAM JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1886).—Retired commander, R.N.; entered navy, 1861, and served on Mediterranean, East Coast of Africa, East Indian, Home, and Australian stations, until 1880, when he was appointed private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor, Cape of Good Hope, and high commissioner for South Africa; imperial secretary and accountant to the high commissioner, April, 1884.

BOWHILL, JAMES ALLEN PURSER.—Inspector of schools, Tobago, Sept., 1884; provisional second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, Nov., 1884; ag. inland revenue officer, April, 1885; ag. auditor and registrar, 8th June, 1885.

BOWKER, COL. JAMES HENRY, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.St., Lond. (Gold Medalist).—Served in Kafir war of 1846 and 1847, and in Kafir war of 1851; inspector, frontier armed and mounted police, 1855; served in the Transkei expedition, 1858, and remained in command until the withdrawal of the police in 1865; served in expedition to Basutoland, 1868, and was high commissioner's agent until the final annexation of Basutoland to the Cape Colony; commandant of the frontier armed and mounted police, 1870; commanded expedition to Hope Town and the Diamond Fields 1871; one of the three commissioners for the administration of government at the Diamond Fields, and for some time chief commissioner; commanded expedition to Tembuland, 1875; governor's agent, British Basutoland, 1877; ret'd. 1878 with hon. rank of col.; is a J.P. for the Cape Colony; one of the commissioners for Natal for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

BOWREY, J. J., F.C.S., F.I.C., &c.—Analytical chemist, medical department, Jamaica, June, 1870; is also curator of the Institute of Jamaica.

BOYCE, ERNEST PEDDER.—Supernumerary clerk, G.P.O., Barbados, June, 1878; notarial clerk colonial secretary's office, Apr., 1879; secretary to commissioners to inquire into the working of the G.P.O., 1879; chief clerk, public library, 1880; acting librn., Sept., 1882; asst. clk., petty debt court of St. Michael's, Nov., 1882; acting chief clerk, May, 1883, to June, 1884; Inld. rev. offr., 1887.

BOYES, E. TH.—Collector and inspector of customs, Hobart, Tasmania, 1st Mar., 1883.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope, 1st Dec., 1860; C.C. and R.M., Somerset, 1st July, 1878.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Caledon division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1868. Was clerk to resident magistrate of Albany, 1845 to 1850 clerk to the civil commissioner of Cradock, June, 1850; clerk to ditto, Albany, Dec., 1855.

BOYLE, CAVENDISH, C.M.G. (1889).—Educated at Charterhouse; was assistant clerk of seats, principal registry, court of probate, 1869-74; district magistrate, Leeward Islands, Dec., 1879; magistrate and coroner, District E, and registrar-general, Dominica, Feb., 1880; member of legislative assembly, June, 1880; inspector of gaols and prisons, Nov., 1880; deputy marshal, V.A. court, Dec., 1880; colonial secretary of Bermuda, member of legislative and executive councils, and registrar-general, 1882; col. secy., Gibraltar, 1888; is also J.P., chairman of hospital board, and member of board of health, crown land board, and Gavino's

asylum trust, and chairman of sanitary commission; awarded vellum certificate by Royal Humane Society, and received the special thanks of the Board of Trade, and certificate and medal from the Italian Government for services in connection with the wreck of the "Utopia" on 17th Mar., 1891; colonial secy., Br. Guiana, 1894; adm'd. Govt. 1894, and 1895-6.

BRABANT, EDWARD YEWID, C.M.G. (1879).—Member of the legislative assembly for East London, Cape of Good Hope; field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of H.M.'s Cape Mounted Rifles.

BRACE, T. E. D.—Dispenser N. P. Asylum, Bahamas, Sep., 1882; clerk police office, Aug., 1883; 2nd clk. col. sec. off., Sep. 1887; has acted on several occasions as chief clk. and clk. bd. of pub. wks.

BRACKENBURY, CAPTAIN JOHN W., R.N., C.M.G. (1879).—Created C.M.G. for services in the South African war; has received the 3rd class of the Medjidie for services in Egypt; employed at the Royal Naval College, 1883; appointed to H.M.S. "Hyacinth," Pacific station, Jan., 1886-89.

BRADBURY, E.—Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as chief officer of the "Pluto," 17 Mar., 1874, deputy master-attendant, Singapore; 29 Aug., a shipwright surveyor, member of the Pilot Board, and registrar of boats; received thanks of Admiralty for services in connection with attack on Selangor, 1871; harbour master, Penang, 1886; is a J.P. and mag. of Police.

BRADDON, THE HON. SIR E. N. C., K.C.M.G. (1891).—Assistant commissioner, Santal Pergunnahs, India, 1857; suptd. of excise, Oudh, 1862; in addition to this appointment, was inspector-general of registration and superintendent of trade statistics for several years, and during eighteen months secretary to financial commissioner; retired, Mar., 1877, and settled in Tasmania; elected M.P. for West Devon, 1879, and subsequently four times elected for same district; leader of opposition, 1886; minister of lands and works and minister of education in Fysh administration, Mar., 1887; also member of the Federal Council of Australasia; agent-gen. for Tasmania, 1888-93; premier of Tasmania, 1894.

BRAIN, ROBERT S.—Govt. printer, Victoria, Aug., 1887.

BRAITHWAITE, H. W.—Petroleum locker and assistant excise locker, San Fernando, Trinidad, 1873; chief clerk, sub-treasury, 1874; suptd. registrar of births, 1878, J.P.; elected municipal councillor, 1888.

BRAMSTON, JOHN, D.C.L., C.B. (1886).—Graduated B.A., at Balliol College, Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; D.C.L., 1863; barrister, Middle Temple, 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as private secretary to Sir George Bowen; resigned, 1861. Was member of the legislative council of Queensland, 1863 to 1869 and of the executive council, 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was assistant boundary commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became attorney-general, 3rd May, 1870; resigned, 31st Dec., 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legislative assembly of Queensland, April, 1871, to Dec., 1873; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* member of the legislative and executive councils; acted as judge of the supreme court of Hong Kong, Feb. to May, 1874; appointed an assist. under-secretary of state, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1876; employed on a mission to Berlin in connection with the Angra Pequena negotiations, July, 1886; registrar of the

Order of St. Michael and St. George, Feb., 1892.

BRANCH, RT. REV. CHARLES JAMES.—Ed. at Codrington College, Barbados; ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Barbados, 1857, and appointed curate of St. Simon's, Barbados; Rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, 1864; rector of St. John's in the Island of St. Croix, 1866; archdeacon of Antigua and rector of St. John's, 1879; Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, consecrated in 1882.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D.—Inspector of hospitals and medical officer, District No. 1, St. Kitts; is health officer, Basseterre, and M.L.C.

BRASSEY, LORD, 1st baron (created 1886), **SIR THOMAS BRASSEY, K.C.B., D.C.L.** (Hon.) and **M.A. (Oxon.)**, called to the bar Lincoln's Inn, 1866; M.P. for Devonport, 1865, and for Hastings, 1868 to 1886; lieutenant commanding Royal Naval Art. Vols., 1873; hon. commander, 1880; col. 2nd Cinque Ports Art. Vols., 1891; dep. lieut. and J.P. for Sussex; was civil lord of the Admiralty, 1880 to 1884, and secretary to the Admty., 1884-5; president of the Statistical Society, 1879-80; appointed a commander of the legion of honour, 1889; chairman of the royal commission on opium traffic 1894-5; lord-in-waiting, 1893-5; governor of Victoria, 1895.

BRELAND, PASCAL.—Has been for many years member of the North West Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. Is a half-breed, and exercises a great and useful influence in the N.W. Territories.

BRETT, MAJOR SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regiment, May, 1840; lieutenant, Jan., 1843, and captain, June, 1855; private secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, governor of Malta, April, 1858; was also assistant military secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, at Madras, 1865 to 1886.

BREW, SAM. H.—Ed. Wesleyan High School, Cape Coast; clerical asst. gov. off. G. Coast, Apr., 1887; junr. clk. Jan. 1891; 3rd clk. Jan., 1893.

BREWIN, ARTHUR WIMBOLT.—Ed. at Winchester; cadet, Hong Kong, 1888; passed cadet, Dec. 1890; ag. asst. regr.-gen., May, 1891 to Mar. 1894; J.P., 1894; ag. asst. regr. gen., 1895.

BREWSTER, EDWARD JOHN.—Educated at Brewood and Cheltenham; asst. dist. officer, Malang, Perak, 1878; asst. supert., Lower Perak, 1878; asst. mag., Krian, 1879; ditto, Salama, 1880; actg. dist. officer, Krian, 1883-4; ditto, Larut, 1885; ditto, Krita, 1888; dist. officer, Krian, 1889; mag., Krian, 1889; state commssr. of lands, and regr. of mines, Jan., 1892; ag. state auditor, Ap., 1893; dist. mag. Lower Perak, Aug., 1893.

BRIGGS, N. F., B.A.—Judge of petty debt court, Barbados.

BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G. (1883).—A leading merchant in Victoria; has been chairman of the harbour trust and commissioner for the Melbourne Exhibition; was also commissioner for Victoria at some of the exhibitions in Europe.

BRISBANE, 3RD BISHOP (Australia), 1859.—**RIGHT REV. WILLIAM THOMAS THORNHILL WEBBER, D.D.**, consecrated 1885.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY W.—Clerk, surveyor-general's office, British Honduras, 1880; acted as revenue officer Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; secretary Crown Lands Board, 1884; qualified land surveyor, 21st Nov., 1884; clerk, registrar's and record office, July, 1884; acts as clerk of the petty debt court; acted as clerk of the legislative council, 1885; as registrar V.A. Court, 1886; as provost-marshal, 1886-7; as registrar and keeper of records 1887-8-9-90; dist. commssr. Toledo dist., 1892;

Belize dist., 1893; and as notary and commssr. of the sup. ct.; editor Br. Honduras handbook, 1888-93; dist. commssr. G. Coast, 1893; assigned to treas., April, 1894; ag. chief asst. treasurer, Aug., 1894.

BROADRICK, EDWD. GEO.—Ed. at Sherborne Schl.; clk. lower divn. H.M.'s office of works, Nov., 1884; Cadet, S.S., 1887; passed Tamil final July, 1889; dist. offr., Nebong Tebal, P.W., June, 1890; passed in Malay, Jan. 1892; ag. 2nd mag. Penang, July, 1895.

BROCKMAN, EDWD. LEWIS.—Cadet, S. S., 1886; passed in Malay, 1888; actg. supt. of education, Penang, 1888; 3rd Mag. Penang, June, 1890; ag. coll. of land rev., Penang, May, 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Feb. to Oct., 1892; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1892; ag. coll. ld. rev., Penang, July, 1895.

BRODHURST, HENRY WM. FRED. COTTINGHAM.—Educated at Cheltenham College; writer, Ceylon service, 1877; police magistrate, Malale, 1880; assistant to government agent N.W. Provinces, 1885; ditto, Kegalla, 1891.

BROOK, HERBERT ARTHUR.—Acting clerk police office, Nassau, May to Oct., 1874; librarian Nassau public library, reading room, and museum, Oct., 1875, to Oct., 1879; clerk police office Oct., 1879, acting chief clerk col. sec. dept. May to Nov., 1881; and Oct. 1882; acting private secretary to Governor, Mar. to April, 1883; chief clerk, col. sec. dept., June, 1883; and clerk, board of public works; registrar of records, Sept., 1887; suptdt., Bahamas census, 1891; is a J.P., and member of board of education.

BROOKE, HIS HIGHNESS SIR CHARLES JOHNSON, G.C.M.G. (1888).—Rajah of Sarawak.

BROOKING, J. S.—Entered the survey department, Western Australia, 1871; acting inspecting surveyor, 1874; confirmed, 1876; acted for surveyor-general and commissioner of Crown lands, 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1887; inspector of plans and surveys, 1885.

BROOKS, EDWARD PAKENHAM.—Cadet, R.N., Dec., 1862; sub-lieut., 1870; resigned, 1871; asst. district clerk, Grand Port, Mauritius, Feb., 1874; in July, 1874, special district and stipendiary magistrate to inquire into the treatment of the labourers employed in the lesser dependencies of the colony; Feb., 1876, corresponding clerk, col. sec. office, Aug., 1879, joint district clerk and assistant officer of the civil Status Riviere du Rempart; April, 1880, ditto Savanne; Dec., 1883, col. sec. pol. mag., &c., Falkland Islands; admr. of gov., July, 1889, to Feb., 1890; retired 21st Dec., 1891; treasury, Grenada, June, 1892; administered government, Grenada, in Sept., 1892.

BROOKS, G. H.—Clerk of customs, Accra, June, 1868; warehousekeeper, Cape Coast Castle, Aug., 1870; served as issuer during Ashantee campaign, Oct. 1873 to 1874; removed with head-quarter's staff to Accra, April, 1877; transferred back to Cape Coast, Oct., 1881, as clerk and warehouse keeper.

BROOKS, J. M.—General storekeeper Natal Government railways, Aug., 1879.

BROOME, SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Secretary to the royal commission on merchant shipping, 1873-4; col. sec. of Natal, 1875; col. sec. of Mauritius, 1877; lieut.-gov., 1880; administered the government of Mauritius, 1878 to 1879, and 1880 to 1883; gov. W. Australia, 1883-90; acting gov. of Barbados, Mar. to Aug., 1891; gov., Trinidad, 1891.

BROOME, WILLIAM.—Entered Natal civil service, 1875; clerk, executive council, and secretary, defence committee, 1878; chief clerk, attorney-

general's office, 1879; advocate, supreme court, 1882; secretary, council of education, 1885; R.M., Newcastle division, 1889; acted several times as assistant colonial secretary, 1886-88; J.P. for the colony (1889); member of council of education, 1891; master and registrar, supreme court, 1889.

BROUGHTON, V. DELVES.—Deputy master of Her Majesty's Mint, chief officer of the Melbourne Branch, 8th Nov., 1877; was for many years a clerk in the Treasury, Whitehall.

BROWN, C. CUTHBERT.—Acting chief clerk and book-keeper, treasury department, Gold Coast Colony, 1st March, 1876, confirmed 18th July, 1877.

BROWN, CHARLES GAGE, M.D., C.M.G. (1889).—Has been for many years medical adviser to the Colonial Office.

BROWN, G. WILSON, M.A.—Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; scholar, 1852; B.A. (Math. Tripos), 1855; M.A., 1881: assistant master, Scotch college, Melbourne, Victoria, April, 1857; head master, national grammar school, Geelong, Jan., 1858; organising master and inspector of national schools, May, 1859; organising inspector, board of education, Sept., 1862; inspector-general, education department, Jan., 1873; secretary for public instruction, Mar., 1878; clerk of the executive council, Victoria, April, 1889; J.P., Jan., 1887; retired 1893.

BROWN, H. V. L.—Government geologist, South Australia, Dec., 1882.

BROWN, JOHN.—M. Inst. C.E.; assistant engineer, Cape, 1873; maintenance engineer, western system, 1882; resident engineer, western and midland systems of railway, 1884; acting engineer-in-chief, June to Nov., 1888; chief resident engineer (open lines) Dec., 1890.

BROWN, JOHN EDWD., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S.—Son of the late Dr. Jas. Brown, author of "The Forester;" conservator of forests, S. Aust., 1878; director-general of forests, N.S. Wales, 1890.

BROWN, JOHN JAMES.—Ed. Liverpool Collegiate Institution and Royal Coll., Mauritius; volunteer colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, April, 1863; 2nd clerk to senior stipendiary magistrate, Aug., 1863; clerk to the chief judge, May, 1864; curator of vacant estates, Oct., 1874; government agent before the Forest Lands Purchase Commission in conjunction with his office of curator Nov., 1881, till Dec., 1882, and alone from Dec., 1882, to Feb., 1884; is also marshal of the vice-admiralty court since Feb., 1873; asst. rec. gen., Dec., 1888; ag. collr. of customs May to Nov., 1891, and Mar., 1892.

BROWN, MAITLAND.—Govt. resident, Geraldton, West Australia, 1886.

BROWN, THE HON. N. J.—Member, House of Assembly, Tasmania, 1875; minister of lands and works, Oct., 1877, to Dec., 1878, and Dec., 1882 to 1887; was joint representative to Federation Convention at Sydney, 1883; and member of the Federal Council of Australia.

BROWN, RICHARD MYLES.—Ed. Liverpool Coll. Institute, and Royal Coll., Mauritius (1st English scholarship); called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1869; counsel to government, Seychelles, 1872 to 1877; practised before supreme court, Mauritius, 1877 to 1884; member of commission on laws and rules affecting civil jurisdiction and procedure of district courts in Mauritius, April, 1882; district judge, Seychelles, Nov., 1884; judge of Seychelles and senior member executive and legislative councils, 1889; administered government, Seychelles, Nov., 1891, to May, 1892; member of the legislature, &c.

BROWN, W. R. E.—Entered civil service, New Zealand, as clerk to the bench, Mar., 1863; private secretary to premier and secretary to cabinet; registrar-general, Nov., 1873; concurrent services—clerk to district court, 1866-8; inspector in bankruptcy, 1866-7; curator of intestate estates, 1866-72; and registrar of friendly societies, 1878-84.

BROWNE, ALBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 4th Sept., 1877, to 20th Oct., 1880; clerk in chief secretary's office, Cyprus, 21st Oct., 1880; returned to duty in Colonial Office, Jan., 1888; appointed to act for three years as asst. accountant to the high commissioner for South Africa, April, 1891; acts also as auditor, Basutoland, from Oct., 1892; member of board of enquiry into postal and telegraph administration, Bechuanaland, April, 1892; ag. Imperial secy., Jan. to Mar., 1895; chief clk. and acct. to High Commissioner, Aug., 1895.

BROWNE, DODWELL F.—District judge, Colombo, 1892.

BROWNE, F. J.—Prof. of Eng. St. Mary's Coll., Pt. of Spain, Trinidad, Nov., 1864; Prof. of Eng. and Math., 1867; Dean of Coll. 1870; presdt., 1876.

BROWNE, GEORGE.—Associate to the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, registrar of the supreme court in bankruptcy, curator of intestate estates, and marshal of the vice-admiralty court, 1866; was clerk of the peace, deputy sheriff, registrar of the court of requests and of insolvency, Launceston, 1863; recorder of titles, acting registrar, supreme court, and collector of probate duty, 1875; was private secretary to administrators of the government, June, 1874-75; was acting private secretary to Governor Weld, 1876, 1877-79; and was appointed private secretary, 1880; private secretary to governor, Straits, 1881, to Mar., 1884; and to the administrator of Tasmania, April, 1884; acting private secretary to Sir G. C. Strahan, governor Tasmania, July, 1886, and to administrator Sir W. L. Dobson, 1886-7.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Junior clerk in colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1866; chief clerk to colonial secretary, 1871; confidential clerk to governor, and clerk of councils and postmaster till 1881, when resigned latter office; chief clerk, government office, St. Lucia, 1882; acted as stipendiary magistrate of the first district of St. Lucia in 1883; inspector of police and inland revenue officers, Tobago, 1884-5.

BROWNBRIGG, M.—Police inspector, Mauritius, Feb., 1866; sanitary guardian, 1st Jan., 1875.

BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Harrow; author of "Die Geschichte von Nala und Damayanté" (Sanskrit text, published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg), 1862; poems, 1866, and other works; assistant librarian, British Museum, 1863, after competitive examination in modern languages and Sanscrit; professor of Sanscrit, King's College, 1865; rector Royal College, Mauritius, 1868; director of public instruction, Ceylon, 1878; colonial secretary, Mauritius, 1882; administered the government in 1883; lieutenant-governor and government secretary, British Guiana, 1885; Governor, Windward Islands, 1893.

BRUCE, GEORGE C.—3rd officer, customs, and ass. harbourmaster, St. Helena, Dec., 1878; 2nd offr., harbmr., emign. agt., 1890; harbour master, St. Lucia, 1891.

BRUMELL, JOHN.—Admitted to Middle Temple, Oct., 1872; called to the bar 7th June, 1875, practised his profession in British Guiana until

21st April, 1882, when he was appointed a stipendiary justice of the peace, stipendiary justice for New Amsterdam and sheriff for the county of Berbice, 1883; acted on several occasions as public prosecutor, and on two occasions as judge of the inferior criminal court.

BRYANT, ALFRED THOMAS.—Ed. Tonbridge schol. and Wad. Coll., Oxon.; Cadet, S. S., 1883; actg. collr., land rev., Penang, July, 1886; dist. officer, Malacca, 1887; act. ditto, P. W., 1889; dist. offr. Dindings, June, 1890; ag. collr. of Id. rev. and offr. in charge of treas. Malacca, Mar., 1894; ag. 1st mag., Penang, Aug., 1895.

BUCHANAN, E. J.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1873; advocate of supreme court of Cape Colony, of high court of province of Griqualand West, and of vice-admiralty court, Cape Colony; elected member for Worcester in house of assembly, 1877; acting attorney-general of Griqualand West, Nov., 1879; appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Cape Colony April, 1880; assigned to the court of the eastern district, May, 1880, and to supreme court, June, 1887.

HUCKLE, J. GERALD T.—Ed. Malvern Coll. and Magd. Coll. Camb., B.A. (1888); 2nd class classical tripos, cadet; Hong Kong, 1890; passed cadet, Jan. 1893; ag. dep. supt. of police, July, 1892 to June, 1893; ag. asst. col. secy., June, 1893 to Feb. 1894; ag. clk. of councils ap., 1894; J.P., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, Mar., 1895.

BUCK, QUINTUS A.—Cadet, Sarawak civil service, Mar., 1878; priv. sec. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., July, 1875; suptd. of police and prisons, Sept., 1877; acting magistrate, ct. of requests, May, 1885; rest. (2nd class, 3rd div.), Aug., 1886.

HUCKLEY, THE HON. SIR P. A., K.C.M.G. (1892).—Was Colonial secretary, New Zealand, in the Stout-Vogel Ministry; atty.-gen. and col. secy. again, Jan., 1891; puisne judge, 1896.

BUDGE, ALEX. CAMPBELL, J.P.—Entered the civil service of N. S. Wales, Nov., 1858; clerk, executive council, Oct., 1863; secretary to the Australian conference for the last 15 years.

BULLER, GEN. THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY REIDERS, V.C., G.C.B. (1894), K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1879); served as dept. adj. and quartermaster-general in South Africa, Feb., 1881 to Dec., 1881; and in the same capacity in expeditionary force to Egypt, 1882; assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, 22nd July, 1883; served with the expeditionary force to the Soudan under General Graham in 1884; and promoted to be major-general for distinguished service in the field, 1884; served as chief of the staff in Viscount Wolseley's expedition for the relief of Khartoum, 1884-5; on special service as magistrate in Ireland, 1886; under secretary for Ireland, Dec., 1886, quartermr.-gen., Oct., 1887; adj.-gen., 1890.

BULLER, SIR WALTER LAWRY, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1875), F.R.S.—Author of "The Birds of New Zealand;" called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1874; served in the Maori war, 1865 (medal); has served in various offices in the Native affairs department, and several times received the thanks of Government; Commissioner for New Zealand at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; is Hon. D.Sc.; officer of Legion of Honour for services at Paris Exhibition, 1889.

BULMER, J. A.—Postmaster, Cyprus, 27 July, 1878; Postmaster-general, Trinidad, 1883.

BULT, C. M.—Assistant postmaster, Kimberley, Dec., 1871; postmaster, Dutoitspan, Sept., 1872; registrar of natives, Dutoitspan, June,

1876; registrar of natives, Kimberley and Dutoitspan, July, 1885; J.P. for Kimberley.

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST GASCOYNE, G.C.M.G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was one of the official residents under the lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from October, 1860, until the withdrawal of the British protectorate in June, 1864; appointed treasurer and receiver-general for the island of Trinidad, in Feb., 1866; administered the government of Dominica, Leeward Islands, from Mar., 1867, to Jan., 1869; appointed governor of Labuan, and H.M. consul-general for Borneo, in Aug., 1871; lieut.-governor of Natal, Aug., 1875, to 1880; Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs, Dec., 1881; High Commissioner, Cyprus, 1885; retired, 1892.

BUNDEY, THE HON. WILLIAM HENRY, Q.C.—Attorney-general of South Australia, 27 Sept., 1878; entered Parliament in 1871. Held offices as minister of justice and education, 2nd July, 1874 to 15th Mar., 1875; third judge of the Supreme Court, 1884.

BUNDY, FRED. E.—Ed. St. Mary's Coll., Hammersmith; head master, St. Mary's Coll., St. Lucia, 1890; inspr. of schools, St. Lucia, July, 1895.

BURBIDGE, G. W., Q.C.—Born Feb. 6th, 1847; called to the bar, New Brunswick, 1871; secretary to commission to consolidate statutes of New Brunswick, 1876-7; deputy minister of justice, Canada, and solicitor for Indian affairs, May, 1882; one of the commissioners to revise the consolidated statutes of Canada, June, 1883, to June, 1885; judge, exchequer court of Canada, Oct., 1888.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURGESS, ALEXANDER MACKINNON, M.A. (Abdn.).—Born 1850; private secretary to Minister of Interior, Canada, Oct., 1876; secretary of the dept., Feb., 1882; deputy minister, July, 1883.

BURNS, JAMES.—Third clerk, Antigua treasury, 1870; clerk, audit office, 1872; clerk and quarantine officer, St. Kitt's treasury, 1873; 1st clerk, Antigua treasury, and accountant of saving bank, 1874; acting magistrate, 1875; acting landing surveyor, 1876 and 1878; landing surveyor and harbour master, 1879; acting treasurer, Antigua, in 1882, 1885, and 1886; and Dominica in 1882-3; treasurer, St. Kitts, 1893.

BURNS, JOHN FITZGERALD.—Member legislative assembly N. S. Wales, 1861; postmaster general 9th Feb., 1875, to 21st Mar., 1877, and 18th Dec., 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878; colonial treasurer 22nd Dec., 1885, to 25th Feb., 1886, and Feb., 1887, to Jan., 1889, as a member of the Parkes Ministry; has been a member of various conferences of ministers and of the Colonial and Indian, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions; in conjunction with Sir H. Parkes represented N. S. W. at confce. on Chinese question at Sydney, June, 1888; vice-president, Melbourne Exhibn., 1888.

BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE LOCKHART, KT. BACH, 1884, born, July 26, 1833.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, April, 1856; solicitor-general, Bahamas, May 26, 1864; was acting attorney-general in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; member of Executive Council in 1866, and of Legislative Council in 1872; member of the local legislature from 1869, and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1866; made Queen's counsel in 1874; attorney-general, 3rd September, 1875; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1879; chief justice, 1883; retired 1893.

BURNSIDE, NICKL BRUCE.—New Providence, Bahamas, third clerk surveyor-genl.'s dept., 1879 and 1881; actg. clerk, board of pub. wks.,

1880 to 1882; clerk, legislative council, 1881 to 1888; second clerk, survy. genl's. dep., 1882 to 1883; 2nd clerk. col. sec.'s dep., 1883 to 1887; private secretary to administrator E. B. A. Taylor, C.M.G., 1886; clerk. col. sec.'s dep., and clerk bd. of p. wks., 1887 (still holding same); actg. col. secy., July to Nov., 1889 July to Oct., 1890, and again in 1891.

BURROWES, F. W.—Appointed to customs department, Cape of Good Hope, by the lords commissioners of H.M. treasury, Dec. 18, 1845; resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 19th April, 1865; sub-collector and controller of customs and navigation laws, and registrar of shipping, Cape Town, May, 1876; collector and principal controller of customs, 1883; is also chairman, Table Bay Harbour Commission.

BURROWS, Acton.—Deputy minister and inspector of agriculture, statistics, and health; secretary-treasurer of the board of agriculture, and deputy of the lieutenant-governor for signing marriage licences, &c., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BURROWS, STEPHEN MONTAGU, B.A.—Scholar of Eton, scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, Jan., 1876; graduated in classical honours, 1879; writer, Ceylon service, Aug., 1880; private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Douglas, June, 1881; J.P. and additional coroner for Colombo, Nov., 1881; attached to the Queen's advocates department, June, 1882; J.P. and additional police magistrate, Galle, Aug., 1882; acting office assistant to the government agent, N. W. province, April, 1884; extra office assistant to the government agent, central province, May, 1884; acting office assistant to the government agent, north-central province, and additional district judge, commissioner of Requests and police magistrate, Anuradhapura, Aug., 1884; acting office assistant, Badulla, July, 1886; acting assist.-agent, Matale, April, 1887; author of "The Visitor's Guide to Kandy," and "The Buried Cities of Ceylon," Editor, "Ceylon Miscellany."

BURT, ALFRED EARLE.—Clerk to chief justice, Western Australia, June, 1871; clerk, colonial secretary's office, Dec., 1873; to governor, 1874; in audit office, Jan., 1875; draughtsman, marine survey department, 1875; and in Crown lands department, Sept., 1877; acted as registrar of deeds and titles, Jan., 1880, to Mar., 1881; registrar of titles and deeds, June, 1890.

BURT, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in governor's office, W. Australia, May, 1872, Jan., 1874, clerk to executive council and private secretary to acting governor; April, 1874, to Dec., 1874, private secretary to Governor Weld; May, 1875, clerk to executive council and private secretary to Governor Sir Wm. Robinson. K.C.M.G.; Sept., 1877, chief clerk and keeper of records in survey office; resident magistrate, Newcastle, April, 1880; ditto York, April, 1887; asst. col. sec., April, 1887; ag. col. sec., 1890, with seat in exec. and leg. councils, under sec. for W. Australia under responsible govt., 1891.

BURT, THE HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C.—Member of the legislative council of Western Australia from 1873 to 1890, when responsible government was inaugurated; acting attorney-general and member of the executive council from March, 1886, to Sept., 1886, when he resigned; delegate to colonial conference in London, 1887; vice-consul for Denmark (1870); first attorney-genl. under responsible government 18th Dec., 1890; appointed on special mission to London to open office of agent general for Western Australia, and to act as agent-general *pro tem.* April to Oct., 1891.

BUSHE, G. F.—Fourth clerk in colonial secre-

tary's office, Trinidad, Oct., 1878, third clerk, Jan., 1875; second clerk, 1877; private secretary to the administrator, May to Oct., 1874; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Des Vœux, Feb., 1877, to Jan., 1878; assistant to the sub-intendant and commissioner, northern province, has acted on several occasions as commissioner and sub-intendant.

BUSHE, ROBERT GERVAASE.—Educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained an exhibition on entrance; elected to a foundation scholarship, 1874; was 27th wrangler in the mathematical tripos, 1875; graduated B.A., 1875; 2nd master Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, 1878; inspector of schools, 1890.

BUSHE, R. J. SCOTT.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, Malvern Coll., and Lancing Coll.; articulated pupil to J. E. Tanner, M.I.C.E., 1879–82, ag. and special draftsman, P. W. Dept., Trinidad, various occasions, 1882–6; draftsman light railway, Feb., 1889; surveyor of loan wks., Grenada, Jan., 1890; actg. director, pub. wks., Mar., 1891.

BUTLER, CAPT. J. H.—Late 3rd Bat. E. Lancs. Regt.; entered Natal Civil Service, Jan., 1890, as locker and tide waiter, Customs dept.

BUTLER, CAPT. VERA ALBAN.—Late R.M.L.I. and 7th Roy. Lanc. Militia; 2nd class inspr. of pol. Mauritius, June, 1880; pol. officer, with mag. powers, Diego Garcia, Sept., 1887; reverted to former post on abolition of latter, Mar., 1889.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Clerk in British consulate, New York, April, 1862; paid vice-consul, Key West, Florida, October, 1862; to 1868 on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871; treasury clerk, Bermuda, 1871; colonial postmaster, 1880.

BUTTERWORTH, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM.—Govt. storekeeper, Br. N. Guinea, Oct., 1890; head-qls. officer, armed constab., Feb., 1891; also port and harbour master, and native mag.

BUXTON, SYDNEY CHARLES, M.P.—Born Oct., 1853; educated at Clifton College and Trinity College, Cambridge; was a member of the London school board from 1876 to 1882; honorary secretary to Mr. Tuke's Irish emigration fund, 1882–4; author of the "Handbook to Political Questions," the "Political Manual," "Finance and Politics," "An Historical Study, 1783–1883," &c., and editor of the Imperial Parliament Series; M.P. for Peterborough from June, 1883, to Nov., 1885, when he was unsuccessful; contested Croydon unsuccessfully in Jan., 1886; elected July, 1886, and re-elected in 1892, for Poplar (Tower Hamlets), for which he still sits; parliamentary undersec. of state for the colonies, 17th Aug., 1892, to 28th June, 1895.

BUXTON, SIR THOMAS FOWELL, BART. K.C.M.G. (1895).—Born 1837; 3rd Bart.; M.A. Camb.; Dep. Lieut. and J.P. for Essex and Norfolk; Sheriff, 1875; M.P. for King's Lynn, 1865–68; Lieut.-Col., 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volr. Brigade, 1864; Hon. Col. since 1884; Governor of South Australia, 1895.

BYNOE, A. D.—Clerk, G.P.O., Barbados, 1874; revenue officer, Jan., 1879; landing waiter, May, 1879; 2nd clerk, customs June, 1887; chief clerk, customs, Dec. 1890.

BYRDE, MAHERLEY DURAND EVAN.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's college, Guernsey; writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1867; police magistrate, Kalpitiya, Dec., 1871; acting landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1874; police magistrate, Colombo, 1876; district judge, Matara, 1877; assistant adjutant, &c., Mannar, Jan., 1885; district judge, Negombo, Jan., 1886; fiscal, cent. prov., 1891.

BYRNE, A.—Governor's clerk, Natal, Mar., 1878,

June, acted sec., secret defence committee; July, acting clerk, executive council; during 1880-81 was private sec. to the various officers administering the government; Feb. 9, 1881, private secretary to Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, and on his personal staff during Transvaal war, Mar. 1882; clerk, executive council; 1885 to 1886, private secretary to Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, administrator and priv. sec. to Gov. Natal, Feb., 1890; accompanied governor to England when he went to discuss affairs of Natal with S. of S. Jan., 1893; priv. sec. admnr., July, 1893.

BYRNE, J.—Clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1859; clerk in treasury, 1863; first clerk and warehouse-keeper Customs department, 1873; asst. coll. of Customs and landing surveyor, 1889; collr. of customs; regr. of shipping and emigr. officer., 1894; J.P. for the colony, 1894.

CADDY, DUNCAN JAMES, M.D., F.R.G.S., M.B.—Govt. medl. offr., Carriacou, 1892; ed. Merchant Taylors' and King's Coll., Lond. and Dub. Univ.; member Pathol. Soc. Lond., British Med. Assocn., and other learned societies; has contributed papers on medical subjects to the *Lancet*, *Br. Med. Journal* and other journals.

CADE, CHARLES SHERWOOD.—Captain in the West Cork Artillery Militia; served through the Zulu War, 1878-9; present at the battle of Ulundi; assistant-inspector, Gold Coast Constabulary, Mar., 1880; inspector, 11th Dec., 1882; adjutant and musketry instructor of the Gold Coast Constabulary, Sept., 1882, to May, 1883; local commandant of police, Cyprus, 29th Sept., 1883; also assistant to commissioner, Nicosia, and governor, central prison, Oct., 1884; has acted several times as commissioner.

CADOGAN, 5TH EARL (Great Britain). George Henry Cadogan, eldest son of the 4th Earl; born, 1840; succeeded his father in 1873; was M.P. for Bath for a few months previous to his succession to the title; Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, May, 1875, to 2nd March, 1878; Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies, 2nd March, 1878, to 28th April, 1880; Lord Privy Seal in Lord Salisbury's 1st and 2nd ministries; Lord Lieut. of Ireland, 28 June, 1895.

CALCOTT, JOHN HOPE—Sup. of works and surveys, S.S., 1883; has thrice acted as Dep. Col. Engineer and Surveyor Gen., Penang. Is a J.P.

CALDER, CHARLES MACLEAR.—Admitted solr., sup. ct., Jamaica, 1881; cl. of cts., par. of Portland, Ap., 1888; ditto, par. of St. Mary's, Feb., 1889.

CALDER, WILLIAM McCAL.—Magistrate, Berbice River, Br. Guiana, 1880; stip. mag., 1886.

CALVERT, JOHN J.—Clerk, col. sec's office, N.S. Wales, 1853; clerk of Select Committees, legislative assembly, May, 1856; first clerk legislative council, April, 1859; clerk assistant, Jan., 1860; clerk of the Parliaments, April, 1871.

CAMERON, MAJ.-GEN. DONALD RODERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Entered R.A. 1856; capt. 1866, maj. 1876, lieut.-col. 1882, col. 1886, retired 1888; instr. in gunnery, 1859-62, 15th Bde. R.A.; served throughout Rhoetan campaign, 1864-66, as adjutant and as staff officer of officer commanding R.A. Doonar Field Force (medal with clasp, thrice mentioned in despatches); adjutant 1st Bde. R.A. 1867-8; accompanied the Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., to Fort Garry, as a member of the executive council, N.W. Territories, 1869; was commissioner international boundary commission, and superintended the expedition which marked the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, 1872-6; reported on the British Alaskan boundary, 1874; secretary to Canadian delegation at the Paris international

conference, 1883, for the protection of submarine cables; reported on the eastern boundary of British Columbia, 1884; and again on the Alaskan boundary in 1886; private secretary to Sir C. Tupper, Canadian plenipotentiary to the fishery confer., 1887; principal, Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, 1888.

CAMERON, DONALD CHARLES.—Clerical asst. (Ind. rev. B. Guiana, 1890; 5th cl. clk. secretariat, 1891; 4th ditto, 1895; sec. to bd. of enquiry shipping casualties, Ordee, 1893; to special commissioner to convict settl., 1893; to spirits comsn., 1894; minor industries comtee., 1895; and to select comtee. of legislature on railway tariff.

CAMERON, EDWARD J.—Ed. at Shrewsbury Schl., Clifton Coll., and at Merton Coll., Oxon.; private secretary to Sir C. C. Lees, governor, Bahamas, Jan., 1882; and as governor of the Leeward Islands, Jan., 1884; assistant colonial sec. and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1884; J.P. for the Settlement, and visiting justice, Freetown Gaol; acting col. sec. and treas., Dec., 1885, to July, 1886; president, Virgin Islands, Feb., 1887; member Leeward Islands Leg. Coun., 1887, and Ex. Coun., 1888; commissioner, Turks Islands, March, 1893; ag. judge sup. ct., May to Dec., 1893, and Jan. to June, 1895.

CAMERON, H. H.—Educated at Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxf.; writer Ceylon civil service, 1868; commissioner of requests, &c., Haputala; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1869; confirmed April, 1872; acting assistant government agent, &c., Nuwakkalawiya, Nov., 1872; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Oct., 1873; private secretary to the governor, 1874; fiscal, central province, 1875; police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; assistant government agent, Kalutara, 1876; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, 1879; acting ditto, Badulla, 1881; and acting government agent, western province, 1886.

CAMERON, SIR RODERICK WILLIAM, KNT. (1883).—Commissioner for Canada to the Australian International Exhibitions.

CAMPBELL, CAPT. ARCHIBALD DAVID.—Insp. S. Leone police, Mar., 1891, wounded at Tambi severely; ag. insp.-gen., Sept., 1895.

CAMPBELL, C. C.—R.M., Hopetown Division, Cape Colony, Dec., 1882; ditto, Coleberg, 1890.

CAMPBELL, ERNEST D.—Sub-inspector of constabulary, British Honduras, Dec., 1886.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G. (1891). C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign. Argyll and Bute Rifles, Jan., 1855; lieutenant same year, assistant-superintendent, Bombay revenue survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, appointed adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, assistant superintendent of police, and assistant magistrate (has mutiny medal), superintendent of police, and magistrate of the first class and commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers, Dec., 1859; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara police force; in 1866 in command of the Belgaum police. Received numerous commendations from the Bombay Government, and from the governors-general and secretaries of state for India for special services, and received two special donations of 3,500 rupees and 7,500 rupees for special service. Passed examinations in Hindostanee, Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese. In 1866 was selected to take police charge of Ceylon, and to reorganise its constabulary, receiving a special gratuity of 1,000l. for this service. In 1868 confirmed as inspector-general. Cholera commissioner to Jaffna in 1866, and again in 1877. Retired 1891.

CAMPBELL, H. C.—Second clerk in the deeds registry office, Natal, April, 1861; second clerk audit office, January, 1863; first clerk, R.M. court, county of Pietermaritzburg, Mar., 1868; R.M., division of Ixopo, Mar., 1876; act. R.M., division of Umgeni, Nov., 1876; R.M., Inanda, and J.P. for colony, 1880; master and registrar, sup. court, 1882; colonial auditor, April, 1889; has acted as judge native high court, and as 2nd puisne judge and atty. general; auditor general, 1894; chairman civil service board.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed April, 1852, to the customs at Hobart, Tasmania, collector of customs, Launceston, registrar of shipping, and warden, marine board; is a magistrate and a commissioner of the supreme court.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH ALEXANDER.—Late sergeant-major, Cameron Highlanders; served in the Indian campaigns 1858-9, and in Egyptian campaign, 1882; medal for Indian service and medal and clasp for Tel-el-Kebir and Khedive's star; medals for long service and for distinguished conduct; drill instructor, Western Australia, 1884; lieut. and staff adjt. of volunteers, 1886.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM BENJAMIN.—In postal, survey, and harbour depts., Sierra Leone, since 1861; chief clerk, survey dept., 1879.

CANTIN, JOHN.—Junior clerk, Rec. Gen.'s Dept., Mauritius, Mar., 1884.

CAPE TOWN, 2nd BISHOP.—THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D. Consecrated, 1874; metropolitan of the church of the province of South Africa; formerly fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxon, preacher at Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and rural dean of Oxford.

CAPPER, ALFRED HOUSTON.—Ed. Royal School, Armagh, and Trin. Coll., Dub., scholarship in classics; B.A. in 1883; cadet, S.S., Nov., 1888; J.P. and magistrate, May, 1884; passed final examination in Chinese, and attached to resident councillor's office, Penang, 1886; 2nd assist. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, 1888; district officer, 1889; ag. sen. dist. off. Butterworth, P. W., Oct., 1889; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., April, 1890; asst. protector of Chinese, Singapore, 1893; ag., 2nd Mag., Penang, Sep. 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., Nov., 1894, to April, 1895; asst. prot. of Chinese, Penang, April, 1895.

CAPPER, THOMAS.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.Sc. (Lond.), 1876; B.A., Camb. (Math. and Nat. Sc. Triposes), 1879; inspector of schools, Jamaica, Oct., 1880; official member of leg. coun., 1882.

CARBERRY, JOSEPH M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1867.

CARBONE, SIR JOSEPH, LL.D. (1862). C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1891).—Received at the Malta bar, 1863; reporter, court of commerce, 1868; cr. advocate and govt. legal adviser, 1880; member of the executive and legislative councils *ex officio*; chief justice, Malta, 1895.

CARDEW, COL. FRED., C.M.G. (1894).—Governor S. Leone, 1894; formerly resident magistrate in Zululand.

CAREW, W. S.—Special agent to interior tribes of Viti Levu, Fiji, Nov., 1874; stipendiary magistrate, 1875; land titles commrsr. and member native regulations board, 1877; native lds. boundary commrsr., Nov., 1880; member ex. coun., Sept., 1882; is now rest. commr., Colo East, and stipendiary magistrate, Rewa.

CARLILE, EDWARD, gold medalist in law, Melbourne Univ., 1868.—Clerk, census office, Victoria, 20th May, 1861; registrar - general's office, 1st Jan., 1862; crown law offices, 1st Mar.,

1865; called to the bar, Victoria, 1871; parliamentary and professional assistant to crown law officers, 1873; parliamentary draftsman, July, 1879; clerk-assistant, legislative assembly, April, 1882; re-appointed parliamentary draftsman with higher status, April, 1889; author of "Notes on Victoria Constitution," "Victorian Year Book, 1883-4."

CARLING, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Born 1828; member for London, Ontario, 1857-74; elected to Dominion house of commons on confederation, 1867; receiver-general of Canada, 1862; minister of works and agriculture, Ontario, 1867-71; again elected for London, 1878; sworn of the privy council and made postmaster-general in Sir J. MacDonald's government, 1882; minister of agriculture, 1885 to 1892; member of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; retired, 1894.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom) (1874), CHICHESTER PARKINSON PORTESCUE.—1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, first class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the Treasury from Jan., 1854, to April, 1855; under secretary of state for the colonies, May, 1857, to Feb., 1858, and re-appointed June, 1859. M.P. for co. Louth 1847 to 1874. Privy councillor, 1864; chief secretary for Ireland, Nov., 1865, and again 9th Dec., 1868; president of Board of Trade, Dec., 1870, to Feb., 1874; lord privy seal, 1881; lord president of the council, 1888, to June, 1885.

CARMODY, P.—Government analyst, Trinidad, and professor of chemistry, Queen's Roy. Coll., and Coll. of the Immaculate Conception, June, 1890; member central agricultural bd., 1890; member bd. of health, 1891; entered imperial service after open competition, 1876; inland rev. laboratory scholarship, 1880; diploma (1st class) Roy. Schl. of Mines; asst. Analyst and subsequently analyst, Somerset House, 1881-90. Is F.I.C., F.C.S., member of soc. of chem. industry, and author of prize paper on "Recent Progress of Invention and Science," and of other published papers on scientific subjects.

CARON, L. B.—Puisne judge, Superior Court, Quebec, 1874.

CARON, THE HON. SIR J. P. R. A., K.C.M.G. (1885), Q.C.—Born 1843; called to the bar of Lower Canada (now Province of Quebec) 1865; created a Queen's counsel, 1876; entered the Canadian House of Commons, 1878, where he still sits; minister of militia and defence for the Dominion of Canada, 8th Nov., 1880; postmaster-general, 1892; one of representatives of Canada at Colonial conference, Ottawa, 1894.

CARPENTER, PERCY TRANTER, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. (St. Mary's Hosp., Lond.), dist. surg., Corosal, Br. Honduras, 1892; ag. dist. commr., 1898; asst. col. surg., Stann Creek, 1894.

CARPMALL, CHARLES, M.A., F.R.S.C., F.R.A.S. (late Fell. St. John's Coll., Camb.).—Deputy superintendent, meteorological service, Canada, Oct., 1872; director, magnetic observatory, Toronto, and superintendent, meteorological service, Feb., 1880.

CARR, CAPTAIN GEORGE LYON, R.N.—Superintendent of ports, Malta, 1880.

CARR, MARK WILLIAM, M. Inst., C.E.—Born 1847; Ed. King's Coll., London; employed on Indian Rlys., 1866-76; dist. eng., Natal Rlys., Aug., 1876; resident eng., April, 1882; chief redt. eng. constrn. and maintenance, Aug., 1888; eng.-in-chief of railways, Sept., 1889.

CARRINGTON, EARL (created 1895), **CHARLES ROBERT CARRINGTON** (THIRD BARON), P.C., born 1842; G.C.M.G.—joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England; late captain Royal Horse Guards, lieutenant-colonel 3rd battalion, Oxford Light Infantry; captain Queen's Body Guard, 1881; governor of N. S. Wales, 1885-90; Lord Chamberlain, 1892.

CARRINGTON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1887), **C.M.G.** (1880).—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; 24th Regt.: commander of the "Frontier Light Horse" in the Transkei War, South Africa, 1877-78; commanded Transvaal volunteers against Sikukuni, 1878-79; commanded left wing C. M. R., 1879 to 1883; commanded colonial forces in Basuto war, severely wounded; commanded 2nd Mounted Rifles, Bechuanaland Field Force, 1884; commandant of police, British Bechuanaland, 1885; commandant native forces, Zululand, in 1888; again in command Bechuanaland Police, Dec., 1888-93; and again on special service, Nov., 1893, in connection with Matabele war; now commanding brigade at Gibraltar.

CARRINGTON, JOHN WORRELL, Q.C., F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1888), **D.C.L., LL.D.**—Ed. Coddington Coll., Barbados (S.C.C., 1866), and Linc. Coll., Oxon (B.A., 1872; M.A., 1891); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1872; acted as judge, assistant court of appeal, Barbados, 1874-75; J.P., 1874; member house of assembly, 1874-8, and again 1881; M.L.C., 1878-81; solicitor-general, 1878; again acted as judge, assistant court of appeal, 1879; and as attorney-general, 1880; Hon. D.C.L., Durham, 1879; Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, 1894. Was presdt. of the education board, and of the board of health; and received the thanks of govt. for services in connection with education; chief justice, St. Lucia and Tobago, 1882; on special duty as ag. col. sec., Grenada, 1882; administered govt. of Tobago, 1883 to 1885; prepared revised edition, Tobago laws; acting chief justice of Grenada, 1886; in 1887-9 prepared a new edition of the Laws of St. Lucia; att.-gen. Br. Guiana, Dec., 1888, chancellor of the diocese, 1890; engaged, 1891-2, in drafting for the govt. of B. Guiana bills relating to the courts, criminal law and procedure, &c., of that colony; chairman central board of health, 1889, of the opening-up-the-country commission, 1891-2, and of the spirits ordinance commission, 1893-4; major in the Br. Guiana militia, 1893. In 1894 prepared a new and revised ed. of the laws of Br. Guiana; chief justice, Hong Kong, 1896.

CARRINGTON, J.A.—Sub-inspector of schools, Barbados, Jan., 1879; inspected schools, St. Lucia, July, 1885.

CARTER, THE HON. SIR F. B. T., K.C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1839; member house of assembly, 1855 to 1878; speaker, 1861 to 1865; premier and att.-gen., 1865 to 1870, and from Feb., 1874, to April, 1878; delegate to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion; and several delegations respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; chief justice, 1878; administrator by Royal Sign Manual, 30th Sept., 1878, and on several occasions since during the absence of and vacancies in office of governor.

CARTER, SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G. (1893); **C.M.G.** (1890).—Entered Navy 1864; paymaster of Colonial steamer "Sherbro," Sierra Leone, Aug., 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti campaign; was one of the commissioners for valuing the ordnance

and stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; private secretary to governor Leeward Islands, Sept., 1875; collector of customs and treasurer, Gold Coast, Aug., 1879; treasurer and postmaster, Gambia, Oct., 1882; administered the government several times; administrator of Gambia on separation from S. Leone, Nov., 1888; governor, Lagos, 1890.

CARTER, W.—Ed. at Bradfield Coll., Berks.; cadet, S. S., 1890; passed final examination in Malay, Dec., 1892.

CARTWRIGHT, CAPT. J. T.—Lieut. in army, 1856; capt., 1862; sold out 1868; agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1872; stipendiary magistrate, 1874; do. British Guiana, 1888.

CARTWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR RICHARD JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1835; entered Canadian Parliament, 1863; sworn of the privy council, and was minister of finance, 7th Nov., 1873, until the resignation of the Mackenzie cabinet, Oct., 1878.

CARUANA, A. A., D.D.—Secretary to the Univ., Malta, July, 1856; acted also as assistant to the rector in the Lyceum of the Three Cities, and teacher of history and geography, Oct., 1867; acting rector, Nov., 1879; principal of the University, June, 1880; librarian to the government public library, 15th Nov., 1880; dir. ed. 1887.

CARVALHO, J. A. DE.—Second clerk and accountant in the treasury, Hong Kong, Aug. 16, 1855; first clerk and cashier, Jan. 16, 1860; assistant superintendent fire brigade, Sept. 1875, to Dec., 1883; J.P. for the colony, Dec., 1883.

CASAULT, SIR L. N., KT. BACH. (1894).—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec; chief justice, superior court, Quebec, 1894.

CASEY, THE HON. JAMES JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1878).—Barrister-at-law; M.L.A., Victoria, 1861-79; member ex. council, 1868; minister of justice, 1868; solicitor-general, 1869; president of board of land and works and minister of agriculture, 1872 to 1875; president of Victoria commission to Paris Exhibition, 1878; executive vice-president of Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880; president of Federal Bank of Australia; is now judge of insolvency court and chairman general sessions; judge of courts of mines and county courts. Is Knight Officer of the Legion of Honor and of the Crown of Italy.

CASOLANI, EDWARD ROBERT.—Appointed clerk, Cyprus service, Sept., 1878; and higher division clerk, Mar., 1883; on the high commissioner's establishment, Cyprus; transferred to the chief secretary's establishment, March, 1884.

CASOLANI, WILLIAM.—Clerk, port dept., Malta, May, 1863; customs dept., Jan., 1865; 2nd class clk., ch. sec. office, June, 1880; 1st class clk. and assist. clk. to the coun., Jan., 1886; dep. asst. secy. to Govt. and ch. clk., July, 1891; asst. sec. to Govt. and clk. to ex. coun. and coun. of Govt., July, 1894.

CASSELS, ROBT., B.A., Q.C.—Admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, June, 1864, and of Upper Canada, Aug., 1866; a notary public for Ontario, Nov., 1868; registrar, supreme court of Canada, Oct., 1875; one of the masters, court of chancery, Oct., 1876; Q.C., 1885.

CASSELY, JAMES MICHAEL.—3rd class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, 1878; acting 2nd class clerk, Dec., 1882; confirmed Nov., 1885.

CASTOR, C. F., M.B., C.M., F.R.G.S.—Assist. col. surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, Feb., 1879, medical officer, British Guiana, 1885; med. suptd. Leper Asylum, 1887; is J.P. and coroner.

CATELLIER, LUDGER AIMÉ.—Entered Civil Service of Canada, 1859; deputy registrar-general, 1873, and in conjunction with that office, under-secretary of state for Canada, 1889.

CATT, THE HON. A.—Commissioner of crown lands, South Australia, 24th June, 1881, to June 16, 1884; commissioner of public works June 11, 1887; chairman of committees, leg. ass., 1890.

CAVE-BROWNE-CAVE, BERNARD.—Served in 39th regiment, 1885–1890; lieut. 99th regiment, 1890; inspr. S. Leone frontier police, 1895; J.P. for colony.

CAYLEY, SIR RICHARD (KNT., 1882), M.A., and formerly scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. —Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 11th June, 1862; advocate supreme court of Ceylon, 7th June, 1863; acting deputy Queen's advocate from Jan., 1867, to May, 1868, when he was confirmed in that appointment; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1873; Queen's advocate, 1876; chief justice, 1879; resigned, 1883: is a magistrate for Rutland.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHASMAN.—Clerk and interpreter to the R.M., Inanda division, Natal, Jan., 1868; clerk of the court Oct., 1870; acted as R.M. and administrator of native law on various occasions, 1872–7, at Inanda; J.P. for the Inanda division, Aug., 1875; registrar of the native high court, and sec. to native administration board Nov., 1876; admitted an attorney of the supreme court, 1878; first class interpreter on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Newdigate during Zulu War of 1879 (medal and clasp); administrator of native law and border agent, Upper Tugela, 1880; R.M., Lions River division, and J.P. for the colony, 1882; R.M., and admtr. of native law, Ixopo, Sept., 1886.

CHADWICK, JOHN.—Assistant-superintendent of instrument room, telegraph department, Cape Town, March, 1879; superintendent of telegraphs, Durban, Natal, July, 1879; general sub-manager of telegraphs, Natal, 1880; postmaster-general, 1883; postmaster-general and general manager of telegraphs, Jan., 1884.

CHADWICK, ORBERT, C.E., C.M.G. (1886).—Has been employed by the colonial office to report on the drainage and water supply of various colonies; was con. eng. for the Malta water works and Hong Kong water supply and drainage.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID PATRICK, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates, and called to the bar, 1860; appointed magistrate of the Gambia, 1867; magistrate of the Gold Coast and judicial assessor to the native chiefs, 1869; queen's advocate of Sierra Leone, 1872; queen's advocate, Gold Coast, 1874; prepared codes of civil and criminal procedure, measures for the abolition of slavery, and other important measures necessary on the foundation of the Gold Coast Colony; in 1876, knighted, in recognition of his services on the West Coast of Africa; chief justice, Gold Coast Colony, 1876; chief justice, Br. Guiana, 1878; mem. of commies. to inquire into charges against the attorney-general of Jamaica, 1893; retired 1894.

CHALMERS, E. B.—Resident magistrates Komgha division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

CHALMERS, WILLIAM.—Ag. asst. cr. surveyor and revenue officer in charge of rivers and creeks, city, Demerara, Nov., 1866; asst. cr. surveyor, city, Berbice, Dec., 1866; junior asst. cr. surveyor, July, 1875; senior do., Dec., 1877; asst. cr. surveyor, Dec., 1886; cr. surveyor, Feb., 1888.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE Rt. HON. JOSEPH, P.C., M.P., Hon. LL.D. (Camb.).—Eldest son of the

late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; born in London, 1836, and educated at University College School, after which he was engaged in business in Birmingham till 1874, when he retired. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Birmingham town council, and in the same year a member of the school board, of which he became chairman in 1873. In each of the three following years, 1874–5–6, he was elected mayor of the borough, and in June, 1876, on the retirement of Mr. Dixon, one of the three representatives of Birmingham, he was returned to Parliament. At the general election of 1880 he was again returned with the late Mr. John Bright and Mr. Philip Muntz as his colleagues, and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration he was appointed President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the cabinet. While at the Board of Trade he prepared and succeeded in passing through parliament the bankruptcy act which is now in force, the patents act of 1883, and other measures. After the redistribution of seats in 1885 he was returned as member for West Birmingham, and joined Mr. Gladstone's third administration in 1886, as president of the local government board, but resigned in consequence of his disagreement with the premier's home rule policy. At the general election of 1886 he was returned unopposed for West Birmingham, and at the end of 1887 proceeded to the United States as plenipotentiary to negotiate, in conjunction with H.M.'s minister there and Sir Charles Tupper, a treaty for the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question. The result of these negotiations was the convention of 1888, and though it was rejected by the U.S. senate, the *modus vivendi* established by it still regulates the fisheries. On the defeat of Lord Rosebery's government in June, 1895, Mr. Chamberlain joined Lord Salisbury's government as secretary of state for the colonies. At the general election of 1895, in which he took a very prominent part, he was again returned for West Birmingham.

CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE JAMES.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; Ensign, Ceylon Rifles, June, 1868; transferred to 80th regt., Oct., 1873; fort adjutant, Hong Kong, June, 1875, to Mar., 1877; acting-briade-major, Nov., 1875, to Feb., 1876; officiated twice as assistant military secretary, China command; served in Transvaal and throughout Zulu war, 1878–79; present at Ulundi (medal and clasp, 1878–79); A.D.C. to Governor of Natal (Sir H. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.), 3rd Feb., 1882; private secretary, Mar., 1882; and also acting clerk executive council, July, 1885; private secretary to high commissioner of Cyprus, and clerk executive council, Mar., 1886; local comdt. of police, 1892; col. of customs and excise and asst. to commr. Larnaca, 1894; ag. commrs., Larnaca, June, 1895.

CHAMBERLIN, BROWN, LT.-COL., C.M.G. (1870).—Member House of Commons of Canada for county of Missisquoi, 1867 to 1870; in command 60th Bat. Canadian Active Militia, 1869 to 1871; in 1870 commanded battalion, and for a time the whole force, engaged in repelling Fenian invasion at Eccles Hill, for which created C.M.G.; appointed Queen's printer, and retired from Parliament, 1870; Queen's printer and controller of stationery, with rank as Deputy Minister, July, 1886.

CHAMBERS, C. PHARRON, A.I.E.E.—Supt. telephones, Leeward Islands (Antigua), 1889.

CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE.—2nd clerk to president St. Kitts, May, 1875; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1878; 1st clerk to registrar and provost marshal, April, 1881; secretary of the

commission to enquire into the general condition of Dominica, Nov., 1881; private secretary to governor, Leeward Islands, 1882 to 1883; clerk to magistrate, district C, St. Kitts, July, 1883; deputy coroner May, 1885; quartermaster with St. Kitts' Militia, June, 1885.

CHANCELLOR, W. G.—Second officer of customs, Maryborough, Jan., 1861; locker, Brisbane, April, 1861; landing waiter, April, 1862; chief landing waiter, Jan., 1867; landing surveyor, Nov., 1869; chief inspector, distilleries, and excise April, 1886. Is a magistrate for the colony.

CHANDLER, WILLIAM KILLMAN, B.A., LL.D.—St. John's Coll., Cambridge (1875-79); law tripos, 1879-1880; called to the bar. Inner Temple, June, 1879; acting escheator-general of Barbados, 1880-81; J.P., 1880; acting police magistrate of Bridgetown, Aug. to Nov., 1880; acting solicitor-general, Nov., 1880, to Mar., 1881; acting judge of assistant court of appeal, Mar., 1881, to June, 1883; master-in-chancery, May, 1882; judge of assistant court of appeal, June, 1883; member of the House of Assembly, Mar., 1881; represented the parish of St. Peter until Nov., 1884; M.L.C., 1884; represented Barbadoes in negotiations at Washington in connexion with McKinley Tariff Act, 1891.

CHANTRELL HENRY WILLIAM.—Auditor-general, Trinidad, and member exec. and leg. councils, Feb., 1882. Entered service as secretary and accountant, Roy. Coll., Mauritius, May, 1863; senior clerk and accountant, treasury, April, 1864; head accountant, Nov., 1875; acting storekeeper-general, 1877-80; promoted to Trinidad, Feb., 1882; acting rec-gen., April, 1886; member bd. of edn., 1887-90; ag. col. secy., Nov., 1886, to Nov., 1887, Sept. to Nov., 1888, May to Dec., 1889; Mar. to Oct., 1890; Sept. to Nov., 1891, June to Nov., 1892, May to Oct., 1893, and July to Nov., 1896. Is a J.P. for Port of Spain and Western district of co. St. George.

CHAPLEAU, THE HON. J. A., D.C.L. and Q.C.—Born 1840; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1861; created a Q.C., 1864; entered the Quebec assembly, 1867; was solicitor-gen. from 1873 to 1874; provincial secretary from 1875 to 1878; became premier of Quebec, 30th Oct., 1879, a position he retained until July, 1882, when he resigned, was sworn of the privy council, and appointed secretary of state for Canada; knight commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1881, and commander of the Legion of Honour, 1882; is president of the credit foncier, France-Canadien, and director of the Montreal and Western, and of the Pacific Junction railways; minister of customs, 1892; lieutenant-governor, Quebec, Dec., 1892.

CHAPMAN, ARTHUR.—Assessor of taxes, Hong Kong, 1889; ag. asst. suptdt., fire brigade, 1891-2.

CHAPMAN, GENERAL SIR FRED. EDWARD, G.C.B. (1877) K.C.B. (1867), R.E.—Entered the army as lieutenant, 1835; became captain, R.E., 1846; lieutenant-colonel in that corps, April, 1859; colonel in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1854; was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and in the latter part was executive engineer to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches (medal with three clasps); made officer of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the third class of the Medjidie; created, for his military services, C.B., 1855; K.C.B., 1867 and G.C.B., 1877; Governor

and Commander-in-chief at Bermuda, 1857; and major-general same year. Inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1870 to 1875; now director of military intelligence.

CHAPMAN, PHILIP EDWARD.—Entered Treasury, Jamaica, Feb., 1855; clerk, Oct., 1856; locker and gauger, Rum Dept., May, 1858; asst. book-keeper, Treas., Jan., 1859; commissr. of stamps, Sept., 1861.

CHARLOTTETOWN, BISHOP OF. THE RIGHT REV. P. MCINTYRE.—Educated at St. Andrew's College, Prince Edward Island, St. Hyacinth College, Canada, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec. Ordained priest and appointed pastor of Tignash Mission, Prince Edward's Island, Feb., 1883; consecrated Bishop of Charlottetown, Aug., 1860.

CHASTELLIER, E.—Surgeon superintendent, Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law medical officer, Sept., 1869; surgeon superintendent, Barkly Asylum, 1 Feb., 1873; acting sanitary warden, 1888 and 1887; acting poor law commissioner, 1884; acting registrar-general, 1885-86.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM, A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Roy. High Sch. and Univ. Edin.; asst. to Messrs. Thos. Maik and Son, C.E., Edin., 1880; resdt. eng. Bo'ness Drainage Works, 1883; asst. eng. dock engs' off., Bristol, 1885; exec. eng. P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. dir. of Pub. Wks., 1893-94.

CHETWYND, MAJOR THE HON. E. J.—Served in 61st regt. from 1859 to 1880; local commandant of police, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; adjt., Cyprus Pioneers, Jan., 1880; 2nd in command and paymaster, May, 1880; 2nd in command and paymaster, Cyprus Police, Dec., 1880; asst. commissr. Nicosia, Sept., 1881; retired Oct., 1882; re-appointed local commandant of police, 1887.

CHILD, A.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1876, went south-eastern circuit; stipendiary magistrate, county Victoria, Trinidad; acting ditto, Port of Spain, July to Dec., 1885, and from Aug., 1886; ag. puisne judge, 1887; capt. comp. San Fernando R. Vol., 1888; chief justice, St. Lucia, 1890; admd. govt. Nov., 1894 to Feb., 1895.

CHILDERS, RT. HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, P.C. (Appointed 1868).—Educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1850, M.A., 1857; member of the government of Victoria from 1851 to 1857; commissioner of trade and customs there; was in the first legislative assembly, 1856; was M.P. for Pontefract from 1860 to 1885, and for Edinburgh since Jan., 1886; was a member of the Royal commission on transportation, 1863-4; lord of the admiralty, 1864-5; secretary to treasury, 1865-6; first lord of Admiralty, Dec., 1868; duchy of Lancaster, 1872, until Oct., 1874; served as one of the Commissioners appointed under the Compulsory Sale of Land Act in Prince Edward Island, 1875; one of the Royal Commissioners for the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; Secretary of State for War, April, 1880; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 16th Dec., 1882, to June, 1885; Secretary of State for the Home Department, 3rd Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; died 1896.

CHOMLEY, A. W.—Judge of county courts, courts of mines, and courts of insolvency, and chairman of general sessions, Melbourne, Victoria, formerly Queen's prosecutor.

CHOMLEY, H. M.—Chief commissioner of police, Victoria.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand). 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1856.—RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY HARPER, D.D.—Educated at Hyde Abbey,

Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, B.A., 1826, M.A., 1840: officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College; 1840, vicar of Stratfield Mortimer; 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch.

CHRISTIE, JAMES JOHN.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Fort Beaufort, and distributor of stamps, 1866; served in customs department Cape Town, 1870 to 1877; secretary to special commissioner to Trans-Gariep tribes, April, 1876, to May, 1877; in charge in Damaraland, Dec., 1876, to April, 1877; C.C., Cathcart Dec., 1879; C.C. and R.M., Hay, Jan., 1881.

CHURCH, THE HON. C. E.—Member for Lunenburg in Nova Scotia Leg. Assembly; commr. for public works and mines.

CHURCHILL JOHN SPENCER.—Educated at Winchester; assign 46th regt., 1854; served at siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasp); captain 36th regiment, 1866; A.D.C. to Lord Lisgar, when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1857, president of Virgin Islands, 1879; acting president, Nevis, 1879, and of Dominica, 1882 to 1887; preadt., Montserrat, 1887; commr. of St. Kitts, Nevis, 1888; col. sec., Bahamas, 1895.

CLANWILLIAM, 4th EARL OF, created 1766; Viscount Clanwilliam and Baron Gifford, 1766; Baron Clanwilliam, 1828 (United Kingdom), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882); succeeded his father in 1879; entered the Royal Navy 1845; rear-admiral 1876; vice-admiral 1881; naval A.D.C. to the Queen 1872 to 1876; a lord of the admiralty 1874 to 1880; in command of detached squadron, 1880-82.

CLAPIN, ADOLPHUS P.—Clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands, Aug., 1850; clerk, legislative council, 1853; clerk, legislative assembly, 1856; first clerk, legislative council, 1860; clerk assistant, April, 1871.

CLARENCE, BEVERLEY CHARLES.—Clerk to registrar, supreme court, Natal, April, 1875; assistant clerk of the peace, and prosecutor of the native high court, Natal, April, 1880.

CLARK, ANDREW INGLIS.—Attorney-general of Tasmania in the Fysh government, 29th Mar., 1887-92; member of the federal council of Australasia, Jan., 1888; and of the federation convention, 1891.

CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.B., D.P.H. (Camb.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Ed. St. Paul's Schl. and Middlesex Hosp., med. off. of health and suptdt. Fever Hospital, Lowestoft, 1893; health off., Hong Kong, May, 1895.

CLARK, HENRY JAMES.—Government printer, Trinidad, Oct., 1873; govt. statistician, Feb., 1887; author of "Trinidad—A Field for Emigration," 1886; is fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M. AND L.S.A.—Prizeman St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Jan., 1870; government medical officer, St. Elizabeth (1870 to 1877), Jamaica; G.M.O. (1877 to 1878), Mandeville District of Manchester, in charge of hospital, prison and constabulary; medical superintendent lepers' house, parochial hospital and almshouse, Spanish Town, District of St. Catherine's, Mar., 1878; transferred to Kingston hospital, Sept., 1878, to April, 1879 (acting senior medical officer); acting medical officer, Kingston constabulary force, (1878 to 1879); member quarantine board; re-appointed G.M.O., Santa Cruz, district of St. Elizabeth, 1st May, 1879.

CLARK, ROBERT, M.A., Edin. (First Class Classics, 1873), Ferguson scholar (Classics): exhibitioner and M.A., New College, Oxford, 1877; 1st Class Classical Mods., 1874, 2nd Class, final Classical School, 1877; assistant professor of Latin,

Edinburgh Univ., 1878; head master, govt. high school, Maritzburg, Natal, Oct., 1879; act. secy. to council of education, 1882; called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1886.

CLARK, WM.—Ed. Roy. High Schl., Edin.; called to the bar (Mid. Temp.) June, 1888; scholarship intern. and constit. law, 1882, and common and criminal law, 1882; admitted Br. Guiana bar, 1888; acted on several occasions as crown prosecutor; revising barrister, Oct., 1892; master sup. ct. and regr. gen. S. Leone, Sept., 1894; J.P., Jan., 1895; dep. judge sup. ct., Feb., 1895; ag. ch. just., Mar., 1895; pol. mag., coroner and judge ct. of requests, May, 1895.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G. (1885), C.B. (1869), C.I.E. (1876).—Entered R.E. 1844; A.D.C. to Sir William Denison when governor of Van Diemen's Land, 1846; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; in the same year, rejoined Sir William Denison as private secretary; M.L.C., 1851; surveyor-general of Victoria, 1853; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assembly for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as minister for public lands, resigning with it in 1857; on its second resignation, in 1858, he declined to form a new administration, and returned to Europe. He was commanding royal engineer of the eastern and midland districts till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the West Coast of Africa; director of works of the navy, 1864 to 1875; appointed governor of the Straits Settlements, 1878, when he initiated the operations which have led to the pacification and present prosperity of the Malay peninsula; public works member of Council of India, March, 1875; commandant of school of military engineering, Chatham, 1881-2; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1882; ag. agent-gen. for Victoria, 1892-4.

CLARKE, SIR FIELDING, KT. BACH. (1894) LL.B.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Easter Term, 1876, north-eastern circuit; atty.-gen. of Fiji, 1881; acting chief justice and chief judicial commissioner for the Western Pacific, 1882 to 1883, and again 1884, confirmed 1885; puisne judge, Hong Kong, 1888; chief justice, 1891; chief justice, Jamaica, 1896.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE S., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1887).—Entered R.E., 1868; Capt., 1880; Major, 1887; served in Egypt, 1882 (Medal and Star); in Snakin Expedition, 1885, mentioned in despatches (clasp); Sec. Colonial Defence Committee, 1885-92.

CLARKE, JOSEPH.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Army; served three years on the West Coast of Africa; intendant and dispenser colonial hospital, British Honduras, Jan., 1872; quarantine officer, and in charge of the station, 1874; chief warder, 1876; acting keeper of the common gaol, 1877; sub-inspector of police, 1878; keeper of the common gaol, 1878; clerk, colonial engineer's office, 1883, and keeper of cemeteries, 1885; inspector of nuisances, 1885.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL. SIR MARSHAL JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G., 1880. (late R.A.).—Resident magistrate, county Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1874; A.D.C. to Sir T. Shepstone, H.M.'s special commissioner, South Africa, 1876; political officer and special commissioner, Lydenburg, 1877; served in Transvaal campaign, 1880-1, in command of Landdrost's office, Potchefstroom; mentioned in despatches; resident magistrate, Quithin, Basuto-land, 1881; commissioner, Cape police, King William's Town, 1882; colonel commanding Turk-

ish regiment, Egyptian gendarmerie, 1882; third class order of Medjidie; retired from the army, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1883; resident commissioner, Basutoland, 1884; ag. administrator, Zululand, 1893.

CLARKE, WILLIAM JAMES.—Joined Natal Mounted Police, 1878; served through Zulu war of 1879 (medal with clasp); accompanied ex-Empress Eugenie to Zululand, 1880; served in Transvaal Campaign, 1881; present at battle of Laing's Nek; accompanied mission to Pondoland, 1887; mission to Tongaland, 1888, and Portuguese-Swaziland Boundary Commission, 1888; acting R.M. and administrator, native law, Ixopo division, 1889-90.

CLARKE, SIR W. JOHN, BARONET, 1882.—A distinguished and wealthy colonist of Victoria; member of the legislative council; president of the commission and executive committee for the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880.

CLAVIER, ALEXANDER.—Ed. Stonyhurst; super. clerk col. sec. office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1860; clerk, audit office, Jan., 1862; comptroller and auditor, June, 1868; also registrar royal court and of deeds and mortgages, Mar., 1870, with the title of deputy registrar and accountant; registrar and accountant, July, 1875; prothonotary and registrar, Oct., 1879; also sheriff, April, 1886; is also registrar-general of births and deaths, a member of the legislative council, Castries town board, and a J.P.

CLAYTON, A. G.—Ed. Marlbro. Col.; 3rd class clk. Col. Sec. office, Jamaica, Sep., 1886; chief clerk, Col. Sec. office, Br. Honduras, July, 1892.

CLEGHORN, THOMAS.—Clerk, public library, Antigua, Aug., 1884.

CLEVELAND, R. A.—Dist. med. offr., Cyprus, 1894.

CLEMENTS, W. LEE.—Supervisor of Customs, Cape Coast, 1891; pay and gr. mr. G. Coast constabulary, Aug., 1891; in charge of specie and stores with Attabubu exped., and recd. thanks of S. of S. for colonies, 1893-4.

CLIFFORD, HUGH CHARLES.—Joined Perak service, 1883; passed in Malay, Feb., 1885; collr. land revenue, Kwala Kangsar, March, 1886; on special service to Pahang, 1887; act. governor's agent there, 1887-8; collr. and mag., 1889; supt. Ulu Pahang, 1889; ag. Br. resdt. Pahang, Sept., 1890 to March, 1891, Ap. to Dec., 1891, and from Feb., 1893; sec. to govt. Selangor, Dec., 1894, but continued to act as resdt. Pahang.

CLIFTON, ROBERT CECIL.—Landing waiter and postmaster, Bunbury, Western Australia, 1873; 2nd clerk, lands and survey department, 1874; 2nd clerk, customs, 1876; chief clerk, land and survey dept., April, 1880.

CLINCKETT, R. J.—Entered the provost marshal's office, Barbados, as junior clerk in 1869; accountant in 1870; acted as provost marshal from Feb. to Sept., 1879, and again in 1880; resigned 1880; appointed official assignee 1st Oct., 1882.

CLOETE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Bathurst, Cape of Good Hope, 1853 to 1854; ditto R. M., Albany, 1854 to 1858; acting C. C. and R. M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; clerk to C. C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clerk of the peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C. C. and R. M., Richmond division, 1866; C. C. and R. M., Somerset East, May, 1873; C. C. and R. M., Paarl division, 26th Nov., 1877.

CLUTSAM, S. H. O.—Called to bar, Bahamas,

July, 1868; acting sec. to bd. of ed., 1882; acting stipendiary and circuit magistrate in 1887; and assist. clerk and sergeant-at-arms house of assembly, 1866; ch. clk., 1890.

COBHAM, C. D.—Ed. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxon; B.A. (honours), 1866; B.C.L., M.A., 1869; M.R.A.S. asst. commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, Oct. 1, 1878; commissioner of Larnaca, March 18, 1879; acting chief secretary to Government, 1880; acting chief collector of customs, 1886.

COBLEY, WALTER HENRY, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.—Assistant engineer, Natal railways, 5th Feb., 1876; acting maintenance engineer, Jan. 1880, to 1881; maintenance engineer, 1882; district engineer, 1883.

COCHRANE, C. S., M. Inst. C.E.—Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1868; was employed on railway works in South America, 1871-74; assistant engineer on the Cape Government railways, 1874; acting district engineer, 1877; engineer in the public works department, Trinidad, 1878; engineer in charge of surveys, 1879.

COCKBURN, THE HON. JOHN ALEX., M.D. (Lond.).—Member of House of Assembly, South Australia; minister of education, 1885, to June, 1887; premier, 1889-90; again minister of education and agriculture, 1893.

COCKS, JAMES.—Third clerk, colonial secretary's office, Fiji, 1875; chief clerk and interpreter in native department, 1876; also clerk and interpreter to armed native constabulary, 1877.

CODE, A.—Land surveyor, St. Lucia, 22nd May, 1882.

COHEN, THE HON. H. E.—Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, 18th December, 1877, to 20th Dec., 1878; Judge, Metropolitan Court, 1st May, 1881; minister of justice, 5th Jan., 1883 to 1885.

COKER, S. D. A.—Assistant clerk, treasury, Gambia, May, 1873; 2nd landing waiter, customs, Aug., 1875; assistant clerk, treasury, Feb., 1879; chief clerk, treasury and post office, Mar., 1883; actg. gov's clk.; clk. to leg. com. and dep. coroner, June to Nov., 1889; cashier, Jan., 1892; in charge of the treasury, June to Nov., 1892.

COLE, FRED, EDWARD.—Ed. at Marlborough Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Feb., 1886; dist. commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, May, 1888; Clerk of Cts., St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, Nov., 1890; ag. res. mag. April, 1891.

COLE, G.—Inspector of public schools, Bahamas, and secretary to the education board, and J.P., Sept., 1882.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1864; was clerk to the queen's advocate from June, 1868, to July, 1869; transferred to the customs' department as second clerk and locker, in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Supernumerary clerk queen's advocate's department, Sierra Leone, Aug., 1867; postmaster, Cape Coast, Nov., 1870; ditto, Accra; April, 1879; colonial postmaster, Gold Coast, 1887; acted as director of telegraphs for a short period in 1892; postmaster-general, Gold Coast Colony, 1892.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Government second printer, Lagos, 20th January, 1865; acted as head printer from December, 1866, to February, 1867, and again from May to October, 1874; government head printer, Gold Coast, March, 1875.

COLENBRANDER, HERMAN JAMES.—Clerk for Immigr., Zulu Border Agency, Lower Tugela Division, Natal, Nov., 1881; dep. clk. of peace,

Umsinga, Nov., 1887; clerk and interpreter to R. M. Umvoti, Aug., 1889.

COLES, THE HON. SIR JENKIN, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Speaker leg. assembly, S. Australia, 1890.

COLL, A. M.—Ed. at Haileybury and Exeter Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1885; M.A. and B.C.L., 1888; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1887; admitted to the Gibraltar bar; administrator-general, 1891; acting police magistrate, 1891 and 1892; police magistrate, Aug., 1892; acting attorney-general, Queen's advocate, and commissioner in bankruptcy, 1892 and 1893.

COLLARD, J. HEWLETT.—Clerk third class, colonial secretary's office, Cape, Jan., 1858; second class, Feb., 1859; first class, Jan., 1867 C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, Jan., 1870; Tulbagh, Dec., 1873; deputy assistant-treasurer, Feb., 1879.

COLLENS, JAMES HENRY.—Superintendent of the Normal and Boys' Model Schools, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1878; lieutenant Trinidad Volunteers, 1880; capt., 1885; ag. inspr. of schools, Sept. to Nov., 1886; elected on first bd. of directors Civil Service, Widows and Orphans Fund, 1890; author of "Guide to Trinidad," and other works; ag. suptdt. Govt. Printing dept., Dec., 1890, to Nov., 1891.

COLLET, WILFRED.—Ed. at Univ. Coll. Sch., Lond.; 1st class hon. inter., LL.B., Lond., 1889; provisional 2nd clerk, native department, Fiji, Jan., 1881; inspector of immigrants and assistant native commissioner, Jan., 1883; secretary W. Pacific High Commission, Oct., 1884.

COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM.—Third clerk government secretary's office, British Guiana, Nov., 1869; second clerk, Dec., 1870; record clerk, Jan., 1877; chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board, Dec., 1879; has acted as assistant government secretary, and clerk to the court of policy and the combined court on several occasions since July, 1880; postmaster-general, 1888.

COLLINGWOOD, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM POLK, C.M.G. (1880); for services in the Zulu war.

COLLINS, A. E.—Educated at the City of London School and Cambridge; Lionel Rothschild scholar and foundation scholar of Trinity College, 1890; prizeman 1891-2; 1st class classical tripos, 1893; B.A. 1893; select list for the chancellor's medals, 1894; apptd. after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the S. of S. for the colonies, June 11th, 1894.

COLLINSON, EDWD. DE LISLE.—Ed. Winchester and Univ. Coll. Oxon, (scholar); called to the bar (Inner Temp.), 1890; admitted Lagos, 1892; dist. comsr., Lagos, 1895.

COLLYER, W. R.—Acting chief justice, Sierra Leone, 1879; acting puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1880, and acting Queen's advocate, 1880; Queen's adv., Cyprus, 1881; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, 1892; att. gen., Straits Settlements, 1893; ag. puisne judge, Oct., 1894, to April, 1895.

COLLYMORE, CHARLES H.—Audit clerk, Barbados, 1874; treas. account., St. Vincent, July, 1878; chief clerk, col. sec.'s office, Grenada; and district registrar of births and deaths for St. George's, Feb., 1881; dep. regr. and sec. sup. ct., Sept., 1881, to Dec., 1882; acting provost marshal, Aug., 1884, to May, 1885; atg. clk. of councils, Nov., 1886 to Nov., 1887, and May to Nov., 1888; atg. audr. Aug. to Nov., 1887, and June to Dec., 1889; keeper immigr. records, Feb., 1890; postmaster, Grenada, 1893.

COLLYMORE, H. W.—Supernumerary, general post office, Barbados, October, 1876; acting third clerk, 1878; third clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, March, 1879; third clerk, corre-

spondence branch, January, 1881; acting second clerk, 1883; acting public librarian, 1884; second clerk, correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, July, 1884; ag. chief clk., June, 1893, to April, 1894.

COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (1888).—Private secretary to first high commissioner for Canada, and secretary of the emigration department of the Canadian Government Offices in London, 1880; appointed secretary to the office of the high commissioner, 1881; acted as interim secretary to Colonization Board since its formation, Dec., 1888, and formally appointed as such Nov., 1891.

COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., M.P., K.C.M.G. (1888), (C.M.G. 1887).—Was M.P. for Bow and Bromley, 1886 to 1892; formerly captain R.M.A., in which corps he served 1854-69; has been variously employed with naval, military, and auxiliary forces; author of many works and lectures on imperial defence and protection of commerce in war; received the thanks of gov. of Br. Columbia, 1877.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP OF.—RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPESTON, D.D.—Formerly fellow and tutor, St. John's College, Oxford. Consecrated, December, 1875.

COLTON, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Was a member of the house of assembly, South Australia; commissioner of public works, Nov. 8, 1868, to May 12, 1870; treasurer, June 3, 1875, to March 25, 1876; commissioner of public works, June 6, 1876, to Oct. 26, 1877; chief secretary, June 16, 1884, to June 16, 1885.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH.—1st BISHOP, RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850; Bishop of British Columbia, 1859.

COLVILLE, J. W.—Clerk, lands depart., Victoria, appointed 1863; head of registry of that depart. Jan., 1878; secretary central board of health, May, 1885.

COMMISSIONG, ALBERT.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Grenada, Oct., 1879; 2nd clerk, registrar's office, Jan., 1883; clerk, audit office, May, 1883; chief clerk, ditto, June, 1885.

COMMISSIONG, W. S.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1867; escheator-general, July, 1872; has acted on various occasions as attorney-general and as chief justice; is an unofficial member of legislative council.

CONNAL, M., C.E.—Chief assistant engineer Mauritius railways, April, 1862; engineer in charge, 1866; surveyor-general, May, 1870; was also acting general manager of railways, Feb. to July, 1872; member-council of Government, Mar., 1872; gen. man. and engr. of railways, Nov., 1891.

CONOLLY, E. T.—Minister of justice, New Zealand, 1882 to 1884; also attorney general, 1883-4.

CONOLLY, P. W.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Haputale, 1867; confirmed, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Feb., 1868; confirmed in that appointment, 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, Dec., 1871; district judge, Negombo, 1875; acting fiscal, central province, 1878; assistant agent, Trincomalee, 1879; acting ditto, Ratnapura, 1880; district judge Batticaloa, 1883.

CONROY, J. G.—Central District Court judge, Newfoundland, 1880.

COOK, ALEXR.—Auditor Br. N. Borneo, Oct., 1880; treas. and aud. gen., Aug., 1881; member of coun., June, 1883.

COOKE, EHRENEZER.—Accountant (afterwards manager), English and Australian Copper Company, S. Australia, 1862-82; represented Flinders in

Parliament, 1875-82; J.P., 1875; member of various select committees; chairman Royal Commission on Finance, 1880-2; member Royal Commission on education, 1882-3; first commissioner of audit, 1882.

COOKE, JOHN HAMILTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.—Trin. Coll., Dub., L.M. Rotunda Hosp., med. off. dist. C. Dominica, 1891; med. off. dist. 8, St. Kitts-Nevis, 1892; member bd. of health, med. off. Yaws Hosp., med. examiner Standard Life Assurance Co.

COOPER, BART. (1863), G. C. M. G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1880) (KNIGHT BACH. 1857).—SIR DANIEL.—Elected to the legislative council of N.S. Wales 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legislative assembly under the new constitution, 1856; is member of the senate of the Sydney University, president of the Bank of N. S. Wales; acting agent-general for N. S. Wales in 1888.

COOPER, FRANCIS ALFRED, M.I.C.E.—Fellow Sanitary Inst., Gt. Britain; educated at Rossall and Loughborough Gram. sch. Assistant to Mr. James Mansergh, C.E. Westminster, 1879; sanitary surveyor, P.W.D., Hong Kong, 1887 to 1890; surveyor to sanitary board, 1888 to 1892; inspector of buildings, P.W.D., 1888 to 1890; acting asst. engineer, 1889; acting surveyor general, 1889; acting asst. surveyor general, 1889 to 1890; resident engineer in charge of water and drainage dept., 1890 to 1892; director of public works, Oct. 1891; member exec. and legis. councils, Mar., 1892.

COOPER, P. A.—Attorney-general, Queensland, 31st Dec., 1880; Northern judge, 5th January, 1883.

COPELAND, THE HON. H.—Member Legis. Assembly, N.S. Wales; sec. for lands in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

CORBET, FREDERICK H. M., M.R.A.S., F.R.C.I., F.Z.S.—Ed. privately; priv. sec. to Mr. Justice Laurie, Apr. to Dec., 1885, and in Mar., 1886; librarian, Colombo museum, June, 1886; priv. sec. to Mr. Justice Laurie in Mar., 1888, and again in conjunction with librarianship, May to Oct., 1888; hon. sec. to General Committee in Ceylon, for Paris Universal Exposition, 1889; actg. sec. of central irrigation board, in conjunction with librarianship, June, 1890, to May, 1891; resigned librarianship, Dec., 1893; appointed to represent the Colony at Imperial Institute as executive off., Nov., 1893.

CORK, PHILIP CLARKE.—Appointed clerk, immigration Department, Jamaica, 1875; Hindustani interpreter to the agent general of immigration, 1875; sub-agent of immigration of the 2nd class, 1876; inspector of immigrants of the 1st class, 1880; protector of immigrants, Grenada, 1881; acting inspector of police, 1883; protector of immigrants, Jamaica, 1884.

CORK, WM.—Clerk and locker, Jamaica, Aug., 1868; 3rd class asst. coll. of taxes, Jan., 1869; 3rd class coll. of taxes and parochial treasurer, 1870; 2nd class coll. of taxes, 1879.

CORNWALL, C. F.—Born 1836; graduated B.A. Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1857; called to bar of Inner Temple, 1861; many years member of legislature of colony of British Columbia; on confederation of that province with Canada, in 1871, summoned by Her Majesty to the Senate of the Dominion; lieut.-governor of British Columbia, 1881-6.

CORNEY, BOLTON GLANVILL.—Educated at Fontainebleau, in London, and at Schwerin; St. Thomas's Hospital, 1870; M.R.C.S., England, 1874; entered the colonial service in 1877 as government medical officer, Fiji; also health officer, Suva,

1877; medical officer for the immigration department, 1881; acting chief medical officer, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and since June, 1887; acting agent-general of immigration, Jan., 1885, to Mar., 1887; M.L.C. and of native regulative board, 1885; confirmed as ch. med. off., June, 1887; M.L.C., June, 1888.

CORNISH, CHARLES COX.—Clerk, land titles office, S. Australia, 1864; chief clerk, criminal business 1865 to 1887; sec. to attorney-general, law dept., 1888.

COSTIGAN, THE HON. JOHN.—Member of Canadian house of commons and of privy council; min. of inland rev., 1885; sec. of state for Canada, Dec., 1892; min. of marine and fisheries, 1894.

COTTLE, H. C.—2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, Nov., 1885; asst. govt. printer, 1888.

COULL, W.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Leeward Islands, Mar., 1878; acted on more than one occasion as chief clerk, and as clerk of the Antigua and federal executive and legislative councils; deputy coroner for District A, Oct., 1880; magistrate and coroner for District E. Roseau, and registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, Dominica, Aug., 1882; member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians; a visiting justice of the gaol, and nominated M.L.A., 1883; escheator-general, 1885; member ex. coun., 1895.

COURT, HENRY.—Called to the bar Mid. Temple, 1844; graduate Law Univ. of Paris; member leg. coun. Trinidad, 1866; 2nd puisne judge, sup. civil and crim. ct. of Trinidad, 1870; retired on pension in 1887.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER.—Assistant secretary and accountant to the treasury, Canada, 1869; deputy minister of finance, deputy receiver-general and secretary to Treasury, 1878; member of commission of inquiry into the Civil Service of Canada, 1891.

COURTNEY, RT. HON. LEONARD H., P.C., M.P.—St. John's Coll., Cam.; B.A. (2nd wrangler) 1855; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1858; represented Liskeard, Dec., 1876, to Dec., 1885, when he was returned for the county division in which that borough was merged; Parliamentary under-secretary for the Home Department, Dec., 1880; Parliamentary under-secretary for the Colonies, Aug. 1881; secretary to the Treasury, May, 1882; resigned, 1885; chairman of ways and means, 1886-92.

COWAN, JAMES.—Clerk to resident magistrate, York, Western Australia, 1864; clerk to police magistrate, Perth, 1870; clerk to legislative council, 1874; registrar and master supreme court, &c., Nov., 1878; also curator of intestate estates, Nov., 1883, R.M., Guildford, Mar., 1886; govt. resident, Northern dist., 1889; pol. mag. Perth, 1890.

COWAN, W. D.—Clerk to R.M., York, W. Australia, Mar., 1870; to Government Resident, Geraldton, Jan., 1876; ag. R.M., Newcastle, Dec., 1868; R.M., Bunbury, 1886.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Sub-agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1873; inspector of constabulary, 1873; 2nd class inspector, 1881.

COWLEY, ISAAC JOHN.—Clerk railway department, Mauritius, May, 1865; in stipendiary court, Grand Port, 1866; acting poor law guardian, 1872; assistant storekeeper, 1875; acting storekeeper, 1876-7; storekeeper, June, 1886.

COWPER, VERY REV. WILLIAM MACQUARIE, Magd. Hall, Oxon.—B.A., 1833; M.A., 1835; d. 1839; p. 1834; dean and archdeacon of Sydney, 1858; vicar-general, 1877; formerly c. of St. Petros, Dartmouth, 1833-6; chapl. to A. A. Co., Port

Stephen's, 1836-56; principal Moore Coll., Liverpool, 1856; I. of St. John's, Bishopsthorpe, 1856-8; I. of St. Philip's, Sydney, 1858.

COX, CHARLES T.—Third clerk, government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1st July, 1874; second clerk, 1876; record clerk, 1879; senior clerk, 1883; chief clerk and secretary to the quarantine board, 1888; was secretary to the commissioners appointed in Jan., 1882, to inquire into the state of the administrator-general's department of British Guiana; student Mid. Temp., 1889; compiled "Index to Laws of B. Guiana," 1887 (2nd ed. 1891), also "Some Notes for Govt. Officers," 1894; asst. govt. secy. and clerk to ct. of policy and combined ct., 1889; also clerk of ex. coun., 1892; ag. govt. secy., Mar. to July, 1893, and Dec., 1894, to Jan., 1895, with seat in exec. coun. and legislature.

COX, WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL.—Substitute procureur, and advocate-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1880; puisne judge of the supreme court, Aug., 1880; procureur and advocate-general, Aug., 1886; chief justice, Straits Settlements, 1893.

CRAMER, CAPT. J. H.—Capt. 3rd Bat. Highld. L.I., served in Roy, Canadian mtd. infantry, 1888; apptd. to G. Coast constab., 1891; served in Atabubu expdn., 1893-4 in command of guns, and recd. thanks of S. S.; gunnery instructor and intelligence offr., 1895.

CRANE, S. LEONARD, C.M.G. (1888), M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.G.S.—Assistant-surgeon "Tenedos," hospital ship, convict establishment, Bermuda, July, 1880; entered the service of Her Majesty's commissioners of emigration as surgeon superintendent of an emigrant ship, Aug., 1855; surgeon-general, Trinidad consulting surgeon colonial hospital, April, 1871; member of general board of health, May, 1871; member of quarantine board, Dec., 1871; and medical officer of health for the colony, Jan., 1872; one of the directors of the botanic gardens, July, 1874; J.P., 1884; chief medical officer, Jamaica, 1893.

CRAUFURD, COMDR. C. Q. G., R.N.—Harbour mr., and supt. of mercantile marine, Mauritius, Nov., 1879; mr. attndt. Straits Settlts., 1888.

CRAWFORD, HENRY LEIGHTON.—Ed. at Clifton and Corp. Christi Coll., Camb. (scholar); writer, Ceylon service, 1877; police magistrate, Kalpitoja, 1888; ditto, Gampola, 1888; office assistant to government agent, Western Province, 1884; second asst. col. secy. and clerk of leg. coun., 1890.

CRAWFORD, WALLACE.—4th clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, Sept., 1880; 3rd clerk, Aug., 1884; 2nd clerk, Oct., 1885; acted as sub-agent of immigration, June, 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1886; Sept., 1886, to July, 1888; July, 1889, to Mar., 1890; ag. emign. agt., Barbados, Oct., 1890, to Nov., 1891; ag. senr. sub-agent, July, 1892; awarded 1st certificate for proficiency in Hindustani, Mar., 1886.

CREAGH, C. V., C.M.G. (1892).—Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple, called May, 1892); was asst. district superintendent of the first class in the Punjab police; in 1866 passed the highest police examination, and the second standard in oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh police for the Hong Kong govt.; deputy superintendent, 1867; J.P. in 1868; sheriff in 1874; received thanks of govt. for services in typhoon, Sept., 1874; acted as super. of police in 1869-70 and 1877-78; acting A.D.C. in 1878; super. of fire brigade, 1878; acted as police magistrate and coroner, 1878 to 1880; passed with credit the six examinations in Chinese colloquial prescribed by

the Government; in 1879, member of committees of public gambling, and on the defence of Hong Kong; arbitrator under the Opium Ordinance (7 of 1879); assistant British resident, judge, and member of state council, Perak, Mar., 1883; governor and commr.-in-chief and chief judicial officer, Br. N. Borneo, Mar., 1888 to 1895; also gov., Labuan, 1889 to 1895, when he retired.

CREASE, SIR HENRY PERIM PELLEW, KT. BACH. (1896).—Graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1849; admitted to the bar, British Columbia, 1858; attorney-general, 1869; puisne judge, from 1870 to 1896, when he retired; served on various legal commissions.

CREASY, E.—Private secretary to his father Sir Edward Creasy, Chief Justice of Ceylon, in 1868; assistant to the surveyor general, 1871; district surveyor, 1876; acting police magistrate, commissioner of court of requests, and deputy fiscal at Balapeta-Modera, 1878; assistant super. in the Ceylon police force, 1879; passed the prescribed examination in the Singhalese language, 1882; acting head-quarter superintendent, and superintendent of police of the northern, eastern, and north-western provinces, and J.P. for those provinces in 1882-5; act. assistant supt., central province, 1885.

CREASY, LEONARD, A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer offr., Ceylon, 1874; superintending offr., 1877; district engineer, Feb., 1886.

CRESWELL, MARGARET S.—Apptd. postmistress of Gibraltar and suptd., of govt. telegraph imperial P.O., Sept., 1877, as a mark of the estimation in which the services of her late father, the dep. postmr.-gen. at Gibraltar, had been held; transferred to col. govt. in Jan., 1886, when the colony assumed the control of the local P.O.

CRISSEN, JOHN C.—Cashier of the public bank, Turks Islands, Mar., 1864; clerk of the crown and prothonotary, and clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1867; postmaster, July, 1868; auditor, 1869; acting assistant commissioner, April, 1884, to Sept., 1886; registrar of shipping, Aug., 1885; is a J.P.

CROFTON, FRANCIS BLAKE, R.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 1862.—Provincial librarian, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1882; author of "The Major's Big-Talk Stories," "Haliburton, the Man and the Writer," "Hairbreadth Escapes of Major Mendex," &c.

CRONIN, J. D.—Probationer, treasury, Sydney, Feb., 1854; third class clerk, 1855; second ditto, 1857; first clerk, pay branch, 1864; paymaster, 1865; acted suptd., money order office in 1865.

CROOK, JOHN ROWLAND, A.M.I.C.E.—Entered Crystal Palace Engineering School, 1881; asst. to E. F. Griffith, C.E. (consulting sanitary engineer), 1888; supt. of drawing office, C. P. Engineering School, 1888; gained 1st prize for civil engineering. City of London Coll., 1889; asst. engr. water and drainage department, Hong Kong, 1891; in charge of new sewerage works, city of Victoria, 1891-94; sanitary surveyor, 1892; executive eng. P. W. D., 1893; and water authority during absence of dir. of pub. wks, 1893-94.

CROOKS, MAJOR JOHN J. (Commissary Retired, 1886).—Entered control department, Sept., 1873, from military clerk War Office; served in the Ashantee war, 1873-74 (medal); ac. auditor general, W. A. Settlements, Nov., 1876, to June, 1877; J. P. S. Leone, 1877; colonial treasurer, July, 1877, to April, 1878; asst. secr. and treas. Jan., 1879, to June, 1880; private secretary, and A.D.C. to Governor Rowe, and Admr. Streeten, on special service on the staff of Sir Samuel Rowe in the Gallinas Country, April, 1885; clerk of exec.

council, May, 1885; assist. col. sec. and treas., S. Leone, Feb., 1888; member ex. and leg. coun., and B. of Edn.; col. treasurer, 1889; deputy gov. for Sierra Leone in 1888-9; judge of sup. ct. Aug. and Sept., 1890; priv. sec. to Gov. Hay, Feb., 1890, to April, 1891; colonial secretary, Jan., 1891; administered govt. and British consul for Liberia, April, 1891, to Jan., 1892, up to Nov., 1893; on special mission to Monrovia, Jan., 1892, to congratulate the president of Liberia on his inauguration; retired 1895.

CROPPER, JAMES BASKNETT.—Assistant protector of immigrants, St. Lucia, Sept., 1880; acting protector of immigrants, 1882; acting chief clerk, govt. office, and clerk of councils, 1884.

CROPPER, ROBERT P.—Superintendent of emigration, Barbados, 1873; protector of immigrants, St. Lucia, 1878.

CROSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Clerk to resident magistrate, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 1857; clerk to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert, 1860; 2nd clerk, attorney-general's office, 1864; master and registrar eastern districts court, 1869; C.C. and R.M., Humansdorp, 1872; chief clerk, attorney-general's office, and clerk of the peace for Cape Town, Dec., 1872; appointed high sheriff of the colony, Oct., 1877; taxing officer, supreme court, Jan., 1882; R.M., Cape Town, and district and visiting magistrate to Breakwater, Clifton, and Tokai convict stations, May, 1884.

CROSS, J. W.—Clerk, Zulu interpreter, and sub-distributor of stamps in the resident magistrate's office, Ixopo, Natal, 23rd Oct., 1876; deputy clerk of the peace for Ixopo, 2nd Mar., 1877; and on 3rd Mar. 1879, appointed in command of the Ixopo, Natal native foot contingent, 800 strong; and subsequently transferred to command of the mounted contingent during the Zulu war; acted on several occasions as resident magistrate of Ixopo; clerk to R.M., Weenen, July, 1886; admn. of native law, Pagadi's locn., 1889; magistrate, Lower Tugela divn., 1894.

CROSSKILL, HERBERT.—Deputy provincial secretary, Nova Scotia, 1868-78; and again, 1882.

CROSSMAN, COL. SIR WILLIAM R.E., K.C.M.G. (1884). C.M.G. (1877). M.P.—Visiting magistrate, West Australia, 1852-6 secretary of Canaan Defence Commission, 1862; commissioner to inquire into the resources, finances, and administration of Griqualand West, 1875; member of the West Indies Finance Commission, 1882; returned to Parliament for Portsmouth, Dec., 1885, and again 1886-92.

CROWE, THOMAS.—Served in inland revenue department (England) to Oct., 1882; temporary employment as inspector of excise, Cape, Oct., 1882; chief inspector of excise, July, 1884; controller of licences and stamps, Dec., 1887, and administrator of foods, drugs and seeds act, Dec., 1890.

CUDDEFORD, WM.—Employed on financial mission in Bahamas, May, 1885, to May, 1886; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, Jan., 1887; local auditor, Lagos, under C. and A.G. London, Dec., 1889; ditto, S. Leone and Gambia, Sep. 1893.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Tidewaiter, Nassau, Oct., 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, Feb., 1856; second clerk, receiver-general and treasurer's department, Dec., 1856; acting market clerk, Oct., 1859; warehouse keeper from Aug., 1863; also examining officer, 1869; collector, Mar., 1870; acted as president justice, Inagua, from Dec., 1873, to June, 1874; member House of Assembly for Harbour Island, May, 1875; acting registrar of records, June to Dec., 1883, and Jan.,

to Feb., 1884; ag. rec. gen. and treas. July to Oct., 1887, and June, 1888, to May, 1889.

CULL, J. B., M.A.—Principal of the Royal College, Colombo, Ceylon, Jan., 1879; director of public instruction, Ceylon, 1890.

CULLEN, E. B.—Under secretary to the treasury, Queensland, 1st October, 1877.

CUMMINGS, HENRY.—Ed. at Derby and Ober Lainein, Germany; admitted solr. supreme ct., May, 1880; dist. commn. G. Coast Colony, May, 1891; asst. Queen's advocate, Accra, May to Aug., 1891.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1886). For services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

CUNNINGHAM, HENRY HUTT.—Educated at Charterhouse; obtained open scholarship (nat. sci.) Clare Coll., Cambridge; B.A. (math. tripos), 1874; called to bar, Inner Temple, 1876; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1884.

CURREY, CHARLES.—Entered the col. sec.'s office, Cape, June, 1871; appointed 3rd class clerk, Aug., 1872; 2nd class, July, 1874; promoted dept. of crown lands and public works, Oct., 1879; chief clerk, office of crown lands and public works, April, 1881; secretary to the diamond mining commission, Sept., 1881; from 1882 has frequently acted as asst. commissioner of crown lands and public works asst. commissioner of crown lands and public works, Apr., 1892; under secy. for agriculture, 1893.

CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1881). C.M.G. (1877).—Chairman of the Castle Mail Packets Co. In July, 1876, at the time of the negotiations between the Earl of Carnarvon and President Brand, he assisted by his good offices in bringing about the success of these negotiations, and thus ending the long dispute between the British Government and the Orange Free State in reference to the Diamond Fields; has been M.P. for Perthshire since 1880.

CURTIS, ALFRED P.—Third class clerk, June, 1864, in public works department, Western Australia; removed to survey office, 1865; second class clerk, post office, 1872; 1st class clerk, 1884.

CUSACK-SMITH, T. B.—Educated at Kion; barrister, Middle Temple, 1884; law scholarship, 1883; formerly lieut. 1st V.B., Essex Regt.; appointed H.M. Consul at Samoa, Jan., 1890, and H.M. deputy commissioner for the Western Pacific at Samoa, May, 1890; proceeded in H.M.S. "Curaçoa" to Union Group to report on land claims, Aug., 1892; deputy commissioner for the Samoan and Union Groups, and authorised to perform the duties of resident in the Union Group, Oct., 1892; special judicial commr., April, 1893; apptd. to license and superintend employment of Gilbert Islds. natives in Samoa, Jan., 1894.

CUSADEN, W. A.—Senior Sophister, Trin. Coll., Dub.; captain, 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers; assistant inspector of constabulary, Gold Coast, 1879; civil commn. Tacuahu, 1881; ch. inspr., of pol. Singapore, 1883; asst. suptd. of pol., Penang, 1884; act. pol. supt., Malacca, 1889, and Singapore, 1891; asst. suptd. of pol., prov. Wellesley, 1893.

CUTHBERT, THE HON. HENRY, M.L.C.—Minister of justice, Victoria, 1886-90; solr. gen., 1894.

DAETH, JOHN.—Educated at King's College, London; assistant draughtsman, P.W.D., Jamaica, Jan., 1873; chief ditto, Mar., 1875; district engineer, Northern (now Western) District, Jan., 1883; engineer, Kingston District, 1886.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—Entered the Cape

service 1st Aug., 1880, promoted to 2nd class. 1st Jan., 1873, and to 1st class, 1881; principal clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1881; registrar of statistics, colonial secretary's office, 1891.

DALE, HAROLD ROSS.—Entered attorney-general's office, Cape, Dec., 1879; 2nd class clerk, July, 1883; chief clerk to solicitor-general, Grahamstown, Mar., 1885; chief clerk to attorney-general, Nov., 1886; J.P. for district of Albany.

DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G. (1889).—B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1847, selected by Sir John Herschel to be professor of classics, S. A. college, Capetown, 1848; superintendent-general of education for the Cape Colony, 1859; vice-chancellor of the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1873; M.A., Oxford, 1873; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow; retired, 1892.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Chief clerk, health and local government branch, colonial secretary's office, Cape, 1891.

DALE, WILLIAM.—Served in the police department, Western Australia, from 1859 to 1873; immigration agent and officer in charge of poor houses, 1874; superint. charitable institutions, 1878.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Clerk in the general post-office at Sydney, 1860; chief clerk, 1869; now asst. sec.; visited England, America, and New Zealand, as secretary to Sir Saul Samuel, who was specially commissioned by the New South Wales government to organise a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; elected vice-president, art society, N.S.W., 1885; and president, Sydney mechanics' school of arts, 1886.

DALTON, E. H. G.—Clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Demerara River, 1857; clerk, customs, 1859; sworn clerk, registrar's office, 1860; notary public, 1862; first clerk, 1864; acted as registrar in 1867, again in 1868 and 1872; assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general for Berbice, May, 1874; colonial postmaster, 1875; J.P., and commissioner of affidavits; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1876; and registrar-general of births and deaths; acting receiver-general, 1886.

DALTON, THEREV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G. (1882).—Was Governor to their Royal Highnesses the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and acting chaplain to H.M.'s Ship "Bacchante," chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty, 1886; canon of Windsor, 1885.

DALY, T.—Lieut., Georgetown Militia, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1857; adjt.-gen., Sept., 1868; also inspr. of villages, April, 1875; sec. to central board of health, Mar., 1883.

DALY, THE HON. THOMAS MILNE, Q.C.—Member for Selkirk, Manitoba, in Dominion house of commons, minister of interior, Canada, 1892.

DALY, T. ST. FELIX.—4th class clerk, Post Office, British Guiana, March, 1879; 3rd class clerk, 1881; 2nd class clerk, 1883; acted as chief clerk, 1884, 1885, and 1887; chief clerk, December, 1887; acted as postmaster-general 1888-9 and 1892-3.

DANAVALI, JOHN MARTIN.—Barrister Middle Temple, 1877; acting solicitor-general, Leeward Islands, 1883, and again in 1884; acting magistrate, district "C," 1883, and again in 1885; second puisne judge, Leeward Islands, June, 1888; also deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 1889.

DANDOLO, CHARLES A.—Clerk, dist. ct., Larnaca, Cyprus, Mar., 1883; asst. regr. and interpreter, 1886; ag. regr. July, 1886, to Sept., 1887.

DANE, ROBT., M.D. L.S., L.S.A. (1887), I.R.C.P. (1889).—House Physician, Middlesex

Hospital, 1890; house surg. general hospital, Singapore, June, 1890; col. surg. Prov. Wellesley, March, 1893.

DARLEY, CECIL W.—Engineer-in-Chief for harbours and river navigation and water supply, N.S. Wales, 1891.

DARLEY, SIR F. M., KNIGHT BACH. (1887).—Barrister, 1853; Queen's counsel, 1878; vice-president executive council, New South Wales, 1881-2-3; chief justice, New South Wales, 1886; lieut.-governor, 1891.

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G., C.M.G. (1881).—Late of the 27th and 86th regiments; commandant of the volunteer and mounted police, Natal, 1874.

DAUBENY, CHAS. W. (late 3rd bat., Chesh. Regt.).—Joined Sarawak civil service, April, 1883; officer in charge, Barian, April, 1885; inspector of police and prisons, Aug., 1888.

DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, KNIGHT BACH. (1884), K.C.M.G. and LL.D. (1886).—Crown nominee of the legislative council, South Australia, 1846-7; non-official member of the partly elective legislative council which passed the constitution act, 1855-6; elected member of the legislative council, 1857-66; twice minister of public works; hon. executive commissioner at the London International Exhibition, 1851; Philadelphia, 1876; Sydney, 1879; Melbourne, 1880; Colonial and Indian, London, 1886; seven years president of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, and nineteen years president of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers.

DAVEY, WILLIAM B.—Second clerk, Antigua treasury, December, 1878; landing waiter, September, 1879.

DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh; M.R.C.S., England; Fellow Royal Physical Society.—Formerly physician to the court of Madagascar; visiting and superintending surgeon civil hospital, Mauritius, Feb., 1877, and government analyst, Dec., 1877; acted as police and prison surgeon in 1878; professor of chemistry, royal college, April, 1879; superintendent, lunatic asylum, Nov., 1879; author of numerous medical works; secretary to cattle plague commission, &c.

DAVIDSON, WALTER EDWARD.—Scholar and exhibitor of Christ's Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon civil service, Aug., 1880; attached to Kandy Kacheheri, Dec., 1880; writer, colonial secretary's office, April, 1881; transferred to Colombo Kacheheri, Sept., 1881; attached to the Negombo Police Court, May, 1882; acted as assistant agent, Negombo, July to Oct., 1882; extra office assistant, Colombo Kacheheri, May, 1883; and acting office assistant, Nov., 1884; secretary to the Ceylon Commission, Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

DAVIDSON, WM.—Surveyor - General, Queensland, 1890.

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, J. H., M.A.—Ed. in Germany and Trin. Coll., Dub.; entered Roy. Innis. Fus., Jan., 1888; served in Cameron Highlanders, 1892; extra certificate Schl. of Musketry, Hythe, and Instr. of Musketry; B.A. (1889); M.A. (1893); sub-inspr. Br. Honduras Constab., Feb., 1893.

DAVIES, THE HON. JOHN, O.M.G. (1880).—Member for East Sydney in three parliaments, and senior member for South Sydney in a fourth; postmaster-general in the Robertson government, 1877; acting British commissioner at Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80; commissioner at Melbourne International Exhibition, Amsterdam, and Indian and Colonial Exhibition; magistrate of the colony; alderman for the city for eight years; president

of the Friendly Society's commission, and member of Royal Commission to inquire into the intoxicating drink traffic; director of the Randwick institution for destitute children, Sydney hospital, and Mutual Life Association of Australasia; treasurer of Sydney night refuge and reformatory; M.L.C., 1888.

DAVIES, REV. JOHN HENRY.—Late Exhib. of Jesus Coll., Oxford; math. honours in mods., 1876, and in finals, 1878; B.A., 1879; M.A., 1881; D., 1879; F., 1880 St. D.; curate of Aberystwyth, 1879-86; curate in charge of Merthyr, Carmarthen-shire, 1886; curate of St. Martin, Birmingham, 1887-88; author of "Letters on Christianity and Mahomedanism," "Intermediate Education," &c., &c.; col. chaplain, Accra, Gold Coast; secy. to Board of Education, registrar of deaths, and manager of govt. schools.

DAVIES, THE HON. SIR MATTHEW HENRY. Kt. BACH. (1890).—Solicitor; late mayor of Prahran; member exec. coun. Victoria, minister without portfolio, Feb., 1886; speaker leg. ass., 1887-92; vice-president and an executive commissioner for the centennial international exhibition, 1888.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL, C.M.G. (1895).—Was for some years in Grenada, in the private sec.'s office; private sec. to Administrator Baynes for a short time. In British Guiana served as a clerk in several departments; Aug., 1870, to Feb., 1871, secretary to the commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants; secretary to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius, Feb., 1872; commandant, British Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1874; postmaster-general, British Guiana, 1876; acted as receiver-general, Dec., 1880, to Sept., 1881; comptroller of customs, 1st Oct., 1881; acting auditor-general, a member of the court of policy, and senior commissioner of the Vlissengen Estate, 1882; member, court of policy, again in 1886.

DAVIS, S. SPENCER.—Extra Rev. offr. St. Kitts, 1893; 4th ditto, 1895.

DAVIS, SOLOMON S.—3rd clerk, customs, Lagos, October, 1871; acting second clerk of customs, February, 1874; acting chief clerk and warehouse keeper, September, 1875; 1st clerk, customs and treasury, 1877.

DAVSON, CHARLES SIMON, B.A., LL.B.—Educated at Westminster and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1881; admitted to bar of British Guiana, 1882; acted as solicitor-general, 1887, 1888, and 1890, and June, 1891 to Nov. 1892; stipendiary magistrate, 1888.

DAWSON, A. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service 1866; police magistrate, &c., Point Pedro, May, 1867; assistant government agent, Colombo, June, 1868; police magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Jan. 1869; district judge, Kégalla, June, 1873, assistant government agent, Kégalla, 1875; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, 1876; assistant agent, Mannar, 1878; grain commissioner, 1879; assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1885; principal assistant, colonial secretary, 1885; ag. govt. agt., W.P., 1890.

DAWSON, GEORGE MERCER, C.M.G. (1892), D.S., F.G.S.—Assistant director and geologist, Geological Survey of Canada, July, 1883; director, 1895; entered the Canadian service, July, 1875; joint commissioner with Sir G. Baden Powell on the Behring's Sea Seal Fishery, 1891-2.

DAWSON, JOHN EUGÈNE, F.P.S., F.R.G.S.—Educated at the Catholic Institution, Freetown,

and at King's College, London; extra writer, governor's office, Sierra Leone, 1878; asst. clerk of police court, 1879; 3rd clerk, colonial secretary's dept., 1881; 2nd clerk, 1884; chief clerk, 1889.

DAWSON, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Kt. BACH. (1884), C.M.G. (1881).—Principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University Montreal; president, R. S. Canada, 1882; president American Association for Advancement Sc., 1882-3; president, British Assocn., 1886; author of many memoirs and books on geology; retired 1893.

DEAKIN, THE HON. ALFRED.—Commisr. of public works, and minis. of water supply, Victoria, Mar. 8, 1893; and also vice-presid. bd. of land and works; solicitor-general, Nov. 13, 1888; president of Royal Commission on water supply, Dec., 1884; chief secretary and minister of water supply, 1886; resigned Nov. 1890; senior delegate to Colonial conference, 1887.

DEALTRY, W., C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1837; assistant clerk, April, 1854; senior clerk, May, 1867; principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; chief clerk, 1879; retired, 30th June, 1879.

DEALY, THOMAS KIRKMAN.—Educated at St. Mary's College, Hammersmith, Marquis of Ripon's first prize and a double first (head of each list), 1880; matriculated (first division) Lond. Univ. 1883; first B.A. (first division) 1884; head-master, St. Mary's, Derby, 1881-84; asst. master Govt. Central School, now Victoria Coll., Hong Kong, 1884; Hon. Examiner in Physics to College of Medicine for Chinese, 1888; passed 2nd stand. higher grade Chinese, Aug., 1890; ag. 2nd master, Victoria Coll., April, 1890, to Sept., 1891, and again April, 1894.

DEANE, W. M., C.M.G., 1870.—B.A., Trin. Coll., Camb., 1862; M.A., 1866; student interpreter, Hong Kong, Mar. 28, 1862; extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, 1864; passed as interpreter, 1865; private secretary to administrator, 1865; J.P., 1866; acting registrar-general, June, 1865; captain superintendent of police, July, 1868; wounded severely on duty, 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 1881; acting colonial secretary, 1881 and 1882; member ex. coun., 1887, and of leg. coun., 1888; retired 1892.

DE BOUCHERVILLE, ANATOLE.—Acting fourth clerk, Registry Supreme Court, Mauritius, April, 1868; confirmed Dec., 1868; clerk, registration and mortgage department, Jan., 1870; inspector of Roman Catholic aided schools, 1882.

DE CELLES, ALFRED DUCLOS.—General librarian of Parliament, Canada, 1885.

DE CHARMOY, L. G. J. D'EMMEREZ.—Admitted an attorney-at-law, supreme court, Mauritius, May, 1879; clerk to the puisne judge of the supreme court, April, 1884; is also interpreter procureur general's department; now 2nd class clerk, registr. sup. ct.

DEERING, JOHN W.—Entered survey department, South Australia, 1855; survey department, New South Wales, 1860; district surveyor, New Metropolitan District, New South Wales, 1884.

DEIGHTON, H., M.A., F.R.A.S.—Formerly scholar of Queen's Coll., Camb., 21st wrangler, 1854; 2nd class in moral science tripos, 1855; principal, Queen's Collegiate School, Trinidad, 1860; principal of Harrison College, Barbados, Aug., 1872; sent in 1879 to inspect the schools and report on the education of Grenada; examined and

reported on the Government Grammar School in St. Vincent in 1886; and received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies.

DE LA BRUERE, P. B.—Speaker, legislative council, Quebec; editor of the "Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe;" has written several historical and political pamphlets; was one of the chief promoters of the dairymen's association of prov. Quebec, and has been its president since its formation in 1882; was also one of the chief factors in the establishment of beet root sugar factories in Canada; called to leg. coun. of Quebec in 1877; speaker of the council and member of the cabinet in 1882.

DELAKONNY, ALBERT.—Volunteer Engineers' Railway Workshops, Mauritius, 1st April, 1866; goods clerk, Aug., 1873.

DE LA MARE, FRANCIS.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, Aug., 1864; poor law guardian, and acting sanitary warden, Plaines Wilhelms District, in addition to police duties, Jan., 1874; inspector of immigrants, Jan., 1875; acting British consul for Réunion, Nov., 1877—June, 1879; emigration agent, Calcutta, for Mauritius and Fiji, April, 1888; emigration agent for Mauritius, 1884.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting magistrate, Panadure, 1869; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, 1870; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, Mar., 1878; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, May, 1878; police magistrate, Jaffna, June, 1878; acting district judge, Ratnapura, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; confirmed, 1879; district judge, Negombo, 1880; commissioner of requests, Colombo, Jan., 1885.

DE MOLE, GEO. EDWARD.—Assistant marine surveyor, S. Australia, June, 1857; secretary, marine board, June, 1862; secretary to minister of justice and education, July, 1874; secretary, attorney-general, commissioner of patents, registrar of copyrights and trade marks, July, 1879.

DEMPSTER, T. ERSKINE.—Educated at Adelaide House Academy, Jersey, and Hartley Institute, Southampton; entered the "non-regulation commission," Bengal, 1872, as extra assistant commissioner, Hayaribagh; in 1874, special duty during Bengal famine, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Durbhunga, Tirhoot; in charge treasury judicial and revenue work, 1875, extra assistant commissioner, Nya, Dumka; Sonthal, Pergunnahs; the same year special duty as assistant settlement officer during Sonthal settlement, determining measurements and adjudicating land disputes; 1876, sub-divisional officer in charge Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs; stipendiary mag. Mauritius, 1877.

DENISON, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK CHARLES, C.M.G. (1885).—Cornet in governor-general's body guard during Fenian raid into Canada in 1866; in Red River expedition, 1870, as A.D.C. to Col. (now Viscount) Wolseley; and in command of Canadian voyageurs in the Soudan campaign, 1884-85; medal with two clasps.

DENNEHY, CHARLES, M.B.C.S.I., L.A.R.C.S.I., L.A., Rotunda, Dublin, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1883.—Medical officer, St. Mary's District, Antigua, Jan., 1871; medical officer and registrar, St. Philips, Aug., 1875; colonial surgeon, St. Lucia, May, 1877; health officer, Castries, Sept., 1877; principal med. officer for immigration, 1878; J.P., 1885.

DENTON, GEORGE CHARDIN, C.M.G. (1891).—Ensign, 57th Regt., Oct., 1869; lieut., May, 1871, adjt., Aug., 1876; capt., Jan., 1878; chief of police, St. Vincent, April, 1880; appointed one of the com-

missioners to enquire into the police force, Barbados, Oct., 1880; member of executive council, Oct., 1881; represented St. Vincent at the telegraphic conference at Barbados, May, 1882; administered govt., St. Vincent, May to July, 1885; again in 1886, and from Nov., 1887, to Mar., 1888; acting col. sect., 1886 to 1888; col. sect., Lagos, Mar., 1888; admin. govt., 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, and 1895.

DE PETRI, EMILIO.—Entered the Malta civil service, after competitive examination, as clerk, Dec., 1857; assistant secretary to government, and clerk to the council of government, Jan., 1886; acting chief secretary, May to Sept., 1886, Oct. to Dec., 1887, June to Oct., 1890, July to Sept., 1892; rec.-gen. and director of contracts, July, 1894, with a seat in exec. coun. and in coun. of govt.

DE PIRO, GIUSEPPE LORENZO, MARCHESINO, C.M.G. (1887).—Late hon. secretary, Committee of Privileges, Maltese Nobility.

DERBY, 16th EARL OF (England, created 1485); **BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom); BART. 1627 (England); BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, 1886; G.C.B. (1886); A.D.C.—The RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY,** younger son of the 14th Earl of Derby; born 1841; ed. at Eton; entd. the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862; retired from the army, and entered Parliament as member for Preston in 1865; was a Lord of the Admiralty from Aug. to Dec., 1868; elected member for North Lancashire at the general election of 1868, and again in 1874, 1880, and 1885; was financial secretary for war from Feb., 1874, to Aug., 1877, when he was appointed financial secretary to the treasury; Mar., 1878, secretary of state for war, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Beaconsfield's administration in 1880; secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1885, to Feb., 1886; resigned Feb., 1886; president of the Board of Trade in Lord Salisbury's second administration, Aug., 1896; governor-general of Canada, 1888-93; succeeded his brother as Earl of Derby, 1893; Lord Mayor of Liverpool, 1895.

DERHAM, THE HON. FREDERICK THOMAS.—Postmaster-General, Victoria, 18th Feb., 1886-90.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1865, police magistrate of Balapitmodara, 1866; district judge, Badulla, Oct., 1867; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1868; district judge, Kurunégala, 1875; regr. gen., Colombo, 1886.

DESHON, HARRY FITZ GERALD.—Cadet, Sarawak civil service, Feb., 1876; A.D.C. to H.H. the Rajah, G.C.M.G., Sep., 1882; resdnt., 2nd class, 3rd divn., Jan., 1883.

DESHON, EDWARD.—Member of land board, Queensland; ensign in 68th Light Infantry, 6th June, 1854; lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1854; served with the 68th Light Infantry at siege and fall of Sebastopol, from 14 Nov., 1854, to the end of the war; medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; instructor of musketry to the 68th Light Infantry from Nov., 1857, to Oct., 1861; passed competitive examination for admission to Staff College, in July, 1861; retired by sale of commission in Oct., 1861; auditor gen., Queensland, 1890.

DESLANDES, H. J.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1870; provincial assistant public works department, 1st July, 1878; provincial engr., Colombo, 1885; dist. judge, Jaffna, 1891.

DESMARAIS, HENRY EUGENE.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, April, 1866; police magistrate, Rodrigues, June, 1875; district judge and stipendiary magistrate, Seychelles, Nov., 1879; acting chief civil commissioner on several occasions; acting magistrate, Moka, April to Sept., 1882; district magistrate, Moka, Aug., 1884; acting police and additional magistrate, Port Louis, Nov., 1884; district magistrate, Moka, Dec., 1885; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, May, 1886.

DE SMIDT, HENRY, F.S.S.—Permanent under colonial secretary of the colony of Cape of Good Hope, and accounting officer, colonial secretary's department. Holds in addition the offices of controller of printing and stationery, member of tender board, and custodian of the main stock of stamps. Was specially charged with the duties of director of the census of 1891, on the successful accomplishment of which, received the congratulations of the government, and was awarded an honorarium of 500*l.*, specially voted by parliament. Entered the service in Mar., 1865, as a clerk in the colonial office, in which department he has served ever since. Elected fellow of Royal Statistical Society, 1892.

DE VERTEUIL, SIR LOUIS ANTOINE AIMÉ, K.C.M.G. (1895). C.M.G. (1889).—Senior unofficial member of the legislative council, Trinidad.

DES VŒUX, SIR GEORGE W., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1877).—Ed. Charter House and Ball. Coll., Ox. Called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861; stipendiary magistrate, Br. Guiana, 1863; administrator of the government, St. Lucia, 1869; act. gov. of Trinidad, Jan., 1877, to Jan., 1878; acting governor of Fiji, June, 1878, to Sept., 1879; governor, Bahamas, 1880; governor Fiji, 1880-6; Assist. High Commissioner Western Pacific, 1880, and High Commissioner, 1882-5; governor of Newfoundland, 1886; of Hong Kong, 1887; retired 1891.

DE VILLIERS, J. N. P.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope, 1st Sept., 1878.

DE VILLIERS, SIR JOHN, KNT. BACH. (1877). K.C.M.G. (1882).—Chief justice of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, 1874; attorney-general from 1872 to 1874; for several years member of the legislative assembly; president of the legislative council and member of the council of the university of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873; one of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal 1881; represented the Cape at the Colonial confce., Ottawa, 1894.

DEW, ARTHUR TOMKYNs.—Naval cadet, 1867; took part in the expeditions to the Linggi and Lukut Rivers in 1874 (Indian medal, with Perak clasp); left the Navy, 1876; magistrate and collr., Perak, 1881; superintendent of the Dindings, 1884; deputy master attendant, shipping master, &c. Singapore, 1886; is a J.P.; mag. for Singapore and Penang, commissioner Ct. of Requests, S.S. mag. and collr., and hrbr. mr. Matang and Port Weld, Perak, 1888.

DEWDNEY, THE HON. EDGAR.—Lieutenant-governor of North West Territories, 1881; minister of interior, Canada, 1888; lieut.-governor, Br. Columbia, 1892.

DE WET, THE HON. SIR JACOBUS ALBERTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—Member Cape house of assembly and exec. council; minister for native affairs, 1884; British Resdt., S.A. Republic, June, 1890.

DE WET, SIR JACOBUS PETRUS, KNT., 1883.—educated at the South African College, Capetown, and University College, London (B.A., 1860);

barrister, Inner Temple, 1868; solicitor-general, Cape, 1873; recorder, Griqualand West, 1878; chief justice, Transvaal, 1880 to 1881; acting chief justice of Ceylon, 1882 to 1883, when he retired.

DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS WALTER, R.A., G.C.M.G. (1893), K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1882).—Entered Royal Artillery in 1854, served in the Crimea, and was military attaché to the embassy at Constantinople, 1877-8; military secy. to the governor-gen. of Canada, 1878 to 1883; administrator-general, Congo Free State, 1884-6; commander, Order of Leopold, 1886; commanded expedition against the Yonnies, 1887; commr. to inquire into Swazi affairs, 1889; comptroller of the household of the Duke of York, Feb., 1892.

DE WOLF, JAN. A.—Medical offr., St. Joseph, Trinidad, 1876; ag. health offr. of shipping, med. inspr. of immigrants, Pt. of Spain, 1877-9 and 1883-4; ag. surg.-gen., Aug., 1884, to June, 1885; health offr. of shipping, med. inspr. of immigrants, &c., Aug., 1890.

DEWS, ALBERT, M.A.—Classical master, Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1893.

D'HOTMAN, HENRI JULES JOSEPH.—Joined Mauritius civil service in 1865 as volunteer, procureur general's department; March, 1865, passed examination, and appointed extra mechanical clerk (same office); 1866, acting junior clerk, magistrate's office; 1867, acting clerk, police court; Mar., 1867, acting assistant-clerk, magistrate's office; 1868, second clerk, magistracy, Plaines Wilhems; May, 1876, acting chief clerk; August, 1876, registrar and clerk (same office), 1878; clerk and Creole interpreter to R.M., Inanda, Natal, 1878; sec. water pollution commission, 1880; clerk of court, etc., 1884; registrar, Victoria county, 1884; second clerk, R. M. Durban, 1887; 1st clerk to R.M., and registrar, circuit court, Mar., 1891.

DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., Trinity Hall, Camb.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1887; pol. mag. and commr. of requests, Gampola, Ceylon, Oct., 1889; crown counsel for the island, July, 1893.

DIAS, SIR HARRY, KNT. BACH., 1893.—Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1847; jun. puisne justice, Ceylon, 5th July, 1879; retired, July, 1892.

DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.—colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 14th Oct., 1862.

DIBBS, THE HON. SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.M.G., (1892).—Colonial treasr., New South Wales, Jan., 1883, to Oct., 1885; premier and colonial secy., Oct., 1885; treasr. and premier, Oct. to Dec., 1885; colonial secy. and premier, Feb., 1886, to Feb., 1887, and Jan. and Feb., 1889, again premier and colonial secy. 1891-4; one of the representatives of N.S.W. at federation convention, 1891.

DICK, GEO. ROYER, M.A.—Educated Royal Coll., Mauritius, and Gonville and Caius, Camb., (late Fellow); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Mar., term 1869; professor of mathematics Royal Coll., Mauritius, 1879; registrar-gen., 1886; member, leg. coun., 1890; census commissnr., 1890; ag. auditor-gen., 1893.

DICK, JOHN NORMAN.—Govt. engineer surveyor, Penang, 1888; ag. Govt. Marine Surveyor, June, 1895.

DICK, THE HON. THOMAS.—Colonial secy., New Zealand, 5th Mar., 1880; and still holding same office, minister of education, 15th October, 1880; minister of justice, 23rd April, 1881, and post-master-general and commissioner of telegraphs, 21st April, 1882, resigning ministry of justice; resigned post office and telegraphs, 11th October, 1882.

DICKEN, CHARLES SHORTT, C.M.G. (1891).—Educated at Charterhouse; ensign 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, July, 1859; lieutenant, 1861; first-class certificate, school of musketry, Hythe, Nov., 1861; retired in 1864; acting sub-inspector of police, Queensland, June, 1866; clerk of Petty Sessions, Springsure, Oct., 1867; police magistrate, Springsure, July, 1872; gold commissioner and police magistrate, Ravenswood, July, 1874; police magistrate and Gold Fields' warden, Charters Towers, May, 1875; police magistrate, Townsville, Dec., 1878, to May, 1880; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1883; hon. secretary to the Queensland Commission in London, Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886; J.P. of the colony, and secretary, Queensland government office, London.

DICKSON, GEORGE WORKMAN, A.M.I.C.E. (1878).—Graduate of Arts and licentiate of civil engineering, Trinity College, Dublin, 1869; junior engineer on different sewerage, canal, tramway, and waterworks in Norfolk and Suffolk, 1869-73; engineer for the Odessa waterworks, Russia; the Newbury waterworks, Berkshire, and the Eastern and Midlands railway, Norfolk, 1873-79; asst. director, public works, Trinidad, 1879; acted as director of public works and general supt. of railways, 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1888; acting M.L.C., 1888; Colonial engineer, Br. Guiana, 1891.

DICKSON, JAMES ROBERT.—Born at Plymouth, 1832; educated at Glasgow; has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Victoria and Queensland; entered Queensland legislative assembly, 1873; secretary for public lands and works, 1876; colonial treasurer, 1876 to 1879; led the opposition during part of 1881; colonial treasurer, 1883 to 1887; member of the federal coun. of Australasia, Jan. and Feb., 1886 and 1887; was offered speakership of assembly in 1893, but declined; represents Bulimba in assembly.

DICKSON, ROBERT.—Acting clerk in the police magistrate's office, Bridgetown, Barbados, January, 1864; confirmed, March, 1864; 4th class landing waiter in the customs, after a competitive examination, January, 1867; 3rd class landing waiter, September, 1869; 2nd clerk, May, 1871; 1st clerk and warehouse keeper, November, 1876; landing surveyor, Dec., 1890.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1864; district stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, Aug., 1869; has acted at different times as substitute to the master of the supreme court and to the procurer and advocate-general; junior district magistrate, Port Louis, Mar., 1881; chairman, forest lands purchase commission, 1883-84; senior district magistrate, 1884-85; master supreme court and acting puisne judge.

DIFFORD, ABRAHAM.—Somerset and Dorset Railway, 1855 to 1877, of which he was secy. suptd., and goods manager; traffic manager Eastern Railways, Cape, Aug., 1878; ditto, Western Railways, Aug., 1882; secretary, railway dept., Oct. 1884; agent at Johannesburg, 1893.

DIGNUM, ANDREW, B.—Deputy clerk to magistrates, Trelawny, Jamaica, 1861; clerk, Falmouth district court, Jan., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay, 1870; ditto, northern district, Jan., 1880; notary public, May, 1868; R.M., 1888.

DILON, P. L.—4th class landing waiter, Barbados, 1866; 3rd class, 1868; senior, 1880; landing surveyor, 1886; comptroller of customs, Dec., 1890.

DINGLI, SIR ADRIANO, G.C.M.G. (1860); C.B. (1859).—LL.D. (1836); received at Malta

bar, 1837; elected member of the council of Malta, 1849; crown advocate, legal adviser of the government, and *ex officio* member of council, Jan., 1854; chief justice and President of the Court of Appeal, 1880; vice-president of council of govt., 1893; retired, 1894.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Supernumerary clerk, colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, Jan., 1862; acting chief excise department, May, 1867; acting stipendiary magistrate, Jan., 1871; magistrate, Dominica, Sept., 1871; stipendiary magistrate, 2nd district, St. Lucia, May, 1872; is *ex officio* judge of the court of requests, chairman poor law committee and district coroner, member of road committee; called to the bar Jan., 1879; member leg. coun. 1883; is local corresponding agent for Imperial Institute; promoted to 1st district, Nov., 1892; was chairman quarantine bd., Nov., 1892, to Aug., 1894.

DOBBIE, EDWARD DAVID.—Crown solicitor, Tasmania (also clerk of the peace and registrar of building societies), May, 1887; barrister, &c., supreme court, Tasmania, admitted July, 1882; joined civil service, Tasmania, Mar., 1883; was parliamentary draftsman and afterwards solicitor-general from 25th Mar. to 30th May, 1887.

DOBSON, ALFRED.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1875; member, legislative assembly, Tasmania, 1877-87; attorney-general and member executive council, 1877; speaker, legislative assembly, July, 1885; solicitor-general, June, 1887; member of council of education, and church advocate for the diocese of Tasmania.

DOBSON, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, KT. BACH. (1886).—Called to the bar of the Middle Temple, June 6, 1856; attorney-general, Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861; also member of the executive council; puisne judge, 1870; chief justice, 1885.

DOBSON, THE HON. FRANK STANLEY, B.A., LL.D. (Camb.).—Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, Q.C., F.L.S. (Lond.); M.L.C., Victoria, since 1870; member executive council; solicitor-general, July, 1881, to Mar., 1883; lecturer on law, Melbourne University; trustee Melbourne public library and national gallery; official visitor of the observatory; chairman of committees, leg. coun.

DOCKER, E. B.—District Court judge, New South Wales, 7th June, 1884.

DODD, J. H.—Engineer, Eastern District, Jamaica, 4th Dec., 1880.

DODDS, THE HON. JOHN STOKELL, C.M.G. (1889).—Attorney-general, Tasmania, 20 Dec., 1878, to 29 Oct., 1879, and in the Giblin ministry, 30 Oct., 1879; colonial treasurer from 1st Dec., 1881, to 15th Aug., 1884; attorney-general in the Douglas ministry from 15th Aug., 1884, to 8th Mar., 1886, also premier, Mar. to Dec., 1886; judge, supreme court, 1886; delegate, colonial conference, 1887.

DODDS, WILLIAM JOHN, M.D. (Edin.), 1879, gold medallist, M.B. and C.M., 1876, 1st class honours, D. Sc., 1878.—Inspector of asylums and med. supt. of new asylum, Mowbray, Cape, 1889.

DOHERTY, C. J.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1891.

DONNAN, J.—Master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was commander of government steamers "Manchester" and "Pearl," from July, 1859.

DONNELLY, Hon. W. J. S.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland, to 1882; receiver-general, 1882; resigned, 1889; M.L.A. for Placentia, 1893;

receiver-general and member exec. coun., April to December, 1894.

DONOUGHMORE, 5TH EARL OF, K.C.M.G., (1879).—**JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON,** Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; second class in law and modern history, 1870; honorary private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876, to Feb., 1878. Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary. Assistant-commissioner to Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., H.M.'s commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

DONOVAN, JUSTIN FOLEY, M.D., M.Ch.L.M.—Medical officer and health officer, Killeagh dispensary, co. Cork, 1876 to 1879; surgeon, R.N., 1879; received the thanks of the admiralty, 1882 and 1888, "for zeal and devotion to duty" at R.N. hospitals, Port Royal and Malta; and of the medical director general, Royal Navy, for professional work, 1882, 1884 and 1886. Retired from the navy 1889; medical attendant, lepers' home, public general hospital and constabulary training depot, Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1889; medical examiner, civil service, widows and orphans pension fund, 1890.

DOUGLAS, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1877).—Born 1828; educated at Rugby and Durham University; has filled many important political offices in Queensland, including those of agent general and prime minister: special commissioner for British New Guinea, 1885-8, when he returned to duty as resident magistrate, Thursday Island.

DOUGLAS-DE-FENZI, C. W. P.—Clerk assistant and librarian, Natal, leg. council, Feb., 1889; clerk, leg. council, 1893.

DOW, THE HON. JOHN LAMONT.—Minister of lands and agriculture, president board of lands and works, Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

DOWNER, THE HON. SIR J. W., K.C.M.G. (1887), Q.C.—Attorney-general, South Australia, 24 June, 1881, to 16 June, 1884, and att.-gen. and premier, 1885-7; delegate to Colonial Conference, 1887; chief secretary and premier, 1892-3.

DOWNES, MAJOR-GEN. M. FRANCIS, C.M.G. (1885), late R.A.—Retired, Oct., 1884; served in the Crimea till June, 1856, medical and clasp and Turkish medal; instructor of fortificn., R.M. Coll., Sandhurst, for two years; commanded artillery in Mauritius and St. Helena for four years; instructor of gunnery at Woolwich, five years; colonel commandant, South Australia, June, 1877; member of Royal commission on defences, Sydney, 1881; secretary of defence, Victoria, April, 1885, to Mar., 1888; commandant, S. Australian forces, April, 1888-92.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accountant, Mauritius railways, 19th Sept., 1867.

DOYLE, E. A. GAYNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lond.; Obstet. Soc., Lond.; Memb. Br. Med. Assoc.; late assist. house surg., Westminster Hosp.; joined medical service, Trinidad, 1884; ag. dist. med. offr., 1886; ag. res. surg. San Fernando Hosp., 1889 and 1892; confirmed Nov., 1892; ag. res. surg. Col. Hosp., Pt. of Spain, 1893.

DRAYSON, MATTHEW JOHN.—Appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 16th May, 1883.

DRAYTON, EDWARD RAWLE.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Sept., 1878; second clerk in office of governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, July, 1879; acting chief clerk, May, 1880, and May, 1881, to Jan., 1882; chief clerk,

Jan., 1882; acting colonial secretary, Grenada, April, 1883; private secretary to Major-General Browne, July to Oct., 1884, provost marshal, Grenada, April, 1885; acting colonial registrar, Sept., 1885; registrar supreme court, J.P., July, 1886; member leg. coun., May, 1887; inspr. of prisons, Mar., 1888; member ex. coun., Nov., 1888; treasurer, May, 1890; ag. col. sec., Oct., 1890 to June, 1892; administered govt. in 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and govt. of St. Vincent, June, 1893; col. sec. and regr. gen., June, 1892.

DREW, W. L. G., C.M.G. (1890).—Served in the Royal Navy, Feb., 1842, to June, 1856; subsequently employed under the government of N. S. Wales; under treasurer of Queensland, Feb., 1862; auditor-general, Oct., 1877; chairman Civil Service Board, 1890; holds the rank of fleet paymaster, R.N.

DRIVER, J.—Ed. at St. Mark's College (Chelsea), and Owen's College (Man.).—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1878; Int. B.A., 1880; head master, Govt. school, Seychelles, Jan., 1891; auditor, inspt.-of schools, and secretary of councils, Sept., 1893.

DRURY, ALBERT VICTOR.—Superintendence clerk, War Office, Feb., 1856, to Oct., 1861; clerk, colonial secretary's office, Queensland, Mar., 1862; transferred to executive council, Oct., 1863; clerk to executive council, Jan., 1867; private secretary to Gov. Sir W. W. Cairns, 1875-7; and to Admr. Sir A. H. Palmer, May to Dec., 1886.

DUBERLY, FREDERIC.—Educated at Cheltenham College, served in Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and Straits Settlements July, 1878, to July, 1882, when appointed cadet in the service of the British North Borneo Company; resigned, May, 1883; chief clerk treasury, Perak, Nov., 1884; assistant-collector and magistrate, Krian, July, 1885; ag. collr. land rev., Larut, July, 1887; asst. to sec. to govt., June, 1892; ag. commrsr. of lands, April, 1894; dist. mag. K. Kangsar, Feb. 1895, but continued to act as commrsr. of lands.

DUFF, BENJAMIN.—Postmaster, Swellendam, Cape, April, 1863; telegraphist in charge of Swellendam, July, 1864; chief clerk and accountant, telegraph department, Mar., 1875; on active service in Transkei, as Lieut. P.A.O.C.V. Artillery, Nov., 1880, to April, 1881; acting general manager of telegraphs, June, 1883, to Feb., 1884; chief clerk, postal department, and suptdt. of telegraphs, Jan., 1886; acting secretary, general post office, June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; secretary, general post office, and suptdt. of telegraphs, 1892. Is member of the institution of electrical engineers.

DUFF, GRANT, THE RT. HON. M. E., P.C., G.C.S.I.; C.I.E., F.R.S. (1880).—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, B.A. 1850 under-secretary of state for India, 1868 to 1874; lord rector of Aberdeen University, 1866 to 1872; parliamentary under secretary of state for the colonies, April 29, 1880, to Aug. 5, 1881; M.P. for Elgin district, 1857 to 1881; governor of Madras, 1881-6.

DUFF, ROBERT.—Record clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, April, 1888; 4th clerk, Aug., 1884; 3rd clerk, Oct., 1885; first class certificate in Hindustani, Mar., 1885; 2nd clerk, Mar., 1893; chief clerk, Jan., 1894; has acted as sub. immigr. agt. on several occasions, and also as senior sub. immigr. agt.

DUFFERIN AND AVA, 1st MARQUIS of (created 1888).—Viscount Clamdeboye, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clamdeboye,

1800 (Ireland); Baron Clandeboyne, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1863; Privy Councillor, 1868; K.G., K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); G.C.B. (civil), 1862; G.M.S.I.; G.M.I.E.; Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, appointed governor-general of Canada, and governor of Prince Edward Island, May, 1872, Ambassador at the Court at St. Petersburg, Feb., 1879; ambassador at Constantinople, 1881; proceeded to Egypt on special service, 1882; vice-admiral of Ulster, 1884; viceroy of India, 1884; chancellor of the Royal University, Ireland, 1886; ambassador to Italy, 1888; ambassador at Paris and warden of the Cinque Ports, 1891.

DUFFY, THE HON. SIR CHARLES GAVAN, K.C.M.G. (1877). (Kt. BACH. 1873).—Was called to the Irish bar in 1845, but was early engrossed in politics as editor of the "Nation" newspaper, and one of the leaders of the national party known as Young Ireland. Was a state prisoner along with O'Connell in 1844, and Smith-O'Brien in 1848. Became member for New Ross in 1852, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, chief secretary for Ireland. Resigned his seat and emigrated to Australia at the commencement of 1856, and practised for a short time at the bar in Melbourne. Was elected a member of the first parliament of Victoria, and in 1857 became minister of public works in the first responsible government. In 1858 became president of the board of land and works. In 1861 was recalled to the same office. In 1867, after two years' absence in Europe, was re-elected to Parliament for the first vacancy, and shortly afterwards was appointed chairman of a royal commission to devise the best means for effecting a federation of the Australian colonies. In 1871 became prime minister; and in the same year was chairman of an intercolonial conference of Australian cabinet ministers to urge on the colonial office the removal of restrictions on intercolonial legislation, which change has since been effected. In 1876, after two years' absence in Europe was again re-elected to Parliament by one of the largest constituencies in the colony without personally visiting the district, and on the assembly of a new parliament in May, 1877, was unanimously chosen to the office of speaker. After three years' service he resigned, in order to return to Europe. Has since published "Young Ireland—a Fragment of History," "Four Years of Irish History," and "The League of North and South."

DUFFY, THE HON. JOHN GAVAN.—Eldest son of the above (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy). Educated at Stonyhurst. Vice-chancellor's prize, English essay, Melbourne Univ. Succeeded his father in representation of Dalhousie in legislative assembly of Victoria, 1874. President of board of land and works of Victoria, 1889; postmaster-general of Victoria, 1890; also attorney-general, 1892; member of cabinet without portfolio, 1892; resigned Jan., 1893; again postmaster-general, 1894.

DUFFY, WILLIAM.—Engineer of roads, Tasmania, 15th February, 1883.

DUGGAN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—Insp. of Police, Hong Kong, Oct., 1869; 2nd clerk, police department, 1874; 1st clerk and acctnt., 1881; was asst. master police school, Oct., 1877, to May, 1882; ag. chief clerk col. sec'y's office, April, 1891.

DUMARESQ, JOHN D'AUVERGNE.—Extra clerk, governor's office, Natal, Feb., 1880; 3rd clerk, registrar-general's office, April, 1880; 3rd clerk, colonial secretary's office, Feb., 1881; 2nd clerk, Jan., 1882; 1st clerk, Jan., 1888; registrar to special judicial commission, Zululand, 1889; actg. clerk, exec. council, Natal, 1889; 1st clerk regr. of deeds dept., 1889.

DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F. (late Lieut. R.N.)—

Joined R.N., July, 1868; served in Mediterranean, S. America, Cape, India, Australia, and West Coast of Africa; resigned Nov., 1888; passed examination in theoretical survey, July, 1888, and practical survey, 1884, at the Cape Univ., in honours (first of his year on both occasions); from April, 1884, employed by the surveyor-general of the Cape, and in private practice; member, land commission of Br. Bechuanaaland, Sept., 1885; surveyor-general of that colony, July, 1886; surveyor-general to the Br. S. Africa Company, 1891.

DUNEDIN, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1864).—**Rt. Rev. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.**—Appointed, 1871.

DUNKERLEY, Rev. W. H. M.A.—Educated Pembroke Coll., Oxon.; col. chaplain, Malacca, 1891.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; police magistrate, Galagadara, 1873; ditto, Kalpitiya and Puttalam, 1874; landing surveyor, Galle, 1874; office assistant to government agent Eastern Province, 1877; district judge, Badulla, 1878; office assistant to government agent, N.C. Province, 1881; assistant collector of customs, Galle, 1888; deputy ditto Colombo, 1884.

DUNLOP, COLONEL SAMUEL, R.A., C.M.G. (1884).—Acting commissioner of police, S. S. Nov., 1870; acting police magistrate and commissr. of Ct. of Requests, P. W., April, 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police and coroner, Apr., 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police, Singapore, fire commissioner and deputy coroner, Aug., 1871; acting inspector-general of police, Dec., 1872; commissioner to Perak, Jan., 1874. In Nov., 1874, commissioner with the forces sent to quell the disturbances in the native state of Sungei Ujong; inspector-general, Straits police, May, 1875. In Nov., 1875, on the murder of Mr. Birch, appointed special commissioner (temporarily) for Perak affairs; organized the expedition which captured the Passir Salak stockades, and was present at the capture, Nov., 1875; commissioner to forces during operations in Perak, Dec., 1875; accompanied General Colborne's force up the Perak River, and across country to Kinta; acting resident councillor, Penang, 1884 to 1885; president of Singapore municipal commission, 1889; retd., 1890.

DUNN, ROBERT ERNEST.—Clerk and interpreter to the R.M., Umgeni Division, Natal, 1880; ditto to R.M., Lion's River, Mar., 1883; ditto to R.M., Alfred, Oct., 1887.

DUNRAVEN and MOUNT-EARL (4th Earl of), WINDHAM THOMAS WINDHAM-QUIN, K.P.—Born 1841; parliamentary under-secretary of state for the Colonies, 24th June, 1885, to Feb., 1886, and again 3rd Aug., 1886, to Feb., 1887.

DURRANT, CAPTAIN FRANCIS, R.N., C.M.G. (1884).—Captain of H.M.S. "Canada," and governor of H.R.H. Prince George of Wales until 1885; now captain of H.M.S. "Ajax"; retired from the navy, 1893.

DYER, WILLIAM T. THISELTON, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1882). Christ Church, Oxon, 1878.—Assistant director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, 1878; director, 1885.

DYETT, RICHARD HENRY KORTRIGHT.—Served in president's office, Virgin Islands, 1879 to 1881, and 1882 to 1884; clerk, registrar's office, Nevis, 1886; 2nd clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1887.

EARDLEY-WILMOT, COLVILLE.—Writer, Ceylon Service, Sept., 1879; in Colombo Kachecheri, Dec., 1879; police court, Badulla, Aug., 1881; in Colombo Kachecheri Aug., 1882; ditto

Kegalla, May, 1883; ditto, Anuradhpura, Aug., 1883; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, May, 1886; ag. asst. collr. of customs and landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1888; ag. pol. mag. Galle, Mar., 1892; ag. dist. judge, Kegalla, Nov., 1894; confirmed as pol. mag. Galle, May, 1895.

EARI, ROBT. STEPHEN, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab., 1891).—Med. offr. Lasoye dist., Dominica, July, 1892.

EASMON, JOHN FARRELL.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 7th Sept., 1880; health officer Accra, 1884; chairman, central committee, Gold Coast section Colonial, and Indian Exhibition, 1886; acted several times as chief med. officer; chief medical officer, 1893.

EASTON, JAMES.—Asst. acctnt. dept. of crown lands and public works, Cape, Nov., 1877; secy. to general manager of railways, Jan., 1881; subsequently also secy. to railway board; chief acctnt. dept. of crown lands and public works, Nov., 1882; chief acctnt. and accounting officer for the crown lands and public works division, April, 1892.

EATON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk, colonial storekeeper's office, Melbourne, Jan., 1853; transferred to civil commissariat, Feb., 1854; accountant, government stores, Feb., 1855; transferred to treasury, Mar., 1865; acting accountant, treasury, 1869-70, 1876, 1886-7; accountant to treasury, 1887; captain, Volunteer Artillery, 1876; ag. under treas., June, 1889, confirmed, Sept., 1889.

ECKEL, E.—First clerk and accountant, receiver general's department, Trinidad, 1st May, 1879; first clerk, audit office, 1884.

EDMUNDS, ARTHUR JOSEPH.—Emigrated to South Australia 1838; barrister, supreme court, 1860, and practised for 16 years; appointed stipendiary magistrate, Port Pirie, Jan., 1877, and also returning officer, northern electoral district, in 1893, and still holds both offices.

EDWARDS, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, M.R.C.S. Eng.—Medical officer, Antigua, 1875; second medical officer of the Holberton Institution, 10 June, 1879.

EDYE, H. M.—R.M., Riversdale Division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1882; ditto, Clanwilliam, 1890.

EGERTON, RICHARD—Ed. Westminster and Ch. Ch., Oxford, B.A., 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1869; assistant resident magistrate, Kingston, May, 1892; resident magistrate, Jamaica, Feb., 1893.

EGERTON, WALTER.—Ed. Tonbridge School; cadet, S. S., Oct., 1880; assistant to the Chinese Protector, Jan., 1881; magistrate, Singapore, Jan., 1881; passed final exam. Malay, May, 1882; acting collector of Land Revenue, Penang and P. W., June, 1882; confirmed Jan., 1883; 2nd magistrate of police, Penang, May, 1883; also official assignee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sept., 1882); ag. sen. dist. offr. Butterworth, P.W., April, 1890; a J.P. and coroner for S. S., and a visiting justice for Penang; officer in charge, Sungei Ujong, July, 1893; ag. 1st mag. Singapore, Dec. 1893; ag. resdt., Penang, May to July, 1894.

EGGETT, W. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 10th Nov., 1880.

EITEL, ERNEST JOHN.—Educated in Wurtemberg at the Pädagogium of Esslingen (1846-52), in the Cloister School of Schœnthal (1852-56), and in the Stift of Tübingen (1856-60); passed the M.A. examination at Tübingen (1860); vicar of

the State Church of Wurtemberg (1860); member of the board of examiners in Hong Kong (1874); director of Chinese studies (1875); acting inspector of schools (1878); translator to the colonial secretary, and acting Chinese secretary to the governor (1878); confirmed as inspector of schools (1879).

ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, B.A., Oxon.—Ed. Highgate School and Queen's Coll., Ox.; scholar of Queen's Coll., 1878; cadet, S. S., Oct., 1884; passed in Malay, 1886; actg. dis. officer, South Malacca, 1887; dist. offr. Bukit Mertajam, P.W., Jan., 1890; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Dec., 1890; sheriff, Penang, Mar., 1892; ag. sheriff, Singapore, June, 1893; 2nd mag. Penang, Nov. 1893; ag. collr. ld. rev., Singapore, Dec., 1893 to Feb. 1894; ag. inspr. of Schools S.S., June, 1895.

ELDER, SIR THOMAS, G.C.M.G. (1887), KNT. BACHSL. (1878).—Senior partner in the mercantile firm of Elder, Smith, and Co., Adelaide; member of the legislative council of South Australia, 1871-8.

ELDRIDGE, A. E. G.—Clerk, P.O., Antigua, Mar., 1880; clerk to president and isld. secy. and clerk to ex. coun., 1882; postmaster of Antigua, Aug., 1891; ag. mag. and coroner, dist. B., May, 1894.

ELDRIDGE, M. D. B.—Acting Landing Waiter, Antigua, June, 1869; acting overseer roads, May, 1870; seizing officer, Nov., 1871; 3rd clerk and assistant excise officer, 1873; landing waiter and clerk, water commissioners, 1878; acting 1st clerk, 1878; 1st clerk, Sept., 1879; has acted on several occasions from 1880-6 as harbour master, and as treasurer in 1885, and 1894; harbr. mr., Antigua, Oct. 1894.

ELIOT, GEOFFREY F.—Clerk to magistrates, &c., Bunbury, West Australia, 1872; inspector of sheep, Wellington, 1876; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1878; customs clerk, 1880; first clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1884.

ELIOT, LAURENCE S.—Clerk to magistrates, Western Australia; landing and tidewater at Bunbury, 1863; also postmaster and assistant district registrar; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1872; secretary to central board of education, and assistant clerk in legislative council, 1873; registrar-general, registrar of deeds, and registrar of brands, 1876; acting chief clerk colonial secretary's department, Jan., 1878, to Jan., 1880; first clerk and registrar-general, colonial secretary's department, Jan., 1880; appointed to take the census on 3rd April, 1881, and to superintend its compilation; chief clerk and accountant, treasury, April, 1881; ag. asst. col. sec., Dec., 1889, to Oct., 1890; under treasurer, Jan., 1891. Is a J.P.

ELLERY, R. L. J., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1889).—Astronomer, Victoria, 13th July, 1853.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES BLETTERMAN, LL.B., C.M.G. (1894).—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape, 1859; clerk to Justice Watermeyer, 1863; secretary to examiners in literature and science; clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1867; chief clerk, department of lands and works, Dec., 1872; advocate, supreme court, 1875; asst. commissr., crown lands and public works, 1876; general manager, railways, Dec., 1880; is mem. of coun. of Univ., Cape, examiner and moderator of examiners in science.

ELLIOT, MAJOR HENRY GEORGE, C.M.G. (1879).—Chief magistrate of Tembuland, Cape of Good Hope; in command of Tembu levies during Basuto war.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Entered public service at Tobago, Feb., 1869; acting colonial

secretary, Feb., 1872; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24, 1872; provisional colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of enrolments, Oct., 1873, until July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12, 1874; acting stipendiary magistrate, May, 1876; clerk of petty sessions, district No. 1, Aug., 1876; 1st revenue officer, May, 1879; district magistrate, Dominica, Feb., 1880; acting police magistrate, Tobago, Dec., 1884; magistrate, St. Lucia, 1886.

ELLIOTT, COLONEL JOHN, R.M.L.I., C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1891).—Entered the Royal Navy in 1838, second lieutenant, June, 1846; colonel, 1869; served in the China expedition, 1842 (medal); served in H.M.S. "Fox" during the Burmese war, 1852 (officially thanked); mentioned in despatches; commanded the Royal Marines in the steam flotilla on the Irrawaddy (mentioned in governor-general's despatch, medal with clasp for Pegu). Served at the bombardment and surrender of the forts of Bomarsund, in Aug., 1854 (Baltic medal), and during the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, the expedition to Kertch and Yeni-Kale (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal); has also the medal for the Kafir war. Served as major of brigade to the force of Royal Marines landed in Mexico in 1863; lieutenant-col., and Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, 1870; in 1871 J.P. for Plymouth; in 1874 called to the bar, Middle Temple, and joined the western circuit; in 1876 inspector of prisons and stipendiary J.P., British Guiana; inspector-general of police, Barbados, 1881; admin. govt. of St. Vincent 1884 and 1889; and acted as col. secy., Barbados, 1886, and again 1894; retired, 1895.

ELLIOTT, THOS., C.M.G. (1890).—Clerk, customs, London, Nov. 1858; clerk, treasury, London, April, 1859; registrar, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, July, 1860; acting chief clerk, April, 1866; acting secretary to council, Mar., 1868; chief clerk and secretary to council, Feb., 1870; acting protector of immigrants, 1873; auditor general, 1878; acted on several occasions as receiver general, and col. secy.

ELLIOTT, T. E.—Held various acting appointments in Ceylon from 1858; writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1863; appointed to act as commissioner of requests, Jaffna, Sept., 1864; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Point Pedro, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1867; at Galle, April, 1867; at Matara, June, 1867; inspector-general of prisons, 1878; acting government agent, east province, 1883; senior grain commissioner, 1883; acting government agent, south province, 1886.

ELLIOTT, W. J. P.—Supervision of customs, Gold Coast, July, 1881; sub. treas. and coll., Br. Sherbro, Oct., 1884; coll. of customs Lagos, 1886; collector of customs, Sierra Leone, 1892.

ELLIS, F.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kurunegala, 1874; office assistant to government agent northern province, 1876; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1878; acting assistant agent, Matale, 1879; ditto, Mullaitivu, 1880; district judge, Ratnapura, 1st April, 1883; police magistrate, Colombo, 1885; director and inspector-general of prisons, 1881.

ELLIS, WALTER DEVONSHIRE.—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxon., scholar, 1890-1895; prox. acc. Hertford University Scholarship, 1891; 1st class classical moderations, 1892; University junior Greek testament prize, 1893; 1st class Literæ Humaniores, 1894; B.A., 1894;

chancellor's prize, Latin essay, 1895; appointed after competitive examination to be a clerk in the Colonial Office, April, 1895.

EMBERSON, HORACE G. C.—Assoc. of Arts, Oxon; notary public; stip. mag., Fiji, Oct., 1874; member Lands Commission, Oct., 1875; registrar-general, chief police magistrate, and commissr. supreme court, 1876; registrar of titles, 1877; acting commissioner of crown lands, Feb., 1880; acting member executive council, Feb., 1880; deputy commissioner stamps, 1880; acting member of legislative council, June, 1881; acting receiver general and comptroller stamps, and member ex. coun., 1887, and along with other duties act. agent-gouv. immigr., 1888; confirmed 1888.

ELLIS, WILLIAM GILMORE, M.D.; M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, lunatic asylum, Singapore, 1888; ag. also as municipal health off. Singapore, May, 1889, to Feb., 1892, and again 1894.

EMERSON, GEO. HY., Q.C.—Speaker, House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 1890-94; member of official delegation to London, 1890, and of delegation from legislature in 1891 on the fisheries question; member executive council, 1895.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Appointed 29th December, 1869, after passing an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, clerk in the accounts branch in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, having acted in that capacity since March, 1868; first-class assistant clerk, 1st Sept., 1879; book-keeper and senior assistant to the financial clerk, 1884; acted for financial clerk, June, 1886, to April, 1887.

ESCOMBE, HON. HARRY, Q.C., M.L.A.—Atty.-Gen., Natal, 1893.

ESNOUF, E. AMAND.—District magistrate, Seychelles, 1870; Grand Port, Mauritius, 15 May, 1878. District magistrate, Moka, 1883; junior district magistrate, Port Louis, Aug., 1884.

EUSTACE, J. T.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Capo of Good Hope, 1st July, 1879.

EVANS, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Lord Mayor of London, 1891-2; raised funds for relief of distress caused by the Mauritius hurricane and the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.

EVANS, FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered the civil service, Admiralty, Somerset House, 13th Dec., 1867; transferred to the secretary's department at Whitehall, Jan., 1872; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer Sierra Leone, May, 1878; private secretary to Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G., Feb., 1879, to Feb., 1881; acting clerk of legislative council, Sept., 1879; acted as colonial secretary, Dec., 1879, to Feb., 1880; chief secretary and chief of the staff to Sir S. Rowe, during threatened hostilities with Ashanti, 1881; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, 1882; acting collector of customs and treasurer, Oct., 1882, to Jan., 1883; acting colonial secretary, Aug. to Dec., 1883, and on other occasions; clerk of legislative council, Feb., 1882, to April, 1884; deputy governor, Lagos, July to Aug., 1883, and May, 1885, to Jan., 1886; deputy governor, Gold Coast, Sept., 1883, and April, 1885; colonial secretary, Lagos, Jan., 1886; acting administrator, July, 1886; col. secy., Gold Coast, 1887; ditto, Leeward Islands, 1888; ditto, Jamaica, 1895.

EVANS, WILLIAM—Cadet, S. S. Nov., 1882; ed. King's Coll. Camb.; acting assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore, Dec., 1885; acting collector of land revenue, Malacca, May, 1886; 2nd assistant protector of Chinese, May, 1887; act. asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, Feb., 1888; act. 2nd mag.,

Penang, July, 1888; has passed exams. in Chinese and Malay; J.P., actg. dis. officer, Dindings, 1888; asst. prot. of Chinese, Singapore, June, 1890; ag. prot. of Chinese, Penang, July, 1890; ditto. S. S. Nov. and Dec., 1891, to June, 1893; asst. prot. Chinese, Penang, 1893; prot. of Chinese, S. S. Ap. 1895.

EVANS, W. H.—Secretary to Natal Harbour Board, 11th April, 1878.

EVELYN, CHARLES GREY.—Acting 2nd master, grammar school, St. Kitts, Jan., 1867; 4th clerk revenue department, June, 1869; 3rd landing waiter, treasury, Dec., 1873; clerk to magistrate, district C., May, 1875; acting magistrate on various occasions; deputy coroner, district C., May, 1881; escheator general, 1881; magistrate, Dominica, 1883; magistrate, Nevis, 1889.

EVELYN, E. F.—Accountant of post office, Barbados, Sept., 1880.

EVERARD, W.—Supernumerary col. secy's. office, Barbados, Sept., 1868; landing waiter, customs, Dec., 1868; ag. inspr. of inland rev. offrs., Jan., 1884, to Dec., 1885; ch. clk. P. O., Mar., 1885; senior landing waiter, customs, June, 1886.

EVES, C. WASHINGTON, C.M.G. (1890).—For services in Jamaica.

EYLES, C. H.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 1883; colonial surgeon, British Honduras, 1887.

FABRE, HECTOR, C.M.G. (1887).—Formerly senator, Canada; honorary commissioner for Canada, Indian and Colonial exhibition, now Canadian agent, Paris.

FADELLE, FRED. STERNS.—French interpreter to the government, Dominica, 1871; excise officer, 1873; ag. inspector of schools, Jan. to July, 1882; dep. marshal V. A. Ct., 1886; govt. offr. Roseau dist. 1889; postmr. 1893.

FAIK, KADIZADE MEHMED.—Clerk Evkaf dept., Cyprus, 1880; clerk, audit office, Aug., 1883.

FAILLE, GEO. CUNYNGHAM.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; ag. 2nd clk. to Gov. Leeward Islds., May, 1889; 2nd clk. to col. sec., Jan. 1890; 2nd clk. governor's off., June, 1890; ag. chief clk. col. sec. and clk. exec. coun. June to Oct. 1890; permanently apptd. to that post, Aug. 1891.

FAIRBAIRN, J. A.—Clerk to legislative council, Cape of Good Hope. 30th May, 1861.

FAIRBAIRN, ROBERT.—Second master, boys' school, Perth, Western Australia, 1859; clerk to bench of magistrates, landing waiter, and post master, Vasse, 1862; resident magistrate, magistrate of local court, and district registrar, 1875; ditto, Newcastle, 1875; ditto, Vasse, April, 1880; Kimberley, 1883; ditto, Fremantle, 1886.

FAIRFIELD, E., C.B. (1895). C.M.G. (1885).—Educated at Harrow; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in Colonial Office, Nov., 1866; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Michaelmas, 1872, having been previously awarded a certificate of honour of the 1st class (Trinity, 1872), and an exhibition (Michaelmas, 1872) by the council of legal education; sent by the Secretary of State on a mission to Gibraltar in 1875, to inquire, in conjunction with the Senior Control Officer, into the constitution of the civil departments; acted as secretary to the London South African Conference, August, 1876; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 30th April, 1880, to 30th Sept., 1880; first class clerk, 1st Oct., 1880; sent on a mission to Cyprus in 1881, to confer with the high commissioner upon the subject of the civil establishment of the island; was Editor of Colonial Office List, 1874-86; acting

principal clerk, 1889; assistant under secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1892.

FALCONBRIDGE, WILLIAM GLENHOLME.—Ed. Toronto Univ.; B.A. (gold medallist), 1866; M.A., 1870; barrister, 1871; registrar, University of Toronto, 1872 to 1881; elected member of senate of university, 1881; Q.C., 1885; bencher of law society of Upper Canada, 1885; judge of supreme court, Ontario, Q.B. Division, Nov., 1887.

FALCONER, THOS. W.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Nov., 1881; asst. resdt., 3rd division, Aug., 1885; resdt., 2nd class, 3rd division, Jan., 1888.

FANNIN, JOHN EUSTACE.—R.M. and administrator native law, cnty. Umvoti, Natal, Mar., 1887; previously at Lower Tugela division, from Mar. 1883; had previously acted as R.M. of Umlazi and Umgini divisions; was special border agent, Umvoti, during the Zulu war of 1879; a member of Natal Native Commission of 1881, and of the commission to define boundary between Natal and Orange Free State, 1884; received thanks of secretary of state for services on this occasion; member of special judicial commission for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888.

FAREWELL, JOHN RAYMOND.—Cadet, Fiji, Feb. 1884; clerk col. reg.'s office, Aug. 1885; passed cadet, Aug. 1886; clk. governor's office, Jan., 1887; European offr. armed native constab., May, 1887; ag. secy. to high commr. for W. Pacific, Ap. 1888; stip. mag., June, 1889; member native regn. bd., Nov., 1889; srpt. of police and dep. commndt. armed native constab., Nov. 1890.

FARNUM, CHARLES.—Assistant-storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; acting deputy assistant commissary-general, 1856 to 1859; assistant-storekeeper, 1860; fourth clerk in the receiver-general's office, Sept., 1863; third clerk, May, 1872; second clerk in receiver-general's department, Nov., 1872; chief clerk, July, 1874; and in charge customs branch of that department from 1866 to 1877; chief clerk, customs, Feb., 1877; acting collector of customs, on several occasions.

FARQUHARSON, C. A. F.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, March, 1852; inspector of distilleries, March, 1854; clerk in colonial secretary's office, Dec., 1855; district clerk at Seychelles, Aug., 1856; district clerk, Pamploumusses, Mauritius, 1858; stipendiary magistrate, Dec. 1864; district magistrate, Savanne, 14th Jan., 1875.

FARRAR, NICHOLAS.—Super. P.W. dept., Br. Guiana, 1883; 3rd clk., Jan., 1885; 5th class clk., rec. gen.'s office, May, 1889; 4th class, April, 1891.

FARRELL, WILLIAM OWEN.—Assistant guard Mauritius railways, 1882; goods clerk, 1884.

FAULKNER, E.—Educated at the grammar school, Freetown; brigade office clerk, Sierra Leone, 1876 to 1883; chief clerk, colonial secretariat, 1883; asst. col. secy., 1889.

FAURE, J. C.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Calcutta division, Cape, 1882.

FAURE, P. H.—Sec. for native affairs, Cape, July, 1890.

FAWCETT, COLONEL MORRIS J.—Ensign 7th Royal Fusiliers, Aug. 1858; lieutenant, Aug., 1863; capt., Mar., 1867; major, Oct., 1875; retired, May, 1883; was colonel in the Turkish army, 1877 to 1881; inspector, and general superintendent of constabulary, Newfoundland, 1885; insp. general of constabulary, Jamaica, 1895.

FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc. (LOND.). F.L.S.—Assistant botanical department, British Museum, 1880; director public gardens and plantations, Jamaica, 1886; member board of governors Jamaica Institute, 1887.

FAWKES, ARCHIBALD WALTER, Q.C.—Educated at Repton School, B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1879; registrar, supreme court, commissioner of court of requests and of stamps, Malacca, 1884; acting registrar, supreme court, Penang, 1885; pol. mag. and coroner, Gibraltar, 1886; acted as atty. gen., 1890 and 1891; attorney general, Gibraltar, 1892.

FEILDEN, CAPT. R.B.—Capt. R.A., Ed. Wellington Coll.; Lieut. R.A., July, 1884; A.D.C. and Priv. Sec. to Gov., Barbadoes, May, 1890, and to high commissr., Cyprus, 1892.

FENELON, MAURICE.—Member of leg. and exec. council, Newfoundland; col. secretary until 1889.

FERGUSON, DONALD.—Elected to provincial legislature, Prince Edward Island, 1878; appointed to provincial cabinet in 1879, with the portfolio of public works; resigned the latter office in 1880, when he was appointed provincial secretary and commissioner of public lands; served as delegate to Downing Street in 1886, regarding communication between P.E. Island and mainland.

FERGUSON, GEORGE E.—Educated at Wesleyan High School, Sierra Leone; accompanied Governor Sir Samuel Rowe to Palisau during threatened Ashanti Invasion, 1881; Queen's advocate's clerk, Gold Coast, Nov., 1882; junior clerk, governor's office, July, 1884; compiler of "Map of the Divisions in the Gold Coast Protectorate," Aug., 1884; with the mission to Aquamoo and Croboe, 1886; assist. clerk, Bd. of Edu.; ditto surveyor's dept., 1890; conducted expedns. to Kwahu and Atabubu, 1890; to Akim, 1891; with Anglo-German bdy. comsn. Mch. and Apl., 1891; special mission to the Hinterland, 1891 and 1894 (mentioned in despatches); ag. col. surveyor May to Aug., 1893; surveyor of roads, Dec., 1898; awarded Gill memorial prize, Roy. Geog. Soc., Apl., 1894.

FERGUSON, PETER JOSEPH KINNIE.—Educated at Stonyhurst; admitted to the bar, June, 1855; justice of the peace and deputy-coroner, St. Lucia, June, 1855; member of the legislative council, March, 1869; acted as attorney-general, Aug., 1869, to Jan., 1872, and on other occasions attorney-general, May, 1876; member of the legislative and executive councils; member of the poor law committee; acting chief justice, 1877.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., P.C., M.P., G.C.S.I. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1874), C.I.E. (1880).—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; was lieutenant and captain of the grenadier guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol, was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-57, and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich, 1859, Frome, 1875; Greenock, 1878; was under secretary of state for India and the home departments in Lord Derby's third, and Mr. Disraeli's first administration; governor South Australia, 1868; and governor of New Zealand, 1873; resigned 1874; governor of Bombay, March, 1880, to Mar., 1885; M.P. for Manchester, 1885 and 1886; under secretary of state foreign affairs, 3rd Aug., 1886; postmaster-general, 1891-92.

FERNANDEZ, HENRY.—Clerical asst. Treas. Br. Guiana, 1887; 5th cl. clk., 1889; 4th cl., 1891.

FERREIRA, P. J., C.M.G. (1880).—Was commandant of local cavalry in the Transvaal against Sikukuni.

FFLOTT, LIEUT.-COL. O. HUMAN.—Served

in Imperial army, 1858-81; military secy. colonial forces, Cape, June, 1882.

FRENCH-MULLEN, VINCENT, L.R.C.S.I.—District medical officer, Port Maria, Jamaica, April, 1881.

FIDDES, GEORGE VANDELEUR B.A.—Educated at Dulwich College, and late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; 2nd class classical moderations, 1879; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Mar., 1881; private secretary to Earl of Onslow, Feb., 1887; and to Baron de Worms, Feb., 1888, to Aug., 1892; priv. sec. to Sir R. Meade, 11 Mar., 1896.

FIELD, ALBERT, M.B. and C.M. (Edin.), 1874.—Medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum and visiting physician of the Leper Asylum, Barbadoes, Jan., 1879; member of the General Board of Health, 1876 to 1883.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Joined the army in 1853, and served at St. Helena, Jamaica, and Honduras, in the capacity of ensign, paymaster adjutant and quartermaster; retired Mar., 1870; sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary Feb., 1870; 3rd class inspector, Oct., 1871; 2nd class inspector, Oct., 1872; 1st class inspector, Nov., 1876; depôt inspector, July, 1877.

FIELDING, H. C. G.—Sub-collector and surveyor, warehouse keeper, and registrar of shipping, East London, Cape, May, 1880.

FIELDING, WILLIAM STEVENS.—Member for Halifax, Nova Scotia assembly, 1882; declined premiership, but entered government without office in that year, and continued in that position till May, 1884, when he resigned; premier, provincial secretary and treasurer, Aug., 1884.

FINNEMORE, ROBERT ISAAC, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.S.S., F.S.Sc., F.R.C.I., Hon. Corres. Mem. Vic. Ins.—Entered civil service, Natal, 1858; 2nd clerk surveyor-general's department, Mar., 1859; govt. land surveyor, 1863; chief clerk and draughtsman, 1864; transferred to the attorney-general's department, Dec., 1865; admitted to the bar, Jan., 1868; postmaster-general, 1876; R.M., city division, 1877 to 1878; acting colonial treasurer, 1877; has acted also as surveyor-general; edited Natal Almanac and Register, 1876-78; digest of decisions of supreme court; author Natal Law Reports from 1879, &c.; master and registrar, supreme court, and registrar, vice-admiralty court, 1878; R.M. and administrator of native law, Durban, March, 1881; J.P., 1881; acting puisne judge, supreme court, 1883; collr. of customs, regr. of shipping, emigration offr. and harbour commissr., 1889; dep. chairman Natal harbour board; crown solic. and parliam. draftsman, 1894; mem. of civ. service bd; is F.R.A.S., Roy. Meteor. Soc., Roy. Hist. Soc., mem. Soc. Arts, and various other British and foreign scientific societies.

FINUCANE, MORGAN IGNATIUS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A. (Lond.).—Ed. Royal Naval School, University Coll. (Lond.), and St. Thomas's Hospital (Lond.). Was senior asst. med. offr., county asylum, Fareham, Hants; afterwards clinical asst., Bingham city asylum; asst. colonial surgeon and surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, 1890; ag. colonial surgeon, Jan. to Aug., 1891; assistant col. surgeon, Fiji, 1893.

FIRMINGER, R. E.—Clerk in the House of Commons, 1874 to 1880; lieut. Royal East Middlesex Militia, 1877; assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1880; district commissioner, Axim, 1880-1; ditto, Quittah, 1882-3; inspector, Dec., 1882; second commissioner, Assinoe boundary commission, 1883; on special mission to Bey

and Bagidah, 1884, and to Ashanti, 1886; supert. Colombo convict establishment, Ceylon, 1889.

FIRMSTONE, H. W.—Ed. at Rugby and Hertford Coll., Oxon (scholar); cadet, S.S., 1890; passed final exam. in Chinese, Dec., 1893; ag. dist. off., South Malacca, May, 1894.

FISCHER, ALBRECHT.—Studied at the royal technical academy, Stuttgart, 1874-77; assistant, technological laboratory there; engaged in practical farming, 1877-79; agricultural academy, Hohenheim, 1880; passed the "state examination" in science and agriculture, Aug., 1882; teacher at the agricultural school, Radolfzell (Baden); professor of experimental science and agricultural chemistry, Victoria College (Stellenbosch), Dec., 1883; secretary for agriculture, Cape, Nov. 1887.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; commissioner of requests at Chavakacheri, and acting ditto at Harrispatu, Aug., 1867; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, July, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Kurunegala, 1869; Nuwara Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Nov., 1872; district judge, Chilaw, September, 1873; assistant government agent, Matara, Jan., 1875; government agent Nth. Cent. Prov., Dec., 1883.

FISHER, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; ag. crown counsel, northern circuit, Ceylon, Jan., 1885, to Feb., 1886; ag. dist. judge, Mutara, June, 1886, to Feb., 1887; ag. crown counsel, Kandy, Feb., 1887; crown counsel, N.W. Prov., Ceylon, Mar., 1887; secy. to committee for drafting code of civil procedure, June, 1887, to May, 1888; addl. crown counsel, northern circuit, Jan., 1890; presdt., dist. court., Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1891; ag. puisne judge, 1894; mag. Jamaica, 1895.

FITZGERALD, THE HON. G. P.—Member of cabinet, Tasmania, without portfolio, 1888-92.

FITZGERALD, J. E., C.M.G. (1870).—Controller and auditor-general, New Zealand.

FITZGERALD, J. O'CONNELL.—Sanitary inspector, Trinidad, June, 1869; keeper of customs and excise warehouses, 1872; colonial storekeeper, 1876; acting postmaster-general, 1882 and 1888; sub-receiver, sub-collr., and hrbr.-mr., San Fernando, Dec., 1888, on abolition of store dept.

FLEISCHER, W. M.—Civil commissioner, &c., for East London, Cape Colony, 7 May, 1880.

FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1866; crown solicitor for Mauritius, 1869; district and stipendiary magistrate, 1872; acted as district judge, Seychelles, 1874; district judge, Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Barbados, 1878; acted as chief justice, Sept., 1878, to Mar., 1879; acted as chief justice, St. Lucia, July, 1879; private secretary to Sir G. C. Strahan, administering the government of the Cape, in 1880; puisne judge, British Guiana, 1881; acted as attorney-general, Aug. to Nov., 1882; Queen's advocate, Ceylon, 1883; attorney-general, 1884; acted as chief justice, Mar., to Dec., 1885; colonial secretary, Natal, July, 1886, but did not take up appointment, being appointed colonial secretary of Mauritius, Dec., 1886; administered govt., July, 1887, to Dec., 1888; col. sec., Hong Kong, 1889; administered the govt., Feb. to Dec., 1890; governor, S. Leone, 1892; ditto, Leeward Islands, 1895.

FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G. (1877), LL.D. (St. Andrew's), 1884.—Engineer-in-chief, Northern Railway, Canada, 1856 to 1863; delegate to Canadian and British Government from Red

River Settlers, 1863, in reference to Pacific railway; nominated by provinces of Canada, N. Brunswick and N. Scotia Government engineer-in-chief inter-colonial railway, 1863; engineer-in-chief, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1871 to 1880; elected chancellor, Queen's Univ., Canada, 1880; re-elected 1883, and again 1886; delegate from Canadian Institute and American Meteorological Society, N. York, to international geographical congress at Venice, 1881; representing the Dominion of Canada at international prime meridian conference, Washington, 1884; director Hudson Bay Company, Canadian Pacific railway, &c.; author of "The Inter-colonial, an Historical Sketch," 1876, "Old to New Westminster," 1884, memoirs on "A Prime Meridian for all Nations," "Universal Time," and various other works; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; representative of Canada, colonial confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii, 1894, with Mr. Mercer of the colonial office, negotiating for landing place for Pacific cable.

FLETCHER, GEO. WM.—Temporarily employed in Imperial commissariat, Hobart, 1851; clerk colonial treasury, Hobart, July, 1852; receiver and paymaster, Jan., 1886.

FLYNN, EDMUND JAMES, Q.C., LL.D.—Born 1847, at Percé, Gaspé; educated Quebec Seminary and Laval Univ. (LL.L. with honours, 1873), LL.D. (Lav., 1878); Q.C. 1887; called to the bar 1873; professor of Roman law, Laval Univ., since 1874; member Leg. Ass., Quebec, April, 1878; member ex. coun. and commissioner Crown lands in Chapeau Govt., Oct., 1879, to July, 1882; commissioner of railways in Ross Govt., Feb., 1884, and solicitor-gen., May, 1885.

FORD, CHARLES, F.L.S.—Suptdt. Botanical and Afforestation department, Hong Kong, 1871.

FORD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS CLARE, C.B. (1877), C.M.G. (1877), K.C.M.G. (1885), G.C.M.G. (1886), G.C.B. (1889).—Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, May, 1846; Lieut. April, 1849; and sold out June, 1851; attaché at Naples, July 9th, 1852; at Munich, July 20th, 1855; at Paris, Nov. 8th, 1855; and paid attaché at Lisbon, Mar. 9th, 1857; was transferred to Brussels, Jan. 6th, 1859; to Stuttgart, July 5th, 1862; 2nd secretary in Her Majesty's diplomatic service, Oct. 1st, 1862; chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe from Oct. 15th, 1862, till Sept. 26th, 1863; transferred to Vienna, June 25th, 1864; transferred to Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10th, 1865, where he was in charge of the mission from Dec. 13th, 1865, till Oct. 13th, 1866; transferred to Copenhagen, June 26th, 1866, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Mar. 3rd till May 18th, 1867; transferred to Washington, Mar. 28th, 1867, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Sept. 19th, 1867, till Feb. 8th, 1868; secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, Mar. 30th, 1871, where he was acting chargé d'affaires from Nov. 16th, 1871, till Feb. 8th, 1872, transferred to Vienna, Oct. 26th, 1872; chargé d'affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt, Oct. 11th, 1873; appointed Her Majesty's agent to attend the commission at Halifax, under the 22nd and 23rd Articles of the Treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, July 26th, 1875; H.M.'s envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, 22nd Feb., 1878; ditto to the Emperor of Brazil, 14th June, 1879; ditto to the King of the Hellenes, 5th Mar., 1881; sent on a special commission to Paris, and subsequently to Newfoundland with Mr. Pennell of the colonial office, in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries question, 1884; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Spain,

Dec., 1884; negotiated the commercial convention between Great Britain and Spain, signed, 1886; sworn a privy councillor. 1888; ambassador at Madrid, 1888; at Constantinople, 1892; at Rome, 1893.

FORD, HENRY FRANCIS.—Entered G.P.O., Cape, 1868; promoted to deeds office. 1872; appointed to inaugurate deeds office at Kokstad, and served as clerk to chief mag. Transkei; in charge of deeds office, King Williamstown, 1884; chief clerk, insolvency branch, master's office, Capetown, Jan., 1888; registrar and master, high court, Griqualand, July, 1890.

FORD, RICHARD.—Ed. at Collegiate, Shaw St., Liverpool; served for three years with a firm of cotton brokers in that town; emigrated to Australia, 1852, and employed for 2 years in a solicitor's office in Melbourne; returned to England 1854, and employed for 3 yrs. by the Liverpool Dock Trust; returned to Australia in 1858, and after 3 yrs. in a solicitor's office in Ballarat, commenced business as a sharebroker at Daylesford, and subsequently as an accountant, auditor and mining agent at Ballarat; elected auditor to the city council and town council there by a large majority, and afterwards chosen as town clerk and treasurer successively; after six years' service, on the creation of the Melbourne harbour trust, he was chosen as secy., and received numerous addresses and valuable testimonials on leaving Ballarat, as delegate on behalf of the trust successfully floated loan of 250,000*l.* in London in 1883, and soon after his return appointed one of the commissioners of rlys., and received testimonials from the members of the trust, their officers, and the citizens, on his transfer; resigned, 1892.

FORD, SIR THEODORE THOMAS, KT. BACH. (1888).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1866; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1874; acting judge of Penang, 1874, to April, 1876; resigned and returned to England; re-appointed senior puisne judge, 1876; chief justice, 1886; retired, 1889.

FORDE, ROBERT MICHAEL.—Asst. col. surg., Gold Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. dit. commens. Axim. 1892; on special service on Anglo-French Bdy. Comen., Feb. to July, 1892; med. off. special mission to Kumasi, Dec. 1894 to Jan. 1895; col. surg., Gambia, Feb., 1895.

FORDER, JAMES.—B.A., Cambridge, in 1860; head-master High School, Pietermaritzburg, July, 1868; acting master and registrar, supreme court, Mar., 1878; acting chief clerk, colonial office, 1878; resident magistrate 1880; J.P., 1880; now R.M. of Umgeni division, Pietermaritzburg.

FORREST, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1891), F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., C.M.G. (1882).—Honorary Fellow of the Italian Geographical Society; Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Geographical Societies of Vienna and St. Petersburg; knight of the Italian crown; entered the survey department of Western Australia, 1865. Commanded exploring expeditions in 1869 into the interior in search of the remains of Dr. Leichardt; in 1870 from Perth to Adelaide along the south coast; and in 1874 from Champion Bay, on the west coast, to the overland telegraph between Adelaide and Port Darwin, a journey of nearly 2,000 miles. For these services received the thanks of the governor and legislative council, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, 22nd May, 1876, and a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of crown land; deputy surveyor-general of Western Australia, 1876; in 1878 and 1882 conducted the trigonometrical surveys of the Nichol Bay District,

and the Gascoyne and Lyons District, in North-Western Australia, 1878; acted as Commissioner of crown lands; and surveyor-general; commissioner of crown lands, and surveyor-general of Western Australia, 1883, to Dec., 1890, during which time was member of the executive and legislative councils; in March, 1883, reported on the Kimberley district; in Dec., 1890, was sent for to form first ministry under responsible gov., in which he took the position of premier and treasurer; was one of the representatives of W. Australia at the National Australian Federation Convention, held at Sydney, 1891; author of "Explorations in Australia," 1865, "Notes on Western Australia," 1883, 1884, and 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

FORTESCUE, CAPTAIN EDMUND.—Ensign Rifle Brigade, Feb. 1855; lieut., June, 1855; capt., Sept., 1861; served in Indian mutiny, including siege and capture of Lucknow, affair of Koorsee and taking of Fort Omerea (medal and clasp); served on north-west frontier in 1863-64, including action of Shubkhudder (medal and clasp); passed P.H. in Hindustani, July, 1863; station staff officer Nowshera, and cantonment magistrate, Jan., 1865; brigade major, Mooltan, Oct. 1865; Umballa, Oct., 1867, to Sept. 1871; supt. penal settlement, Massaruni, Br. Guiana, July, 1878; ag. inspr. of prisons, April to Sept., 1879; inspr. of prisons, 1881; also managing director, orphan asylum, and inspr., government school for vagrants and youthful offenders, 1883; inspr. commut. police, Trinidad; inspr. wts. and measures, and capt. vol. fire brigade, and *ex officio* J.P. for the island, 1888.

FORTH, J. OGILVIE.—Audit Clerk, Fiji, Aug. 1883; asst. native taxes and clk. native accounts, June, 1889; chief clk. aud. off., Oct., 1890; col. audr., Nov., 1891; Oct. 1890 proceeded to Tonga to audit accounts of Tongan gov't, for which he recd. thanks of King George Tubou's cabinet.

FOSEBRY, E.—Inspector-general of police, New South Wales, 7th Oct., 1874.

FOSTER, THE HON. GEO. E., B.A., D.C.L.—Born 1847. Educated common and superior schools, King's County, N. Brunswick; Douglas gold medalist Univ., N. B., 1866, B.A., 1868; medalist, ancient rhetoric, Edin., 1873; prof. classics, Univ. N. B. 1873-9; returned to parliament, 1882; minister of marine and fisheries for Dominion, Dec., 1885; minister of finance, 1888; represented Canada at Colonial Confe., Ottawa, 1894.

FOSTER, JOSEPH.—Clerk to R.M., Port Elizabeth, 1872; first clerk to C.C., Oudtshoorn, 1874; at George, 1876; chief clerk to master sup. ct., 1881; sec. to law dept. and permanent head att-gen.'s div., 1884; registrar of deeds, 1889; one of the editors revised edn. Cape Statutes, 1886; author of "The Executor's Reference," "Legal Forms for Common Use," and "The Deeds Registry Practice," Cape Colony; J.P. for the colony.

FOSTER, WILLIAM JOHN.—Admitted to the bar, N.S. Wales, 1858; crown prosecutor, 1859-62, 1864-77; member of leg. coun., 1877-80; attorney-general, 1877-89; member of executive council, 1878; M.L.A., 1880-82; minister of justice, 1881-3; again M.L.A., 1885-8; Q.C., 1886; again attorney-general, 1887; puisne judge, 1888.

FOURNIER, A.—Assistant clerk, petty civil court of Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug., 1874.

FOURNIER, THE HON. TELESPHORE.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1846; created a Q.C. 1863; sat in the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly for several years; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873; and was

minister of inland revenue from that date until 8th July, 1874, when appointed minister of justice; transferred to postmaster-generalship, 19th May, 1875; retired from government on his appointment as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, same year; the supreme court act and the insolvency act, 1875, were carried by him as minister of justice; resigned 1895.

FOWLER, F.—Clerical Asst., pub. wks. office, Br. Guiana, Feb., 1878; 3rd clerk, Jan., 1881; 1st clerk and draughtsman, crown lds. dept., Nov., 1884; 3rd Govt. Surveyor, May, 1886.

FOWLER, Gmo. MERRICK.—Ed. Cheltenham coll.; writer, Ceylon service, Jan., 1874; pol. mag., Galagedara, Sept., 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, Feb., 1878; pol. mag., Navalapitiya, Jan., 1880; assist. coll. customs, Galle, June, 1880; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1886; assist. govt. agt., Matara, 1887.

FOXON, FRANK ERNEST.—Third class clk. Civil Service, Natal, and second clk. and Zulu intrp., Umgini div., Nov., 1880; ag. clk. of court, registrar circuit court, and sub-distributor of stamps, Weenen country, 1886; ag. clk. of court, deputy clk. of peace, and sub-distributor of stamps, Upper Umkomang div., on 2nd April, 1887, confirmed May, 1887; administrator native law, Impendele, Mar., 1889; ditto, Inanda Location, Jan., 1890; ag. res. mag., Lower Tugela div., April to June, 1890; acted frequently as R.M. at Verulam and Stanger, 1890 to 1894; R.M. for colony, and mag., Ndwelewe div., July, 1894; J.P. for colony, 1898; served at commencement of Zulu war, 1879, in Imperial Transport dept., afterwards as lieut. Natal N. Pioneers (medal and clasp); served as levy leader in command of Sibepu's contingent and Yamela's mounted men against Dinuzulu in Zululand, 1888; lieut., Natal Carbineers, April, 1889.

FRANCIS, CLAUDE A.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, 1880; promoted to higher grade, 1883; and to county inspr., 1891; acted as dep. inspr. gen. for some months in 1892 and 1895; *ex officio* J.P. for the colony; served with the C.M.R. through the Galeka war and Gaika rebellion, 1887-8 (medal and clasp); author of a "Manual for the use of the police and constabulary for B. Guiana," 1891; and a "Criminal Code for B.G.," 1895.

FRASER, ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN.—Appointed actg. under sec. of justice, N.S. Wales, 1st Apr., 1887; permanently appointed, 23rd Nov., 1887.

FRASER, CHARLES A.—Educated at Wellington College; entered 54th Regt., Jan., 1875; resigned, 1877; in colonial forces in South Africa, 1878 (medal and clasp); assistant inspector, Gold Coast constabulary, 1882; dist. commr., 1889; treasurer, &c., Falkland Islands, 1891.

FRASER, F. BLACHE.—Second clerk, attorney-general's office, Trinidad, 1st Jan., 1865; promoted to colonial secretary's department as third clerk, 12th Sept., 1867; third landing waiter, customs department, 16th Jan., 1875; principal landing waiter, Jan., 1883.

FRASER, J. J., Q.G.—Attorney-general and premier, New Brunswick; retired, 1882; puisne judge, supreme court, 1883.

FRASER, J. O.—Surveyor-general, Newfoundland, 19th Dec., 1882; postmaster-general, 1885.

FRASER, THE HON. SIR MALCOLM, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1881).—Employed in various departments of the government of New Zealand, 1857-70; surveyor-general of Western Australia, and member of the execu-

tive and legislative councils, 1870; colonial secretary and senior member, legislative council, Jan., 1883; represented the colony at Inter-colonial Conference, Sydney, 1877; commissioner, Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880; representative to the Australasian Convention in Sydney, 1883; executive commissioner, Colonial Exhibition, 1886; delegate, intercolonial conference, Sydney, 1888; administered government, Dec., 1889 to Oct., 1890; retd., 1890; agent general for the Colony, 1892.

FRASER, MALCOLM A. C.—Educated at King Edward's School, Bromsgrove; probation clerk in colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, April, 1876; second clerk, land and survey department, June, 1876; transferred to colonial secretary's office, Aug., 1877; clerk and assistant private secretary to governor, July, 1878; also assistant clerk to the executive council; clerk to governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., April, 1880; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1881; is also meteorological reporter.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-law; a stipendiary magistrate of Tobago and J.P., June, 1868; coroner for the island, July, 1868; has acted on several occasions as attorney-general from 1868; changed to Windward magistracy, 4th April, 1874; acted as inspector of immigrants, 1875 and 1876; inspector of schools, 1876 to 1884; acting attorney-general, Oct., 1883; commissioner of roads district, No. 1, Dec., 1883; police magistrate, Leeward district, Nov., 1884; chairman Metayer Commission, 2nd Dec., 1884; member board of education and chairman board of health, Aug., 1885, and of quarantine bd., Sept., 1887; judge of petty debt court, Barbados, 1893.

FRASER, COL. THOMAS, R.E., C.M.G. (1882).—Appointed C.M.G. for civil services in connection with the settlement of the Transvaal question; served in expeditionary force in Egypt, 1882, and in the Nile expeditionary force, 1884, with brevet rank of colonel; 4th class Osmanieh, and 3rd class Medjidie.

FREELAND, J., M.R.C.S.E.—Medical officer, district 3, Antigua, Jan., 1871.

FREER, GERALD DUDLEY, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Fng.), 1888.—House surg. general hosp., Birmingham; house surg. gen. hosp., Singapore, July, 1890; col. surg. Malacca, Feb., 1893.

FREISLICH, J. G.—Resident magistrate, Prieska district, Cape Colony, 19th Dec., 1882; C.C. and R.M., Middleburg, 15th Sept., 1884.

FREMANTLE, GENERAL SIR ARTHUR J. LYON, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.B.—Lt. Col. commanding Coldstream Guards, 1878; A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, 1881; commanded at Suakin, 1884-5 (2nd class Medjidie); chief of staff, Egypt, Nov., 1885; D.A.G. for auxiliary forces, 1886; commanding troops in Scotland 1892; Governor, Malta, 1894.

FREMANTLE, VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON. EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for service during the Ashantee war 1873-74, having been some time senior naval officer on the station; naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, 19th Jan., 1881; now commander-in-chief, China station.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clerk to the police magistrates, District D, St. Kitts, 1866.

FRENCH, COL. GEORGE ARTHUR, R.A., C.M.G. (1877).—Educated at Sandhurst and Woolwich; joined R.A. as lieut. in 1860; proceeded to North America in Dec., 1861, with expeditionary force sent out in consequence of the "Trent Affair,"

adjutant R.A., Kingston, from 1862 to 1866; qualified as 1st class gunnery instructor in 1867; 1st class inspector of warlike stores in 1868; appointed I.S.W. at Quebec in 1869 on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops; inspector of artillery, with rank of lieutenant-col., in 1870; organized the permanent batteries of artillery in 1871; commissioner North West Mounted Police, and stipendiary magistrate for the territories, in Dec., 1873; raised, organized, and equipped the force; commanded the expedition sent from the Red River to the base of the Rocky Mountains in 1874; inspector of warlike stores, Devonport, 1878 to 1883; commandant Queensland forces, with rank of col., 1883-91.

FRENCH, S. R.—Secretary and accountant, general post office, Cape, 1st Aug., 1880; controller post office savings bank, 1884; postmaster-general, 1892.

FROST, THE HON. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—M.L.A., Cape of Good Hope, field commandant of Cape volunteers, and late of Cape mounted rifles; sec. for agriculture, Cape Colony, 1893.

FROUDE, ASHLEY A., B.A., C.M.G. (1892).—Ed. Westminster and Oriel Coll., Oxon.; private secretary (unpaid) to Sir Robert Herbert at the Colonial Office, Nov., 1886; secy. to royal commission for the division of Malta into electoral districts, Jan., 1888; secy. to the Behring Sea commission, June, 1891, and to the joint Behring Sea commission at Washington, Jan., 1892; on the staff of the Br. agent, Behring Sea arbitration, 1892-3.

FULLARTON, R.—Harbour master, Melbourne, 1877; chief harbour master, presdt. pilot bd. and chairman steam navign. bd., 1882; capt. comdg. Victorian naval brigade, 1871; member of council of defence, 1884.

FULLER, F. C.—Cadet, Fiji, 1884; resident commissioner, Rotumah, 1889; district commissioner, Lagos, 1892.

FULLER, FREDERIC W.—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28th April, 1862, after competitive examination, junior clerk, 1st class, 1st Oct., 1867; private secretary to Mr. (now Sir R.) Herbert, 1st July, 1870; private secretary to Mr. Meade, 21st May, 1871, to 29th Sept., 1872; a 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to Sir R. Herbert, 17th April, 1878, to 12th July, 1879; first-class clerk, 2nd April, 1879; attended, on behalf of the Colonial Office, the 9th International Congress of Orientalists in London, 1891; author of "Evadne," and other poems, 1895; retired, 1896.

FULLER, THOMAS.—Architect, Parliamentary buildings, Canada, October, 1859, to July, 1867; chief architect, public works, 9th December, 1881.

FURLONG, HON. L. O'B.—M.H.A., St. John's East, Nfld., 1893; member ex. coun. and chairman bd. of wks., April to December, 1894.

FYNN, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk and interpreter, Newcastle division, 8th Mar., 1864; Umkomasi division, 7th Aug., 1865; camp-master, Zulu coronation expedition, August, 1873; interpreter for pursuing column through the Maluti mountains, Laugalibale expedition, November, 1873; administrator of native law, Umsinga division, 22nd June, 1874; justice of the peace for the counties of Weenen and Klip River, June, 1874; R.M., Umsinga division, 2nd Feb., 1876; in charge of the native levies in Umsinga division during the war, 1879; resident with Cetywayo, 1882; resumed his duties in Natal, 1883; advocate of supreme court, Nov., 1884.

FYSH, THE HON. SIR PHILIP OAKLEY, K.C.M.G. (1896).—Premier and chief sec., Tasmania, 1887 to 1892; member legislative council for district of Buckingham; treasurer in Mr. Kennersley's ministry, 1873-5, and without portfolio to July, 1876; premier without office Aug., 1877 to Mar., 1878, and without office in Mr. Giblin's 1st administration; member exec. coun.; magistrate of the colony; pres. central bd. of health; major commanding Tasmanian Volunteer Rifle Regt., 1880-4.

GABRIEL, J. S., M.R.C.S.E.—Medical officer, Antigua, district 6, 1881.

GAFFNEY, F. SEBASTIAN BURKE.—Asst. supt. of works and surveys, S.S., July, 1890; ag. supt. of wks. and surveys, Malacca, July, 1891; confirmed Oct., 1892; ag. supt. of works and surveys, Singapore, May, 1894, to Apl., 1895.

GAGNON, CHARLES ANTOINE ERNEST.—Educated at St. Ann's Coll.; notary public, 1869; since 1885 pres. of Quebec board of notaries; elected to Quebec legislature, 1878-81, and since 1883; prov. sec., 1887; sheriff of Quebec, 1890.

GALE, WALTER A.—Ed. High Sch., Perth, St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide, and Exet. Coll., Oxon.; 3rd master, High Schl., Perth, 1885; asst. regt. col. sec.'s office, West Aust., 1886; sec. to Central Bd. of Edn., 1888; ag. regt. gen.; regt. of patents, &c., Nov., 1889; confirmed Sept., 1890; in charge of census for 1891.

GALGEY, OTHO, L.R.C.S. Irel., M.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.M.—Medical officer, No. 5 District, St. Vincent, Feb., 1872; assistant colonial surgeon, Castries, St. Lucia, Nov., 1878; acted in 1888, 1893, and 1894 as col. surgeon, St. Lucia.

GALL, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS.—J.P., British Guiana, 1871; asst. supt., penal settlement, 1876; acting R.M., Essequibo river, 1878; supt. of vagrant school, 1879; has acted as sheriff and inspector of prisons.

GALLWEY, SIR MICHAEL HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1888).—Educated Trin. Coll., Dub.; B.A.; barrister, King's Inns, Dub., Trinity Term, 1858; Munster circuit; attorney-general, Natal, 1857; member ex. and leg. councils; president, Transvaal and Zululand boundary comm., 1878; received the thanks of the S. of S.; ch. justice, Natal, 1890.

GALLWEY, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS LIONEL J., R.E., K.C.M.G. (1889).—2nd lieutenant, R.E., Mar., 1839; served in the West Indies from Jan., 1842, to June, 1846; employed in Ireland during the famine, 1846-47, as inspecting officer, under the Board of Works; served in Canada, 1849-58; employed 1858-62 in the construction of fortified position, Gosport; member of the ordnance select committee, 1862-65; member of special military commission to the United States during the war of 1864; employed as C.R.E. in building works of defence at Quebec, 1865-68; commandant, school of military engineering at Chatham, 1868-75; commanding royal engineers and colonel on staff, Gibraltar, 1877-79; inspector-general of fortifications, 1880-82; governor and commander-in-chief of Bermuda, 1882-88.

GALT, SIR THOS., KT. BACH. (1888).—Ch. Just., Common Pleas, Ontario; retired, 1894.

GANADO, LUIGI.—LL.D., Malta University, 1856; admitted to Malta bar, 1856; examiner in law to university, 1881; judge of supreme court, 1886; also member of university senate, 1887.

GARCIA, A. H.—Inspector-general of war department, Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; C.C. and R.M., Stockenström, 1884.

GARCIA, EUGENE B.—Clerk to C. C. and R. M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clerk in general post-

office, Cape Town, 1865 to 1869; civil commissioner and magistrate, Beaufort division, Cape of Good Hope, Sept., 1872; C. C. and R. M. of Queenstown Division, 1st Feb., 1883.

GARCIA, GEORGE LEWIS.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll., First B.A., Univ. of Lond., 1866; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Hilary, 1868; member leg. coun., Trinidad, 1882; ag. solicitor-general, April to Dec., 1885, Feb. to May, 1886, June to July, 1888; confirmed Aug., 1888; attorney-general, 1892; member of the royal commission on the franchise and division of the colony into electoral districts, Jan., 1888.

GARDNER, HARRY.—Major (ret.) Roy. Scots; served in Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884, and Zululand, 1888; ag. col. sec. and rec. gen., St. Helena, 1866-7; ag. treas., Zululand, 1890; confirmed, 1891.

GARNEAU, PIERRE.—Merchant and member of board of trade Quebec; late govt. director of North Shore Railway; Mayor, 1870-73; M.L.A., Quebec, 1873-78 and 1881-86; member of provincial ex. council and ministry as commr. of agric., pub. wks. and crown lands, 1874-78; M.L.C., Quebec, 1887, and again commr. of agric., pub. wks. and crown lands to 1891.

GARNETT, T. TAYLOR.—Clerk of consolidated board, Barbados, Oct., 1878, to Mar., 1881; clerk Look Hospital, July, 1880, to Mar., 1881; clerk of market and inspector weights and measures, Mar., 1881; acting clerk, executive committee, June, 1883; acting secretary poor law board, Mar. to Oct., 1884; inspector of seamen's lodging houses, 1884; secretary to finance commission, 1885.

GARRARD, C. G.—Ed. Haileybury; dep. regr. sup. ct., Penang, Jan., 1892; ag. dep. regr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb. to Oct. 1893; ag. regr. supt. ct., Penang, July, 1894; ag. dep. regr. sup. ct. and mag., Malacca, April, 1895.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in Jan., 1867; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1868; clerk of councils, 1868 to 1878; deputy-secretary, registrar and clerk of the crown, and secretary, board of education, 1871 to 1878; commissioner of census, 1871; acting auditor, 1871 to 1872, and 1875; secretary to executive committee, 1875-6; acting treasurer 1876, 1877, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882; and *ex officio* a member of the legislature; auditor, 1878; notary public, 1880; compiler of census, 1881; acting treasurer, St. Lucia, 1882 to 1883; acting police magistrate, St. Vincent, 1883 to 1884; treasurer, St. Lucia, July, 1884.

GARRAWAY, R. F.—Postmaster, Dominica, June, 1881; secretary, board of health and quarantine board, Sept., 1881.

GARRETT, MARK.—In F.A.M.P., Cape, July, 1876, to Nov., 1879; clerk to C.C. and R.M. King-williamstown, Sept., 1880; clerk col. secy.'s office, Capetown, May 1884; secy. to civil service commission, Mar., 1886.

GARRICK, THE HON. SIR J. F., Q.C., K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1885).—Secretary for public lands and mines, Queensland, 6th Feb., 1878; attorney-general, 7th Dec., 1878, to 21st Jan., 1879; colonial treasurer and postmaster-general, 13th Nov. to 31st Dec., 1883, when he resigned the former office; agent-general for that colony in London, June, 1884, to June, 1888; was delegate to the Colonial conference, 1887; again agent-general, 1890-5.

GATT, C.—Suptdt. govt. printing office, Malta, Feb., 1892; was private secretary to Sir Richard Wood, H.M.'s diplomatic agent and consul-general,

Tunis, Sept., 1868, to May, 1871; assistant secretary, Gozo, 1892.

GATT, MAJOR-GEN. SAVERIO, C.M.G. (1863).—Ensign, R.M.F.A., 1825; lieutenant and adjutant, 1837; captain, 1847; major, 1858; lieutenant-colonel, 1861; colonel, 1866; hon. major-general, 1877.

GATTY, STEPHEN HERBERT, Q.C.—Scholar Winch Schl. and New Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1874; went the N.E. circuit, attorney-general, Leeward Islands, June, 1883; acting chief justice, and local commissioner, West India Incumbered Estates Court for Antigua, June to Oct., 1884; chancellor of the diocese of Antigua, July, 1884; local commissioner Incumbered Estates Court for St. Kitt's, Oct., 1884; att. gen., Trinidad, Dec., 1885; chancellor of diocese and admgt. advocate, 1887; chairman, Roy. Commission on franchise and electoral districts, 1888; and of Royal comm. on Metayer System in Tobago, 1890; puisne judge, S.S., 1892; ch. jus., Gibraltar, 1895.

GAVIN, J. C.—Secretary to treasury, receiver-general and paymaster-general, New Zealand, 1st Mar., 1860; asst. controller and audr.-gen., 1890.

GAYLEARD, CHRISTOPHER—Ed. Cranbrook grammar school, and Guy's hospital; surgeon to Bahia railway coy.; resident medical officer, Kingston hospital, Jamaica, 1865-6; lazaretto, 1868-9; parochial medical officer, 1870; special commissioner to Panama to report on Jamaicans there, 1887; district medical officer, Kingston, 1888.

GELLIBRAND, HON. W. A. B.—Member, legislative council, Tasmania, since 1871; president, legislative council, July, 1884.

GENIS, MICHAEL CHRISTIAN.—Clerk to state attorney, Transvaal, 1874; clerk to R.M., public prosecutor, and postmaster, Christiana, 1876; C.C. and R.M., Christiana, 1880; ditto, Rustenburg, July, 1880; pensioned upon retrocession in 1881; registrar of deeds, Stellaland, Sept., 1884; also treasurer and distributor of stamps; clerk to land commission, British Bechuanaland, Nov., 1885; registry clerk and J.P., Vryburg, July, 1886.

GIBBES, REGINALD PRESCOTT.—Cadet, S. S., Nov. 1889; passed final exam., Tamil, Jan., 1892; ag. 3rd Mag., Singapore, Aug. to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. offr., Nibong Tebal, P. W., Mar., 1894.

GIBKALTAR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, FRED. ALBAN.—Clk. Mauritius (Civil Service after exam. Oct. 1875; clk. despatch branch, Sep. 1878; ag. précis writer, Nov. 1882 to June, 1883; ag. chf. clk. and sec. to exec. and leg. coun., Mar. 1890; clk. exec. and leg. coun., Sep., 1892; ag. junr. asst. col. sec., Sep., 1892; chf. clk., Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. sec., June, 1894.

GIBSON, JAS. YOUNG.—Clerk and Zulu interp. to Ct. of R.M.; sub. distrib. of stps., and regr. circuit ct., Newcastle, Natal, April, 1882; also dep. clerk of peace, Mar., 1887; asst. comr. and R.M., Ngutu dist., Zululand, Feb., 1889; ditto, Ndwanwe dist., May, 1889.

GIDDY, RICHARD WILLIAM SHEPSTONE.—M.A., J.L.M. (Cantab.); acting asst. law adviser, Cape, 1886; confirmed, 1888; is also J.P., and chairman of gold commission, Knysna.

GILES, MAJOR JAMES.—Commandant of volunteers, with rank of major, 1873, and R.M., Alfred County, Natal, 1874; educated at Eton, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; as cornet in 14th Light Dragoons, 1853; served in Persian campaign under Sir James Outram, 1857, and in Indian mutiny campaign under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir Robert Napier; engaged in several skirmishes and general

actions; received Central Indian medal and clasp; assistant clerk legislative council, Natal, 1870-89; magistrate, Upper Umkomazi divn., 1889.

GILL, C. I.—Puisne judge, superior court, Montreal, province of Quebec, 1879.

GILLIES, THE HON. DUNCAN.—Premier and treasurer of Victoria, also minister of railways and minister of mines; resigned Nov., 1890; president of the board of land and works, and commissioner of crown lands and surveys, May, 1868; held the office of commissioner of railways and roads, 19th June, 1872, to 7th Aug., 1875; was commissioner of crown lands, &c., 20th Oct., 1875, to 21st May, 1877; commissioner of railways, &c., 5th Mar. to 3rd Aug., 1880, also Mar., 1883, to Feb., 1886, when he took office as premier and treasurer on the retirement of Mr. Service; resigned 1891; was one of the representatives of Victoria at the Federation Convention, 1891; agt.-gen. for Victoria, 1894.

GIRARD, M. A.—Began his political life with the organization of Manitoba as a province of the Dominion; was a member of the local government under the first three lieutenant-governors, and occupied the positions of provincial treasurer, provincial secretary, and minister of agriculture; in 1872 appointed senior member of the north west council and a senator of Canada, which latter position he still holds.

GIROUARD, DESRÈS, Q.C.—Born 1836. Ed. Montreal Coll., called to the bar, Canada, 1860; Q.C., 1876; represented Jacques Cartier County, 1878 to 1895; judge supreme ct., Canada, 1895.

GISBORNE, HARTLEY, A.M., Cam., C.E., M.A.I.E.E.—Ed. at Mercer's school and Windsor Coll., Canada; asst. geological surveyor, Canada, 1876; telegraph engineer, 1880; dist. tel. supert. Manitoba, 1882.

GISBORNE, WILLIAM.—Was commissioner of crown lands, New Zealand, from 1848 to 1853; from 1853 to 1869, under secretary; was colonial secretary, and for some time also minister of public works, with seats first in the legislative council, and afterwards in the House of Representatives, from 1869 to 1872; N. Z. Government insurance commissioner from 1870 to 1875; became, in 1877, again a member of the House of Representatives; was a member of the Grey Ministry from July to Oct., 1879.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, M.P.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under-secretary for the colonies from Jan. to April, 1835; vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint, from Sept. 1841, to May, 1843, when he became president of the board of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resigned both Feb. 1845; was secretary of state for the colonies from Dec., 1845, to July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1855; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, Nov. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its Relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan. 1846, and sat for the university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; first lord of the treasury, Dec., 9, 1868; chancellor of the exchequer and master of the mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned Feb.

1874; was returned as M.P. for Midlothian, and became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880; resigned the latter office, 16th Dec., 1882; resigned on defeat of the budget proposals, June, 1885; again first lord of the treasury, Feb. to Aug. 1886; and 17th Aug., 1892, to April, 1894.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Third clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, 1st Jan., 1873; second clerk, 1st Aug., 1873; chief clerk, 1884; sub-immigration agent, 1885.

GLASGOW, 7TH EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID BOYLE, G.C.M.G. (1892).—Captain (retired) R.N.; served in the Crimean and China wars, 1857 (medal and clasp); J.P. for Ayrshire, and chairman of the county council; governor of New Zealand, 1892.

GLASS, DAVID, Q.C.—Born 20th July, 1829; Ed. Gram. Sch., Lond. (Ont); called to the bar; Q.C. for Ontario, 1875; elected alderman in 1855; and mayor in 1858-64-65; member of commons, Canada, for E. Middlesex, 1872; has been pol. mag., recorder, and also dep. judge of Middlesex, and bencher of law soc. Ont.; removed to Manitoba, 1882; solr. of Winnipeg, 1884; member leg. ass., Winnipeg, 1886; unanimously elected speaker, 1887 to 1888.

GLOSSOP, FRANK G.—Clerk, War Office, Nov., 1873; clerk, auditor-general, Cyprus, Mar., 1879; first clerk to receiver-general, Sept., 1879; island treasurer, April 1885; acting auditor, July, 1889 to Dec., 1890; British delegate of Evkaf, July, 1889; supdt. of census, 1891; acted as commissioner, Kyrenia, July to Sept., 1892; ag. rec. gen. 1892; ag. comr., Kyrenia and Larnaca, 1893; comr. and local comdnt. of police, Kyrenia, 1894.

GLYDE, GEORGE FREDERICK.—3rd class clerk, police department, Western Australia, 1864; 2nd class clerk, 1875; accountant, treasury, 1878; accountant, crown lands, 1885.

GLYN, LT.-GENERAL RICHARD T., C.B., C.M.G. (1880), for services in the Zulu war.

GOBEIL, ANTOINE.—Secretary, department of public works, Canada, Jan., 1885.

GOBLE, BLAKE.—Gazetted ensign 3rd West India Regiment, 1852; lieutenant, 1853; transferred to 57th regiment, on service in the Crimea, 1855; justice of the peace, Natal, 1860; surveyor-general department, 1874; 1875, transferred to the port establishment; in the same year to the excise department, 1877; inspector of Lazaretto; appointed to the customs department, 1880.

GOLDBY, WALTER ERNEST.—Clk. Colonial audit branch; E. and A. dept., Feb. 1890; local auditor, Zululand, July, 1893.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, an examining officer H.M. customs, Greenock, Sept., 1863; inspector of invoices and chief landing surveyor H.M. customs, Jamaica, Oct., 1869; one of the commissioners to inquire into the pilot service of Jamaica, April, 1870; acting collector of customs, Kingston, 1873, and 1875 to 1876; acted in 1874 as island treasurer, and as collr.-genl. of customs, 1875 and 1885; collr. of customs and shipping master, Kingston, 1883.

GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN TANKERVILLE, Kt. B., (1873).—Educated Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1869, Northern Circuit; Attorney-general, Leeward Islands, April, 1880; acting chief justice, May, 1881; puisne judge, British Guiana, June, 1883; judge, supreme court, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1887; chief justice, Trinidad, 1892.

GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR JOSIAH WEBBER.—Served in 86th Royal Regt., 1867 to 1875; acting

A.D.C. to Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape, 1872; inspector, drill and musketry instructor, frontier armed and mounted police, 1877; J.P. eastern districts, Cape Colony, 1877; agt. adjt., F.A.M.P., 1878; field adjt. to Col. C. D. Griffith, C.M.G., during Gaika and Galeka rebellion, 1877-8 (mentioned in despatches); capt. and adjt. Cape Mounted Riflemen, 1878-82; field adjt. to Col. Bayly C.M.G., at the final storming and taking of Moirosi's Mountain, 1879 (mentioned in despatches); honorary A.D.C. to Governor Sir Bartle Frere, 1878 (S. African war medal and clasp, 1877-8-9); detached for special service at training depôt. King William's Town. 1880-81; served in Basutoland. Jan. to July, 1882; major Cape Infantry Regiment, 1882-6; major and adjt., Duke of Edinburgh Volunteer Rifles (Cape Town), Jan., 1890.

GOLDSWORTHY, SIR R. T., K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Oonao, Busserutgunj, and recapture of Busserutgunj; for these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowkee, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column in Central India; medal with clasp; passed the examination for the Staff College, inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; inspector of Houssa police and district magistrate, Lagos, 1870; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in command of a large native force, to finish the war with the Ahoonahs, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; president of Nevis, May, 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877, and senior member of legislative council; administrator of the Government, and colonial secretary of St. Lucia, 1881; governor British Honduras, 1884; governor, Falkland Islands, 1891.

GOMPERTZ, H. H. J.—Ed. at Bedford School and Exeter College, Oxon. (scholar); 2nd class Lit. Hum., B.A. (1890); cadet, Str. Settles., 1890; passed final exam. Chinese, Dec. 1893; ag. 2nd assist. prot. of Chinese, Penang, Mar., 1894; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Aug., 1895.

GOODCHAP, CHARLES AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Grammar School, Huntingdon; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sydney, 1853; in the lands and works department, 1856, and in the works department, 1859; chief clerk, railway department, 1870; secretary, 1875; commissioner for railways, 21st Jan., 1878; retired, 1888.

GOODMAN, CLIFFORD E.—Entered Public Library, Barbados, Sep. 1890; 5th clk. aud. gen's. office, April 1891; ch. clk. insp. gen's. office, July, 1892, also reg. of births, Dis. A.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Educated at University College; graduated B.A. (honours) at the University of London, 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1870; went South Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions; attorney-general, British Honduras, 1883; chief justice, 1886; commissioner to revise and consolidate the laws of the colony, 1886, for which work he received the thanks of the leg. coun.; attorney gen., Hong Kong, 1889; acting colonial secretary, May, 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. ch. just., 27th Mar. to 5th Aug. 1895.

GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F.—Member of the House of Assembly for Ferryland, Newfoundland, 1880 to 1882, 1882 to 1885, for Twillingate, 1885

to 1889, returned for same district 1893; member exec. coun. 1885 (without portfolio) to 1889, and again in 1894: after the resignation of the White-way ministry in April, 1894, he was called upon to form a ministry and became premier of the colony, which office he held till December, 1894; was a member of the Board of Works and Railway Commissioners under the Thorburn Administration (1885-1889); he is also a member of the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce, and has been its president and vice-president.

GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., C.M.G. (1894).—Royal Scots Fus.; commanding a troop, Bechuana-land Border Police, Aug., 1885; commandant, 1888; major, 1889; again commandant 1893-95; commanded field force against Matabele, 1893.

GORDON, ARTHUR JOHN LEWIS, C.M.G. (1877).—Was private sec. to the governor of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1870; private secretary to governor of Mauritius, 1870; private secretary to the governor, Fiji, 1875-80; private secretary to gov.-gen. of Canada, the Earl of Aberdeen, 1893.

GORDON, MAJOR J. M., late Lieut. R.A.—Lieut. R.A., from the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, 1875; lieut. staff instructor R.V. force, S. Australia, Dec., 1881; on the formation of a permanent artillery force in S.A., appointed lieutenant-in-command, Sept., 1882; captain, Aug., 1883; major, May, 1885; acting D.A.A. General, Dec., 1885; and hon. A.D.C., May, 1886.

GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE.—Clerk to consul-general of Western Pacific, Aug., 1879; clerk of executive council and chief clerk of crown lands in colony of Fiji, May, 1880; also acted as secretary to lands commission; resident commissioner and stipendiary magistrate for the island of Rotumah, May, 1882; commissioner to inquire into claims of Europeans to land, Nov., 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Fiji, April, 1886; private secy. to governor, Ceylon, June, 1887; clerk, governor's office, Lesward, and clerk of federal exec. and leg. coun., and of the local leg. coun. of Antigua, April, 1889; actg. commr., Montserrat, Dec. 1891, to Mar., 1892, and Mar., 1894, to June, 1895.

GORDON, WILLIAM ROSE.—Born, 1848; clerk and Zulu interpreter to assistant resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, March, 1866; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, Alfred County, 1867; acting clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps and issuer of licences, 1869; clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate, borough and county of Durban, 1870; acting interpreter of the circuit court, Durban, combined courts, and immigration department, interpreter of the supreme and circuits courts, and native high court of Natal, 1878; registrar, court of appeal, May, 1880; acting R.M., and administrator native law, Nuisinja, 1883; ditto, Alexandra, 1884 to 1885.

GORMAN, W. J.—Captain, late of the Ceylon Rifles; assistant commissary-general, Ceylon, 1858; acting deputy commissary-general, 1863, resumed duties, 1864; acting deputy commissary-general, 1866; colonial storekeeper, Sept., 1867; is a J.P. for the island; lieut.-col. commanding Ceylon volunteers, June, 1882.

GORMANSTON (14th Viscount) (created 1478), and BARON GORMANSTON, United Kingdom, 1868, JENICO WILLIAM JOSEPH PARNSTON, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Born 1837; has been chamberlain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and a commissioner of national education, and deputy lieutenant-col., Dublin; served in the 60th Rifles during the Indian mutiny (medal); gov.-in-chief, Leeward

Islands, 1885; of British Guiana, 1887; of Tasmania, 1893.

GOSLING, AUDLEY BLAIR EVELYN.—Employed at Her Majesty's Legation in Central America, 1891-1895; acted as interpreter to Rear-Admiral Stephenson, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Station, during occupation of Corinto, Nicaragua, Mar. and Apr., 1895; sub-inspr., B. Guiana police, Nov., 1895.

GOTTLIEB, F. H. VALENTINE.—Entered Govt. Service, S.S., Oct., 1880; ag. ch. clk. G.P.O., Singapore, Oct. 1883; confirmed, 1888; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1892; ag. dep. regr. sup. ct. Singapore Feb., 1895; confirmed, Aug., 1895.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. MESAQ THOMAS, D.D.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1848; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1841; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; was secretary to the colonial and continental church society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of New South Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOULDSBURY, BRIGADE SURGEON (retired) VALESIUS SKIPTON, M.D., C.M.G. (1876).—Served in several capacities under the Gold Coast government, and was employed upon more than one special mission to native tribes; administrator of the government of Gambia, March, 1877 to 1884; was in command of the expedition sent to explore the Upper Gambia in 1881; administrator, St. Lucia, 1891.

GOWAN, JAMES ROBERT, I.L.D., C.M.G. (1898).—Lieut., 4th regt., North York, 1838; called to Canadian Bar, 1839; judge of Simcoe, 1842-53; chairman of board of public instruction, 1844 to 1871; commissioner for consolidating statute law of Canada, 1858-59; chairman of board of judges, 1869-86; engaged in consolidation of the criminal law for the Dominion, 1869; member of "The Law Reform Commission," 1871; royal commissioner to inquire into charges against the ministry in reference to the Pacific railway contract, 1873; commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Ontario, 1876-77; appointed to high court of justice, 1882; a senator of the Dominion, 1885; chairman of Barrie Collegiate Institute, by annual election, 1881-87; called to Irish bar, 1889.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE, C.M.G. (1889).—Draftsman, engineer's department, South Australia, 1852; chief clerk, land office, 1853; deputy surveyor general, 1855; surveyor general, 1861; also inspector of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—(New South Wales) 2nd BISHOP OF, **RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.**—Educated Durham University, where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; consecrated in 1869; formerly rector of North Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham University.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after a competitive examination, 30th May, 1870; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st Oct., 1872; to the Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P., 8th Jan., 1881, to 5th Aug., 1881; to Mr. L. H. Courtney, M.P., 6th Aug., 1881; to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, 12th May, 1882; and to the Earl of Dunraven, 24th June, 1885; to Sir R. Herbert, 3rd Feb., 1886; and again to the Earl of Dunraven, 3rd Aug., 1886 to Feb., 1887; 1st class clerk, Dec., 1887; act. principal clerk, Feb., 1892; principal clerk, 11th March, 1896.

GRAHAM, JOHN JAMES.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1864; clerk to registrar eastern

districts court, May, 1865; assistant registrar, Jan., 1868; assistant registrar, supreme court, Mar., 1872; registrar and master, eastern districts court, Feb., 1875; chief clerk to attorney general and clerk of peace, Cape Town, Jan., 1878; secretary, law department, July, 1882; high sheriff and taxing officer, supreme court, May, 1884; member of the colonial tender board; a J.P. for the colony; sec. to Law Dept., 1889.

GRANDJEAN, REV. J. F. J.—Educated at Bastogne and Floreffe (Belgium); student in theology at Paris, 1864 to 1870; professor at Nice, 1870 to 1872; priest in 1871; missionary in France, 1872 to 1874; preacher at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, 1874 to 1876; acting curate of Grouville and St. Heliers (Jersey), 1876 to 1878; curate of Melton Mowbray, 1879; civil chaplain of the Seychelles, 1880; senior curate St. Andrew and St. Philip's, N. Kensington, 1891; returned to chaplaincy, Seychelles, July, 1892.

GRANNUM, CLIFTON ED. HARRISON, Coll. Barbados, second clk. to Gov. Windward Islds., Sept., 1891; ditto, St. Vincent, ap. 1892; supervisor of customs, G. Coast Colony, Oct., 1893.

GRANNUM, EDWD. T.—Representative of Bridgetown, Barbados Assembly, 1883; J.P., 1886; member exec. committee, 1885-89, and 1890-94; member general board of health, 1885; delegate to Washington as to tariff arrangements under McKinley Act, 1891, audr.-gen., Barbados, 1894.

GRANT, HENRY EUGENE WALTER.—In the service of the Colonial Bank, 1874; secretary to the Education Board, Barbados, 1882; private secretary to Sir W. Robinson, 1883; and at Trinidad, 1885 to 1891; proceeded on mission to Venezuela, 1887; secretary to special public works and road town board, Trinidad, May, 1890, to May, 1891; private sec. to governor, Gold Coast, Nov., 1891.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COL. JAS. MURRAY.—Served as a volunteer against Tambookies in 1857, being then lieut. 85th L.I.; employed in military survey of Transkeian territory, 1861-62; retired from Imperial army in 1867. Inspector F.A.M. police, 1867; served in Basutoland, 1865, and on the frontier border, 1869; member of two special commissions of inquiry into native affairs, 1872; first class inspector, F.A.M.P., 1873; in same year commanded a column sent in pursuit of the Zulus under Langalibalele; acting chief magistrate, East Griqualand, 1876; employed in making a military survey of the country between the Kabousie and the Kei, 1877; staff officer, colonial forces in Gealekaland campaign, 1877; acting R.M., Komgha, 1878; and transferred to C.M.R., 1878, as senior captain; honorary majority, Aug., 1879; commanded C.M.R., Mohalie's Hock, Oct., 1880, and in charge of base and lines of communication, Jan., 1881, to end of campaign; commanded left wing C.M.R., Sept., 1881, to Sept., 1883; on a special mission to Pondo chief Unquikela, Nov., 1881; in command of all colonial troops east of the Kei, Sept., 1884. War medal with clasp (1877-9). Lieut.-Col., 1892.

GRATIAEN, E.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAVES, THE HON. J. H., M.P. for Delatele, Victoria.—Commissioner of trade and customs, Victoria, 9th July, 1881, to Mar., 1883.

GRAVES, T. N.—June, 1854, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; Nov. 1, 1858, clerk in treasury; May, 1864, joint district clerk; district clerk, Pamplemousses, 13 March, 1878; now district clerk, Plaines Wilhelms.

GRAY, A. R.—Educated at the Edinburgh Insti-

tution; J.P., eastern district, county of St. George, Trinidad, 1858; 2nd clerk, post office, Jan., 1875; storekeeper and paymaster public works department, Feb., 1875; chief collector, railway department, Feb., 1876; and of Government tramways, 1878; traffic manager, railway dept., 1880.

GRAY, ROBERT J.—Under colonial secretary, Queensland, 1 Jan., 1880; asst commr. of railways, 1889.

GRAY, S. BROWNSLOW, C.M.G. (1888).—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; inspector of schools, Bermuda, 1848; attorney general and advocate general, 1861.

GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT.—Solicitor, supreme court, Jamaica, June, 1878; notary public, Kingston; acting crown solicitor for seven months in 1882, 1885, and 1888 respectively; crown solicitor with private practice, April, 1890.

GREAVES, LIEUT.—GENERAL SIR GEORGE RICHARD, K.C.B. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1881), C.B.—Has held several important posts; was chief secretary to Government in Cyprus, July, 1878, to July, 1879; adjutant-general in India, Oct., 1879, to Oct., 1884; chief of the staff at Suakin, 1885; in command of Meerut division of the Indian army to 1892.

GREAVES, HARRY SEDDON, F.R.I.B.A.—Superintended erection of new parliament houses, Cape, 1876-85; architectural assistant in P.W. Dept., in which capacity he has carried out other important public works.

GREAVES, WILLIAM HERBERT.—B.A., Oxon, honours, juris., 1879; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1880; act. solr.-gen., Barbados, Aug., 1884, to July, 1885, and July, 1886, to Jan., 1887, when confirmed; J.P., Sept., 1885; escheator-general, 1887; Q.C. for Barbados, 1890; member exec. coun., 1890; acted as atty.-gen., July to Dec., 1887, and June to Dec., 1891; member of house of assembly since 1882, and of board of education.

GREEN, A. PIERCE.—Surgeon, A.M.D., 1878; medical officer, colonial forces in Basuto war, 1881; regimental surgeon, left wing, C.M.R., 1881-4; medical officer, Cape railways, 1885; ditto Bechuanaland border police, 1885.

GREEN, HENRY WATKINS.—Educated at Marlborough College; junior "Brown" prizeman, 1867, and at Linc. Coll., Oxon, open scholarship in classics; writer Ceylon civil service, Jan., 1870; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, Mar., 1871; police magistrate, Panwilla, Dec., 1871; to continue to act at Batticaloa; acting assistant government agent, Kurunegala, July, 1873; extra assistant to the Government agent, Galle, Jan., 1874; police magistrate, Pannadura, Jan., 1874; office assistant at Kandy to the Government agent for the Central Province, Mar., 1875; assistant Government agent, Negombo, Nov., 1876; director of public instruction, May, 1883; also act. principal asst. col. secy., Mar. to July, 1888, and again Jan. to Sept., 1889, and June to Oct., 1890, when confirmed in that office.

GREENE, W. H., M.I.C.E. (Lond.).—Asst. Engineer, Victorian rlys., 1885; district engr., 1888; roadt. engr., 1888; chief engr. of existing lines, 1882; Victorian railway commissioner, 1887-92.

GREENER, JOHN LE SUBUR.—Ed. Roy. Coll., Pt. Louis; entd. col. sec. office, Mauritius, Jan., 1886; jun. copyist proc. gen'l's. office, Mar. 1887; sen. ditto, Feb. 1888; govt. translator of laws, Nov., 1888.

GREENER, HERBERT.—Clerk office of surveyor-general, Cape, May, 1884; 2nd clerk, money order branch, G.P.O., June, 1884; principal clerk, Jan.

1886; 1st clerk, administrator's office, British Bechuanaland, Mar., 1888; act. secy. to adm., June to Sept. 1888; actg. clk. Vryburg, and actg. P.M.G., Jan. to May 1889; actg. examr. of actas., Capetown, Mar. to Sept. 1890; paymaster B. B. police, Mar., 1891.

GREENLEES, THOMAS DUNCAN, M.B., Edin.—Surgeon-captain, Graham's Town 1st City Volunteers; late assistant medical officer Counties Asylum, Carlisle, and City of London Asylum; prizeman medico-psychological association; medical superintendent, Graham's Town Asylum, and visiting surgeon to the chronic sick hospital, Aug., 1890.

GREENWAY, THOMAS.—Member of legislative assembly, Manitoba; president of exec. council; premier and minister of agriculture and immigration.

GREENWOOD, ALFRED CRAVEN.—Executive staff, Inventions Exhibition, 1885, and Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, and Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, 1887; sec. to various charitable institutions, 1887 to 1890; private sec. to Sir A. Shea, gov. Bahamas, and clerk to coun., 1891-4.

GREENWOOD, THOS. J.—Insp. Cyprus police, Feb., 1887; ag. local commd. Limassol, Oct. to Dec., 1894, and Apl. to July, 1895, Bronze Medal Roy. Hum. Soc. for saving and attempting to save life during Limassol floods, Nov. 12, 1894.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surveyor-General of Queensland, retired 1 Sep., 1879; trustee of the Queensland museum, 1876; member leg. coun., 1882.

GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, C.E., K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1876).—Past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for various works in the colonies of Ceylon, Trinidad, Cape, West Australia, the Malay State of Perak, &c.; lieut.-col., Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.

GREY, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil), 1848, P.C. (1894).—Ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1829; lieut., 1833; and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the north-west part of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled "Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia, during 1837-8-9;" was for some time resident magistrate at Albany, West Australia; governor of South Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; re-appointed governor of New Zealand, June, 1861; is author of "Polynesian Mythology;" relieved of the government of New Zealand, end of 1867; retired on a governor's pension in 1872; superintendent of the Province of Auckland, 1875; premier of New Zealand, 1877 to 1879; was one of the representatives of New Zealand at the Australian Federation Convention, 1891.

GREY-WILSON, WM., C.M.G. (1891).—Educated at Cheltenham College; private secretary to Sir William Grey, governor of Jamaica, 1874; to lieut.-governor Edwd. E. Rushworth, March, 1877; administrator, Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., August, 1877; to lieut.-governor, F. P. Barlee, British Honduras, Sept., 1877; and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, June, 1878; acting magistrate, Orange Walk, in charge of frontier scouts, Dec., 1879, to April, 1880, and June, 1880, to March, 1881 assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1883; special commissioner, Sulymah, Dec., 1883, to June, 1884; 4th assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony,

1884; colonial secretary, St. Helena, July, 1886; acting governor, 1887; governor, 1890.

GRIER, WM. MAGEE, M.I.C.E.—Engineering assistant of public works department, Cape, May, 1887; acting chief inspector, July, 1881; confirmed July, 1882; is also hydraulic engineer, and J.P.

GRIEVE, R., M.D., C.M.G. (1894)—Medical superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Berbice, 24th Sept., 1875; acting medical officer, immigration department, Aug., 1885; surgeon-general of colony, Oct., 1885.

GRIFFIN, EUGENE PATRICK.—3rd clerk, treas., Gibraltar (after competitive exam.), Feb. 1883; police clerk, 1883; 3rd clerk, col. secy's office, 1886; 2nd class clerk, Jan. 1890; 1st class clerk, Jan., 1893; chief clerk and cashier, P.O., Nov., 1893; transferred to col. secy's office, July, 1895.

GRIFFIN, FREDERICK.—Entered army from Sandhurst, 1866; served on West Coast of Africa, Barbados, and British Guiana; retired, 1871; insp. of police, British Guiana, 1871, and was in command of the police at the Devonshire Castle Riots, 1872; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir J. Scott, 1870-71; also acted as S. of P. on two occasions, and as insp.-gen. of police; transferred to immigr. dept., 1878.

GRIFFIN, MARTIN J.—Called to the bar in 1868 from offices of Hon. James McDonald (now chief justice of Nova Scotia) and of Hon. Wm. Miller (now speaker of Senate of Canada); edited Halifax "Express" till 1874; contested Halifax county for local legislation in 1874; edited Halifax "Herald" till 1878; appointed assistant on fishery commission under Washington Treaty in 1873; private secretary to minister of justice in 1878; secretary of Civil Service Commission in 1881; edited Toronto "Mail" till Aug. 6, 1885; when appointed Parliamentary librarian.

GRIFFIN, WILLIAM HENRY, C.M.G. (1890).—Clerk in post office, Canada, 1831; surveyor of post offices, 1835; secretary of post office on its transfer to provincial control, 1851; deputy postmaster-general, Canada, 1857; deputy postmaster-general of the Dominion, 1868; commissioner for the re-organization of the civil service, 1868; member of the Civil Service Commission, 1862; of the board of audit, 1858, and of the board of customs excise, and stamps, 1864; negotiated the postal convention with the United States, 1875; is, vice-president of the Civil Service Building and Savings Society, and chairman of the Civil Service board; ret'd., 1888.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES DUNCAN, C.M.G. (1877).—Was lieut. Uitenhage Hottentot levy in Kafir war of 1846-47; lieut. Kafir police, Jan., 1848, to Dec., 1850; captain commanding the Albany Hottentot levy in Kafir war of 1851-52 (medal); several times mentioned in general orders; commandant of the second division of the armed mounted police force, Nov., 1852, second in command during the operations in 1857-58 against the Tembu chief Fadana, and the Galeka chief Krel; captured the chief Fadana; C.C. and R.M., Albert, 1858; Queens-town, June, 1859; Albany, Nov., 1868; King Williamstown, July, 1869; governor's agent and chief magistrate, British Basutoland, July, 1871; commandant of the frontier armed mounted police force upon the outbreak of the Galeka tribe under the chief Krel, Sept., 1877; on the 16th Jan., 1878, commandant-general of colonial forces, and from that date in command of the colonial forces in the colony until the end of the Galeka war and the Gaika rebellion; in July, 1878, received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services; on the 26th Aug.,

1878, re-appointed governor's agent in, and chief magistrate for, British Basutoland; retired, 1882; M.L.A., Cape.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Inspector of inland revenue officers, Barbados, 23rd March, 1874; acted as auditor-general, in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878; treasurer and collector of customs, St. Vincent, 8th Oct., 1879; and *ex officio* member of executive and legislative councils.

GRIFFITH, F. W.—Matric. Lond. Univ., 1885; super. P.O. St. Vincent, Sept., 1885; clk. P.O., Jan., 1886; clk. to col. regr., June, 1886; ag. clk. to regr. sup. ct., Jan., 1887; marshal V.A. ct., Nov., 1887; ag. regr. sup. ct., 1888; 2nd clk. gov. office, Apl., 1889; ag. col. postmr., Nov., 1889 to Oct., 1890, Dec., 1891 to Jan., 1892, and May to June, 1892; escheator-gen. and casual receiver, Nov., 1890; insp. of schools, Dec., 1890, ch. clk. govt. off. and clk. of councils, June, 1893; J.P., Apl., 1894.

GRIFFITH, HORACE MAJOR BRANDFORD.—Ed. Harrison College, Barbados; confidential clerk to administrator of Lagos, Oct., 1880; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, 1880, and clerk of legislative council, 1882; first clerk and warehouse keeper at Lagos, 1883; attached to audit office, Accra, in 1884; private secretary to governor, Gold Coast, 1885 to 1886; controller of customs, Lagos, 1889; treas. Gambia, 1894.

GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL WALKER, G.C.M.G. (1895), K.C.M.G. (1886), Q.C.—Born at Merthyr Tydvil, 1845; ed. at Univ. Sydney, N.S.W.; B.A., 1863; Mort Travelling Fellowship, 1865; M.A., 1870; called to the Queensland bar, 1867; Q.C. 1876; entered the legislative assembly, 1872; attorney-general, 1874 to 1878; secretary for public instruction, 1876 to 1878; secretary for public works, 1878 to 1879; led the opposition in the assembly, 1879 to 1883; premier, colonial secretary, and secretary for public instruction, Nov., 1883; delegate to the Intercolonial Convention held at Sydney, Dec., 1883; resigned office of secretary for public instruction, Jan., 1885; member of the federal council of Australasia, and chairman of the standing committee of the federal council, 1886; resigned office of colonial secretary, April, 1886, and accepted newly created office of chief secretary; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; chief secretary and treasurer, August, 1887; president of federal council, 1888; resigned office after general election, June, 1888, and became leader of opposition in assembly; again premier, and chief secretary, 1890; chief justice of Queensland, 1893.

GRIFFITH, T. RISELY, C.M.G. (1892).—Auditor, Grenada, Nov., 1872, to Feb., 1878; collr. and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, Mar., 1878; colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, June, 1879; admind. govt. of Gambia, Nov., 1887, to June, 1888; gazetted to admin. govt. of Sierra Leone in absence of gov., 1888; administrator Seychelles, 1888; administrator St. Kitts and Nevis, 1895.

GRIFFITH, SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1879).—Member of legislative assembly, Barbados, 1861-74, and of numerous executive and legislative boards; auditor-general, 31st Mar., 1863; acting colonial secretary in 1874 and 1877; member of the executive council, 1876; lieut.-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and to administer the government of Lagos, Nov., 1879; administered the government in chief, Dec., 1880 to Mar., 1881, when he averted a war threatened by the Ashantis; also 1882 and 1885; governor 6th Oct., 1885; ret'd., 1895.

GRIFFITH, WM. BRANDFORD JUN., B.A.

(Lond.), 1890.—Gilchrist scholar, 1877; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1881; acting Queen's advocate, Gold Coast Colony, April to Oct., 1884, district commissioner, 1885; acting puisne judge, Lagos, Jan., and Cape Coast, May, 1885; acting Queen's advocate, 1886 and 1887; compiled ordinances of Gold Coast Colony, 1887; readt. magistrate, Jamaica, 1888; R. M., St. Catherine, Feb., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., May to Dec., 1893.

GRINDLE, G. E. A., M.A.—Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; 1st class classical mods., 1889; 1st class in final classical school, 1891; elected fellow of C.C.C., 1891; Chancellor's English Essay, 1892; 2nd class clerk in Local Government Board, Feb. 1893; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 1895; 2nd class clerk, after competitive examination, in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 10th Feb., 1896.

GRINLINTON, SIR J. J., KT. BACH. (1894), F.R.G.S. and A.I.C.E.—Was employed for seven years on the Ordnance Survey of England; gazetted ensign in the 65th Regiment; appointed dep't adjutant; served in the Crimean campaign of 1855-6 as lieutenant 4th King's Own Regt., and assistant engineer during the siege of Sebastopol; was also engaged making a military survey of the allied positions; was mentioned in despatches on the fall of Sebastopol, 8th Sept., 1855; Crimean medal with clasps; 6th class of the Order of Medjidie, and the Turkish medal; assistant surveyor-general of Ceylon, Sept., 1857; retired from the army by the sale of his commission. Oct., 1858; appointed an official councillor of the municipality of Colombo at its formation in 1866, and served for six years; resigned the public service, Oct. 1872, and subsequently followed mercantile pursuits; member of the central Irrigation Board, July 1887; a councillor of municipality of Colombo 1887, and member Legislative Council, Ceylon (to represent the general European community), Nov., 1888; commissioner for Ceylon, Chicago Exhibition, 1893.

GROOM, THE HON. WM. HENRY.—Born at Plymouth, 1833; emigrated to Queensland, 1857; alderman of Toowoomba, 1861; and member of leg. assembly for that place since 1862; re-elected at general election, 1888; speaker of the assembly, 1884; has been several times mayor of Toowoomba.

GROSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN.—Magistrates' clerk, British Guiana, 1884; compiler of handbook on labor ordcs., 1890.

GRUBER, JASPER WM.—Employed under late vestry of St. Ann, Jamaica, in 1854; collr., 3rd class customs and internal rev., Feb., 1868; parochial treas., May, 1870; hrbr. mr., St. Ann's Bay, Aug., 1872; 1st class collr., Montego Bay, Oct., 1875. Is also treas. parish of St. James.

GUERTZ, EDWARD PEREGRINE.—Served under Sarawak Government, 1874 to 1877; assist. president, Bri. N. Borneo, 1882-84; coll. of land revenue, Sungai Ujong, 1885; coll. and mag., Jelebu, June, 1885; ag. readt. Labuan, May, 1890.

GUIBERT, J.—Crown attorney and Queen's proctor, Mauritius, 1 July, 1883.

GULLICK, JOSEPH WM.—Clerk, examiner's off. Imp. customs, Dec., 1862; transferred to E. and A. dept., Somerset House, Feb., 1873; suptdt. colonial audit branch of that dept., Feb., 1892.

GUN MUNRO, J. POYNTZ.—Admitted to the bar, Grenada, 1869; member for St. George and St. John in assembly until introduction of single chamber; acted as att.-gen. on three occasions; police magistrate, East District, Sept., 1876, also coroner *ex officio*; commissnr. of census, 1881; commissnr., sup. ct., commissnr. of wrecks, &c.

GURDON, SIR W. BRAMPTON, C.B., K.C.M.G. (1882).—Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (1863); appointed a clerk in the treasury, 1863; and received the K.C.M.G. for services on special missions in 1879 and 1881 to South Africa for the settlement of financial questions, resigned 1885.

GURNER, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Cheltenham College, and Jesus College (Camb.), LL.B.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1877; parliamentary draughtsman, Victoria, May, 1882; now one of the crown prosecutors.

GUTTERON, W. B.—Revenue offr., British Honduras, April, 1883; keeper, Queen's warehouse, January, 1888; chief clk. treasury, customs, and P.O., Feb., 1891.

GWYNNE, J. W.—Puisne judge of supreme court and court of exchequer, Canada.

HABENS, REV. W. J., B.A. (Lond., 1862).—Minister, Congregational church, New Zealand 1864-78; secretary, board of education, Christchurch, Jan., 1877, to May, 1878; inspector-general of schools, 1878; member (and secretary) of Royal Commission to enquire into the operations of New Zealand University and its relation to the secondary schools, 1879-80; fellow New Zealand Univ., 1880; sec. and inspr.-gen. edn. dep't., Wellington, 1888.

HADDON-SMITH, GEO. BASIL.—Lieut. Royal Guernsey Militia, 1879; attached 82nd (D.C.L.I.) regiment, 1880; attached 107th (Royal Sussex) regiment, 1881; assist. inspector, Lagos constabulary, 1886; adjutant, 1887; private secretary to acting governor and clerk of councils, 1887, 1889, and 1893; acting inspector-general and sheriff of Lagos, 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1893; acting district commissioner, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1891; took part in Jebu expedition, 1892, mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp); political officer on Sir G. Carter's mission to Yorubaland, 1893.

HADEN, FRANCIS SEYMOUR, B.A., C.M.G. (1890).—Educated at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford; private secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, K.C.M.G., lieut.-governor of Natal, 17th March, 1877; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office 17th March, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, 1st Jan., 1881; acted as colonial treasurer and also as colonial secretary, 1885; colonial secretary, 1887; was chairman of Natal trade commission, 1885-6; delegate to customs and railway confce., Cape Town, 1888; dep. gov., Natal and Zululand in Dec., 1890; dep. gov. in Aug., 1891; retired, 1893, on introduction of responsible government.

HAGAN, JOSEPH SAMPSOX.—Ed. Wesleyan High Schl., Cape Coast; employed temporarily in various depts., Nov. 1888-85; powder magazine keeper, Accra, Oct. 1885; jnnr. clk. gov. off., Mar., 1887; dep. regr. and interp., Akuse, June, 1888; 2nd clk gov. office, Jan., 1891; accompanied Governor on various tours of inspection; qr. mr. sergt., Gold Coast rifle vols., April, 1894.

HAGARTY, J. H., D.C.L.—Judge of the court of common pleas, Ontario, Feb. 5, 1856; puisne judge of the court of Queen's bench, March 19, 1862, chief justice of the court of common pleas, same province, July, 1878; chief justice Queen's bench, Nov., 1878; chief justice of Ontario, 6 May, 1884.

HAGGART, THE HON. JOHN G.—Postmr.-gen., Canada, 1888; minister of railways and canals, 1892.

HAHN, D. M., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Realschool, Hamburg; served apprenticeship under J. A. Biernatzki, architect, Altona; theoretically instructed at the Technological Institution, Hamburg; in charge govt. saw mill, Trinidad, Jan.,

1887; foreman, public works, Jan., 1888; ag. assist. engineer, N. Div., in 1889, 1890, and 1891; assist. engineer, N. Div., 1891.

HAINES, REV. FRANK WM., B.A. (Oxon.).—Ed. Christ's Coll., Brecknock, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; govt. tutor; chaplain, Selangor, 1890; inspr. of schools, Selangor, 1881.

HAICOMB, FRED. M.A. (Wadham College, Oxon.).—Parliamentary librarian, S. Australia, Jan., 1870; clerk, assistant, and sergeant-at-arms, legislative council, April, 1874; clerk, house of assembly, May, 1887.

HALE, A.—Actg. mag., Perak, 1884; inspector of mines and asst. mag., Kinta, 1885; mag. and collr., Tampin, 1887; acted for supert. Negri Sembilan, 1888.

HALKETT, FREDERICK CRAIGIE.—1872, passed open competition for Royal Indian Engineering College, lieut. 3rd Batt. Highland Light Infantry; 1873-5, lieut. and capt. southern division, R.A. Militia; 1873-5, passed school, Woolwich, selected artillery instructor; 1876-8, organized artillery branch of Housa Force, Gold Coast; in charge of diplomatic missions to Denker, Wassaw, and Ashanti; commissioner of Dixcove and Seconodi; 1879-84, stipendiary magistrate and commissioner of the supreme court, Fiji; 1885-6, inspr.-gen. police, Sierra Leone; acting commandant of Sherbro; 1887, represented West Africa Settlements at colonial conference; commanded expedition against Mendis, receiving thanks of govt.; 1887-8, in Yonnie expedition (medal and clasp); 1889-91, provost marshal, Bahamas; member leg. coun.; on commission to revise liquor laws; organised new constabulary to replace troops; col. sec., Falklands, 1894.

HALL, CECIL G.—Volunteer colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Nov., 1866; clerk, general board of health, June, 1867; clerk, medical department, Nov., 1868; accountant, immigration department, June, 1872; senior clerk, Oct., 1880; acting inspector of immigrants, Dec. 1879 to Oct., 1880; and acting chief clerk several times from 1880 to 1886; confirmed inspr. of immigrants, 1886.

HALL, GILBERT AMOS.—Educated at Harrow School; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final examination in Malay, April, 1891; ag. 3rd magis., Penang, July, 1891; ag. 2nd magis., Penang, July to Sept., 1893; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, Mar., 1894; suptdt. of edn., Penang, Oct., 1894.

HALL, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1882).—Born 1824; emigrated to N. Zealand, 1852; merub. leg. assem., 1855; col. secy., 1856; memb. leg. coun., 1862-6; postmr.-gen., 1866-9; col. secy., 1872-3; premier, 1879-82.

HALLETT, W. CARDY.—Clerk to Col. Surveyor, Bermuda, Aug., 1881; asst. suptd. pub. wks., Jan., 1887; suptd., July, 1887; col. surveyor, Oct., 1887.

HALLIFAX, F. J.—Cadet, S.S., Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894.

HAMILTON, ARTHUR SHIRLEY.—Entered the Royal Navy in June, 1862; lieut., Sept., 1872; served on the Mediterranean, China, and East African stations; present at the bombardment and reduction of Mombasa, Jan., 1876; retired Feb., 1876; treasurer and harbour master, Labuan, Aug., 1877; also surveyor and superintendent of prisons, Jan., 1882; M.L.C.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BOUGHTON, C.M.G. (1895).—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clerk receiver-general's office, British Guiana, 1873, 1877; colonial book keeper, 1879; acting receiver-general, 1881; and acting auditor-general, 1883 to 1886; received thanks of council on leaving

for post of receiver-general, &c., Trinidad, 1886; J.P.; acting auditor-general M.E.C., and M.L.C., 1886; member of bd. of education, 1887; of bd. of health, 1888; M.L.C., 1889; chairman of com. for widows' fund, 1889; actg. col. sec., 1890; chairman harbour improvement comtee., and ag. aud. genl. and col. secy., 1891; member college coun., 1891; rec.-gen., Br. Guiana, Dec., 1892; ag. aud.-gen. and mem. ct. of policy, May, 1893, to May, 1895, and again Oct. 1895; senior commnsr., Vlissingen estate; chairman, spirits commn., "Trotman," Trust Comtee.; Director W. and O. Fd. &c.

HAMILTON, CHARLES EDWARD.—Born 1844; called to the bar, Ontario, 1865; elected mayor of Winnipeg, 1885; elected to Manitoba legislature, 1885; att.-gen., Manitoba, Feb., 1887-8.

HAMILTON, JOHN DOUGLAS.—Entered 4th Bat. Roy. I. Fus., 1885; joined 14th (King's) Hussars, 1887; resigned 1892; capt., 4th Bat. Roy. I. Fus., Feb., 1893; assist. inspr., Lagos constab., April, 1893; ag. dist. commnsr., Lagos, Dec., 1893; adjt., April, 1894.

HAMILTON, JOHN HERBERT FEARNLEY.—Open. exhibnr. Worc. coll. Oxon. 1878; cadet Ceylon service, Sept. 1879; attached to various Kachcheris till May, 1884; ag. commnsr.; ct. of requests and pol. mar. various districts, till June, 1886, when confirmed at Panwila and Urugala; ag. office asst. to Govt. agt. S. P. Mar. to Aug., 1888; off. asst. to Govt. agt. N. W. P., Mar., 1889; lieut. Ceylon, L. I. volrs. 1883; in command Galle compy. 1888; member Roy. As. Socy.

HAMILTON, R. W.—Ed. St. Paul's school and Trin. Hall, Camb.; B.A., 1889; M.A., 1892; Sec. Commission of Enquiry, Dominica, 1893-4; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1895; Dist. Commr., Lagos, 1895.

HAMILTON, W. A. B., C.B. (1892), C.M.G., (1897).—Educated at Harrow, appointed a junior clerk in the Colonial Office, May, 1864, after competitive examination; sent on secret service to North America, 1867; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1st class clerk, July, 1879; and private secretary to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (now Lord Brabourne), M.P., 9th Oct., 1872; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 18th Nov. 1872; private secretary to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., under secretary of state for the colonies, 25th Feb., 1874, to 14th Feb., 1878; private secretary to the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., chief secretary for Ireland, 15th Feb., 1878; captain in the East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, 5th June, 1878; major, 18th June, 1883; Hon. Lt.-Col. and commanding regiment, 1894; commanding 12th Yeomanry Brigade, 1895; author of "Mr. Montenello, a romance of the civil service"; private secretary to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; and to Sir H. Holland (now Lord Knutsford), Jan., 1887 to Aug., 1892; secretary to Colonial conference, 1887; principal clerk, 1st January, 1894; chief clerk, March, 1896.

HAMLEY, WILLIAM WYMOND, M.A., F.R. Met. Soc.—Clare Coll., Camb. (Hon. classics, 1878); 1st class prof., Royal Coll., Mauritius, Jan., 1879; senior prof., May, 1887.

HAMMOND, E. J.—Government medical officer, Savanna Grande District, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

HAMPDEN, 2ND VISCT. (creat. 1844), BARON DACRE (creat. 1807).—Dep. Lt. and J.P. for Sussex; J.P. Herts; was M.P. for Hertfordshire, 1868 to 1874; for Stroud, July, 1874 (unseated Dec. 1874); and again 1880-5; and for Mid-Gloucester, 1885-6; Surveyor-Gen. of Ordoce, 1883-5; Governor N.S. Wales, 1895.

HANCOCK, E. A., F.U.S., &c.—Late Nat. Sc. Exhibn. Kettle Colli. Oxon; 1st B.Sc. Lond.; headm. govt. gramm. sch. and govt.; analyst St. Kitts, 1890; govt. analyst only, 1894; offl. memb. leg. coun. St. Kitts and Nevis, 1895.

HANCOCK, HERBERT HENRY, M.A.—Scholar St. John's Coll., Oxon; 2nd class classical mode. 1876; 2nd class classical finals, 1878; B.A., 1879; M.A., 1883; asst. mr. Cheltenham College, 1879; 2nd mr. Bosworth Schl., 1880; prof. classics and moral phil. Codrington Coll., Barbados, 1883; ag. principal, 1889-91; 2nd mr. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, 1892; ag. Principal, Apl. to Dec., 1894; Clk. to Coll. Coun., 1892; Lieut. Trinidad Field Artillery.

HANCOCK, WILLIAM J., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E.—Educated Glasgow Univ.; supt. of telephones, Western Australia, 1885; supt. of telegraphs and telephones, 1890; hon. local secretary and treasurer for Western Australia of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of London.

HANNAFOOD, G.—Second clerk asst. leg. coun., Natal, Feb., 1889; clk. asst. and librarian leg. ass., 1893.

HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M.I.C.E.—Apprentice to M. Du Bays, C.E., Reading; asst. surveyor, Melbourne and River Murray Rly., Victoria, 1860; engineer Moreton Bay Tramway Co., Brisbane, 1861-63; district engineer (southern dist.) Queensland Govt. Rlys., 1863-8; contractor's engineer on same, 1868-72; district engineer and in charge of surveys, Central Divn. Queensland Rlys., 1872-85; chief engineer, northern divn., 1885; has been engaged on survey of 1,060 miles of rly., and directed survey of 260 miles more.

HANNAY, W. M.—Forten years in Glasgow and S. W. Rly.; entered N. Zealand Govt. Rly. service May, 1876; asst. traffic manager, June, 1878; traffic manager, 1879; asst. gen. manager, 1880; rly. commr. under Govt. Rlys. Act, 1887, June, 1889.

HANSON, A. B.—Educated at the C. M. S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone, and Ipswich, Suffolk; tide waiter, Customs, Sierra Leone, July, 1862; landing and tide surveyor, Oct., 1863; acted as sub-collector in Sherbro, 1869; acted for the harbour master of Freetown in 1865; deputy harbour master, superintendent of quarantine, and superintendent of lighthouses, Sierra Leone, April, 1876.

HANSON, CHAS. RASTRICK, M.I.C.E.—Cape Govt. rly. staff, 1874; Ceylon, ditto, 1879; resdnt. engr. and manager, Perak State Rly., 1887.

HARBIN, JOHN ALPHONSO.—Chief clerk to regt., Grenada, July, 1884; ditto to regt. sup. ct., July, 1886; marshal V. A. ct., Mar., 1887; ag. regt. sup. ct., May, 1888, to April, 1890; accountant, treasury, July, 1890.

HARDING, MORGAN H. M.—Lieut., North Tipperary Militia, 1878; in transport train, Trinidad, 1881; clerk, savings bank dept., 1882; 6th clerk, audit office, Jan., 1888.

HARDY, A. S., Q.C.—Secretary and registrar, province of Ontario, Canada, 1877.

HARDY, WENTWORTH MARMADUKE.—Entered survey dept., S. Australia, Oct., 1865; accompanied the surveyor-general as surveyor and draughtsman to Port Darwin, Dec., 1868; rose step by step, till appointed, Jan., 1878, trigonometrical surveyor. In 1834, at the recommendation of the surveyor-general of Victoria, and to carry out his suggested reformation, appointed inspector of surveys and prof. adviser survey dept., Tasmania.

HARE, FREDERICK ARTHUR.—Ed. St. Columba's Coll., Wicklow; clerk to magistrates, Yass, W. Australia, 1880; clerk and asst. private secretary to

Sir William Robinson, during various periods from 1880, to 1882; inspector of police for the Southern Districts of the colony, 1882; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir F. N. Broome; acting government resident, Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf, 1886-8; now R.M., York, W.A.

HARE, GEO. THOMPSON.—Ed. Wadham Coll., Oxon; Cadet, Str. Settl., 1884; passed in Chinese, 1888; actg. 2nd asst. protector of Chinese, Penang, 1888; actg. asst. ditto, Singapore, 1889; dist. offr., Jan., 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, June, 1890; 2nd asst. prof. Chinese, Penang, Oct., 1891; actg. asst. prof. Chinese, Penang, 1893; ditto, Singapore, Nov., 1893; confirmed as asst. prof. of Chinese, Singapore, April, 1895.

HARE, REGINALD CHARLES.—Clerk, treasury, Western Australia, April, 1881; police inspector, southern districts, June, 1886; ag. govt. resdnt., Wyndham, May, 1888; ditto, Roebourne, June, 1889; secrtary, Western Australian govt. agency, London, May, 1890.

HARLEY, OCTAVIUS.—Clerk in treasury, Trinidad, April, 1862; cashier in that department about three years; acted as warden and coroner for the Diego Martin Ward Union, July, 1870, to April, 1871; suptdt. of prisons, Oct., 1873, and inspector of industrial schools also, Oct., 1885; stipendiary J.P. for E. dist. city of St. George, and inspr. of prisons and reformatories Apr., 1889; acted as stip. J.P., W. dist. St. George and town of Port of Spain, June, 1892 to Feb., 1893; chairman of committee on prison accommodation, Mar., 1893.

HARMER, HERBERT J.—Harbour master, Malacca, 21st April, 1884; asst. Indian Immigr. agent, Dec., 1884; ag. dep. master attendant, Singapore, Sept., 1893.

HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—Inspector of police B. Guiana, Sept., 1874; senior inspector Oct., 1883; acted as stip. mag. in 1885, and as inspr. gen. in 1886 and 1888; dep. inspr. gen., 1891.

HARRIS, CHARLES ALEXANDER, B.A.—Scholar, prizeman, and Porteus medallist of Christ's College, Cambridge; Tancred student in common law at Lincoln's Inn, 1877; 12th in the classical tripos, 1878; appointed a second class clerk, Col. Office, after open competition, 1st July, 1879; sec. to the West Indies Finance Commission, Dec., 1882; and asst. sec., Sugar Bounties Conference, 1889; private sec. to Mr. Buxton, M.P., Jan., 1894 to June, 1895; and to the Earl of Selborne, June, 1895.

HARRISON, JAMES HERBERT HUGH.—Regent's Park Coll., and New College (Lond.), and at University Coll. and Hospital; L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.P. District magistrate and district surgeon, Cayo, British Honduras, 1890; ag. district surgeon, Orange Walk, 1891, 1892; dist. commr. and dist. surgeon, Orange Walk, June, 1892.

HARRISON, THOMAS.—Educated in Edinburgh; crown surveyor, Jamaica, 1853; govt. surveyor, 1867; is J.P., and director of widows' and orphans' fund.

HARRISON, JOHN B.—Nat. Sc. Scholar Christ's Coll., Camb., B. A. (Nat. Sc. Tripos), 1887; M.A., 1887; Professor of Chemistry and Agricultural Science, Barbados, Sept., 1879; govt. analyst and prof. of chemistry, Br. Guiana, Dec., 1889; is F.C.S., F.G.S., and F.I.C., and author of several papers relating to the agriculture and geology of the West Indies.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Storekeeper, Trinidad, October 4th, 1866; office of the court of intendant, 1868; office of stipendiary magistrate, Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clerk at Government House, 21st Sept., 1869;

promoted to the customs dep. in 1871; landing waiter, 1872, and inspector of Venezuelan vessels in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, DANIEL.—Chief clerk and acct., marshal's dept., Trinidad, 1869; marshal V. A. ct., Nov., 1890; has acted as marshal of the island.

HART, JOHN HINCHEY.—Superintendent, King's House Gardens and Grounds, Jamaica, during their formation, Nov., 1875; superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantations, Oct., 1881; acting director, public gardens and plantations, July, 1886; chief, botanical dept., Trinidad, Mar., 1887; is a fellow Linn. Soc.; author of a "Botanist's Ramble in Central America," a work on cacao culture, curing, and fermenting (1891), a report on forest conservation (1891), and numerous pamphlets relating to the cultivation of West Indian products; engaged by the govt. of the Windward Islands to inspect and report on the working of the botanical stations, St. Vincent and Grenada (1890); lieut. Trinidad Rifle Vols., Mar., 1889.

HART, LOVEACE FRED. EDWARD RALPH.—Obtained a first-class certificate at I. C. College in Dec., 1875; articulated law student, 8rd Jan., 1876; acting clerk of the peace the same year; Jan., 1877, clerk in customs department, Trinidad; clerk in audit office, Sept., 1878; 7th clerk, Jan., 1883, 6th June, 1887; 2nd clerk, registrar, Sup. Ct., 1887.

HARTLEY, E. B.—Surgeon-Major, Cape Mounted Riflemen; created B.C. for gallantry in the operations against the stronghold of the Basuto chief Morosi; principal medical officer, Cape colonial forces, 1878; served through the Gaika, Morosi, and Basuto wars, 1878-9-80-1; was government medical officer, Basutoland, 1874-7.

HARTLEY, J. A., B.A., B.Sc.—Inspr.-genl. of schools, South Australia, 11th December, 1879.

HARVEY, THOMAS HON. A. W.—Member Newfoundland Legis. Council; member Exec. Council (without portfolio), 1889 to 94, and again Dec., 1894 to Dec., 1895; member of official and of legislative delegations to London on the fisheries question in 1890 and 1891 respectively; on special mission to Madrid, 1892, in connection with commercial negotiations with Spain.

HARWOOD, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Merchant Taylor's School; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1871; private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., 1878; police magistrate, St. Vincent, 1877; police magistrate, Grenada, 1879; acting attorney general, May, 1880, to Jan., 1881; acting colonial secretary in Jan., 1881; registrar, supreme court, Penang, Aug., 1881; acting attorney general, Straits Settlements, 1882; 1888, 1888, and 1892; compiled revised edition of acts and ordinances of that colony, 1886; ag. regr. sup. ct., Singapore, Feb., 1893, to July, 1894.

HASELDEN, CHARLES JOHN AILAN.—Clerk, Militia and Voltrs. office, Auckland, July 1863; in dept. of Justice, Wellington, Feb., 1865; chief clerk, July, 1873; as under secy., Mar., 1882; confirmed May, 1886; also patent officer, Oct., 1882.

HASTINGS, W. C. HOULAND.—Served in H.M.S. Navy from 1865 to 1881, when he retired with rank of Commander; inspr. of immigrants, and dep. caraner, Jamaica, 1881; chief of police and inspr. of prisons, St. Lucia, 1889; asst. harbr. mr., Hong Kong, Nov., 1889; ag. harbr. mr., Feb., 1891 to April, 1892; also ag. pol. mag. from April, 1892; ag. capt. suptd. of Police, May, 1895; and ag. harbr. mr., June, 1895; provl. memb. leg. coun.

HATHERTON, BARON.—Col. the Hon. Edward George Percy Littleton, C.M.G. (1880). Late mil. sec. to the gov.-gen. of Canada.

HAUGHTON, HANCOCK THOMAS, B.A., Dub., Sen. Mod. in Classica.—Cadet, S.S., Nov., 1881; passed final examination in Malay, Mar., 1883; acting magistrate, Malacca, April to Sept., 1883; acting 8rd magistrate, Singapore, Oct., 1883; acting 2nd ditto, Aug. to Oct., 1884; acting collector land revenue, Malacca, April, 1885; confirmed, Nov., 1885; act. coll. land revenue, Singapore, May, 1886; confirmed Dec., 1886; act. 2nd asst. col. secy., 1888; 2nd mag., Singapore, Sept., 1889; 2nd asst. col. secy., July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., April to July, 1893, and Sept. 1893 to Feb., 1894; ag. 1st mag., Penang, Feb., 1894 to Aug., 1895.

HAUGHTON, S.—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trin. Col. Dublin, royal scholarship, 1867; first honours in classics in Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1868, and in Hilary Term, 1869; writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; acting police magistrate, Panadura, June, 1872; police magistrate, Haldummulla, and acting assistant government agent, Kandy, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Anuradapura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Kandy; acting fiscal, central province, 1875; assistant agent, Batticaloa, 1875; acting police magistrate, Colombo, 1875; acting assistant agent, Negombo, 1876; assistant agent, Mullaitivu, 1877; ditto Mannar (actg.). 1879; ditto Negombo, 1883; deputy collector and landing surveyor of customs, Colombo, 1891.

HAVERLOCK, SIR ARTHUR ELIHANK, G.C.M.G. (1895), K.C.M.G. (1881).—Entered the army, 32nd Light Infantry, Jan., 1862; captain, 1873; private sec. and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July, 1873, to Jan., 1874; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until Feb., 1875; member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st Sept., 1875; president of Nevis, 1877; administering the government of St. Lucia from June, 1878, to Aug., 1879; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles, Oct., 1879; governor, West Africa Settlements, 1881; April, 1881, sent on a mission to Paris in conjunction with Mr. (now Sir A.) Hemming, of the Colonial Office, to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France, with regard to territory on the West Coast of Africa; appointed Her Majesty's consul for Liberia, Dec., 1881; negotiated the settlement of a contentious boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and inquired into the claims of British subjects against the Liberian Government, Mar., 1882; governor of Trinidad, Dec., 1884; governor of Natal and special commissioner for Zulu affairs, 1885; also governor of Zululand, 1887; attended international conference at Brussels on the suppression of the slave trade, 1889; governor of Ceylon, 1890; of Madras, 1895.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND, F.R.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Was private secretary to Mr. Eyre, lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, in 1854; police and stipendiary magistrate of the Leeward District of that colony, March, 1857; for several years a member of assembly; commanded, from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volunteer corps which was raised by him; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, from July, 1869, to December, 1871; police magistrate, Kingstown District, 1st Jan., 1872; acted as colonial secretary of St. Vincent in 1871 and in 1874; stipendiary justice of the peace, British Guiana, May, 1877; administrator-general British Guiana (ag.), Jan., 1891; confirmed, Nov., 1888; also administrator of the de Saffron and Trotman Trusts; is a corresponding member of the Zoo-

logical Society of London, and the Pharmac. Soc. of Gt. Britain; executive commissioner for British Guiana, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

HAY, C. S.—Deputy Queen's advocate, Eastern Province, Ceylon, 1868; ditto, Northern Circuit, 1878; crown counsel, 1st January, 1884.

HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887)—Joined 89th Princess Victoria's regiment in 1858, served in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; was adjutant for some time, and afterwards instructor of musketry; acting adjutant to the provisional depot battalion at Dum Dum in 1859; adjutant to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers in 1868 at their formation; assistant inspector, Gold Coast armed native police, 1875; district commissioner of Accra, Oct., 1875, inspector-general, Gold Coast constabulary, April, 1877; assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast Colony, 1878; had charge of several special missions to the tribes in the interior; acting colonial secretary from 10th Oct. 1878, to 14th Jan., 1880, and again, 9th Aug., 1880; inspector general of police, Mauritius; administrator of the Gambia, 1885; administered the government of the West Africa Settlements, from 5th July, 1886, to Dec., 1887; governor, Sierra Leone, Oct., 1888; served in the Younie Expedition, 1887-8 (medal and clasp); ag. administrator Barbados, 1891; governor, Barbados, 1892.

HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registrar in chancery, clerk of the crown; prothonotary and clerk of common pleas, Barbados, Dec., 1864.

HAYNES, W. LINDSAY H.—Clerk to chief justice, Barbados, 1874-1878; clerk to commissioners appointed to investigate offences against rioters, 1876; inland revenue officer, district "B," 1878, now inspector of I.R. officers.

HEALY, P. J.—Crown prosecutor, southern district, N. S. Wales, Jan., 1878; ditto, S.W. district, 1879; crown prosecutor, Sydney, Jan., 1882.

HEARD, H. A.—Assist. official assignee and dep. regr. of deeds, Singapore, Oct., 1890; ag. official assignee and regr. of deeds, Feb., 1898, to Jan., 1894; official assignee and regr. of deeds, Penang, July, 1894.

HEATH, ALFRED.—3rd clerk treasury, S. Australia, May, 1852; cashier, Sept., 1862; secretary to minister of education, July, 1879; magistrate, Sept., 1879; commissioner of audit and auditor under Road Act, July, 1883.

HECTOR, SIR JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Director of geological surveys, and curator of the colonial museum, New Zealand.

HEIDENSTAM, DR. F. C., C.M.G. (1884).—Chief medical officer, Cyprus, 1882.

HELY-HUTCHINSON, THE HON. SIR WALTER FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1883).—Is a B.A. of Trin. Coll., Camb., and has been called to the bar by the society of the Inner Temple. Accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson to Fiji as special attaché on the occasion of the cession of the islands to Great Britain in Sept.-Oct., 1874; private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, 10th Oct., 1874, for Fiji affairs; private secretary for New South Wales affairs, Jan. 1875; colonial secretary of Barbados, Nov., 1877; chief secretary to the government of Malta, 1883; and lieutenant governor and chief secretary to the government, 1884; governor of Windward Islands, 1889; governor of Natal, 1893.

HEMERY, PERCY.—1st clerk, govt. savings bank, Br. Guiana, July, 1880; 3rd clerk, rec. gen.'s office, Jan., 1881; cashier, Aug., 1881; acctt., govt. savings bank, April, 1888; actg. colonial bookkeeper, July, 1888, and Aug., 1890; ag. asst.

rec.-gen., and actg. sub-admnr., Barbice, Feb., 1891; actg. dep. rec. gen., Apr., 1891, May to Dec., 1892, and from May, 1893; secy., cattle diseases commission, Oct., 1891.

HEMMING, SIR A. W. L., K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1885).—Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1860; promoted Oct. 1864, 1st junior class; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blackford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk, November, 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a special mission to Paris, April, 1879; principal clerk, 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on special service to Paris, May, 1881; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884; on special service at Paris, 1889-90 and 1894, in connection with the delimitation of French and English possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Governor of Br. Guiana Dec. 1895.

HEMMING, JOHN.—C.C. and R.M., Albert, Cape Colony, May, 1868; was clerk to C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clerk to R.M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C.C. and R.M., King William's Town, 1873; C.C. and registrar of deeds, Kimberley, till 1883; C.C. and R.M. and registrar of deeds, King William's Town, 1883; C.C. and R.M., Albany, 1883; commanded Tarnbookland Division in Kaffir War, 1877-8.

HENDERSON, J. T.—Shorthand reporter of debates, legislative council, Natal, 1883.

HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G. (1879), of Natal.—Was commissioner to inquire into the finances of the Transvaal; J.P.; acting treasurer-general, Transvaal, 1877; M.L.C., Natal, 1857-62.

HENDRICK, THOMAS.—Is an attorney-at-law, and solicitor of the supreme court, and surrogate of the vice-admiralty court, Jamaica; clerk, Kingston circuit court, June, 1871; notary public for Kingston, Dec., 1872; registrar in chancery, and clerk of the patents, and clerk of the supreme court and crown, 1875; registrar of the supreme court, 1879.

HENDY, CHARLES LAWICK.—Senior clerical assistant, inspector of prisons office, British Guiana, 1881; ag. clerk of supplies and sec. to the board of prisons, July to Oct., 1885; July to Sept., 1888; and June, 1890, to Jan., 1891; issuer to convict prison, Rio Massaruni, Nov., 1890; clerk of supplies and sec. to board of prisons, June, 1892.

HENRY, R.—Entered Tasmanian service, 1852; superintendent of telegraphs, July, 1878.

HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH.—Ed. Univ. Coll., Lond., B.A., 1858; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; on Midland circuit, 1860; counsel for Treacy, at Leicester assizes, 1865; revising barrister, 1876; leader of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire sessions, 1877; atty. gen., Western Australia, 1883; resigned, 1886; judge of supreme ct. of that Colony, 1892. Is author of a work on the English constitution.

HERBERT, C. St. J. S., C.B. (1863).—Some time in command of militia and volunteers in New Zealand.

HERBERT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B. (1892), K.C.B. (1882), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cam.)—Educated at Eton, and at Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland

Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; colonial secretary of Queensland, 1859; premier of Queensland and member of legislative assembly from 1860 to 1865; one of the assistant secretaries to the Board of Trade from 1868 to Feb., 1870, appointed assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; under-secretary of state for the colonies, 21st May, 1871; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Cambridge; secretary of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877; retired 1st Feb., 1892; chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1892; acting agent-general for Tasmania, 1893.

HEROLD, F. W.—C.C. and R.M. Victoria, Cape, Sept., 1875; ditto. Bredasdorp, Sept., 1878; ditto, Stellenbosch, June, 1886.

HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS AMELIUS, C.M.G. (1892).—Educated at Marlborough; cadet, Straits Settlements, May, 1867; passed in Malay in Nov., 1868; acting private secretary to governor in March, 1869; chief clerk and interpreter to the lieutenant-governor, Penang, Jan., 1870, in which year he accompanied H.M.S. "Algerine" to inquire into various cases of piracy on the coast of Achene; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, Jan., 1871, also clerk in bankruptcy, and J.P. and ag. magistrate, Sept., 1871; Aug., 1878, police magistrate, Malacca; has accompanied various expeditions to the different native states of the peninsula; J.P.; resident councillor, Malacca, 1882; also suptd. of Negri Sembilan, 1885-6; retired, Dec., 1893.

HETHERSETT, ANDREW LANYON.—Ed. C.M.S. Coll. Inst., Abeokuta; out-door officer, Lagos, May, 1871; harbour master's clerk, 1871; clerk and interpreter to a mission, under Mr. Goldsworthy, to Ondo, in April, 1872; headman, harbour police, 1873; second clerk and interpreter, administrator's office, 1876; chief clerk and interpreter, 1879. On special mission to Abeokuta, 1881; on special mission of condolence under Capt. Douglas to Ikroodu after attack on it by Jebu Remo refugees, 1884; accompanied Capt. Deuton as interpr. on mission to Jebu Ode, 1891, and Sir G. Carter in 1892 (medal and clasps), and accompanied latter on mission, Jan. to April, 1893, to put an end to the tribal wars in Jebu; chief clk. and interpr., Aborigines Dept. Aug., 1895.

HEWETT, MAJ.-GEN. EDWARD OSBORNE, R.E., C.M.G. (1893).—Commandant of the Royal Military College, Canada, Sept., 1875, to July, 1886.

HEWETT, ROBERT D.—Assessor and collector, Province Wellesley, 1874; secretary to resident at Perak, 1879; acted as magistrate and collector at Selama and Krian, 1880; also for a short time in 1881 as police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Larut; and acted as superintendent, Lower Perak, June to Sept., 1881; magistrate and collector, Kinta, Oct., 1881; acting superintendent, Lower Perak, Mar. 1884, to June, 1885; J.P. for the Straits Settlements, 1884; mag. and collr., Krian, Jan., 1888; state auditor, 1889; ag. dist. mag. Kinta, July, 1894 to Jan., 1895; dist. mag. Kinta, March, 1895.

HEYWOOD, J. B.—Secretary to Treasury, New Zealand, 1890.

HICKSON, THE HON. SIR JOSEPH, KT. BACH. (1890).—Montreal.

HIGGINSON, WALTER ROBERT.—Formerly lieut. Dublin City Militia; served through Cape war of 1877-78 in the F.A.M.P.: lieut. and adj.

3rd regt., Natal native contingent, Nov., 1878; present at the attack on Sirayo's kraal, battle of Isandhlana; mentioned in the despatches as having endeavoured to save the colours of the 1/24th regiment; capt., 3rd troop Natal Horse; present at Ulundi, and during the siege of Pretoria (medal and clasp for 1877-8-9); assistant inspector, G.C.O., Aug., 1881; govt. secy. and suptd. police, Gambia, Dec., 1886; inspr. of constab., Lagos, June, 1881; has acted several times as inspector-general, and also as district commissr., and as treasurer and collr. of customs.

HILL, CHARLES W.—Clk., lower divn., chief sec. office, Cyprus, Jan., 1886; passed in Greek, May, 1888; acted as clk., ex. coun., Aug., 1889, to Mar., 1890; and as priv. sec. to admr., Oct., 1889, to Mar., 1890; govt. clerk, shipping master, and clk. of councils, and J.P., Falkland Islands, 1892; also priv. sec. to gov.; ag. col. treas. collr. of customs postmr., &c., 1893; member exec. and leg. councils; ag. col. secy., &c., 1894; special commr. on land question W. Falklands, 1895; ag. inspr. of schools, 1895.

HILL, DAVID YOUNG CAMPBELL.—As sixth clerk, Treasury, British Guiana, July, 1874; acting fourth clerk, April, 1875, to Feb., 1876; acting first clerk, Oct., 1877, to May, 1878; provisional third clerk, audit office, May, 1878; acted as colonial bookkeeper, Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; second clerk, Treasury, 1880; chief clerk, 1881; colonial bookkeeper, 1886; acting receiver-general, 1887, and again 1889; deputy rec. gen., April, 1891; acted as rec. gen., Mar. to Oct., 1891, and from Mar. to Dec., 1892.

HILL, E. C. H.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, Mar., 1875; acting treasurer, Malacca, Mar. to July, 1876; acting inspector of schools, June to Oct. 1877; acting collector of land revenue, Penang and Province Wellesley, Oct., 1877; acting inspector of school Feb., 1879; superintendents, of education, Penang, and acting 2nd magistrate, June, 1880; acting magistrate, Province Wellesley, 1881; inspector of schools, S.S., 1883; ag. resd. councillor Malacca, April, 1895.

HILL, GEORGE F.—Member for Charlotte in leg. council, New Brunswick; president thereof.

HILL, J. K. D.—Entered Treas., Br. Guiana, Sept., 1879; 6th clk., Feb., 1881; 2nd bk. keeper, aud. off., April, 1881; 1st ditto, Mar., 1882; 2nd class clk., April, 1889; 1st ditto, July, 1889; sec. P.W. dept. coman. of enquiry, 1889; ag. ch. clk., 1890.

HILL, P. H. R.—Clerk and book-keeper, police establishment, British Guiana, Jan., 1867; senior inspector of police, 1st July, 1868; acting inspector-general of police, 26th July, 1872, to 26th April, 1873; acting stipendiary magistrate, 14th April, 1875, to Nov., 1876, and on other occasions; appointed assistant police magistrate for Georgetown, 3rd Aug., 1880; acting sheriff of Essequibo and stipendiary magistrate, 8th Dec., 1880, to 30th Nov., 1881; acting police magistrate of Georgetown and sheriff of Demerara, 1882; chairman, poor law commission, April, 1885.

HIME, LT.-COL. A. H., C.M.G. (1876) (late R.E.).—Entered the royal engineers in 1861; became captain in 1874; was employed in Bermuda under the colonial government from 1869 to 1871 in the construction of a causeway and iron swing bridge connecting the island of St. George with the main island, for the successful completion of which works received the thanks of the legislature, and also received the acknowledgments of the secretary of state for the colonies; colonial engineer of Natal, May, 1875; member of

executive and legislative councils, 1876; employed on survey of boundary between Orange Free States and Natal, 1884-5; retired, 1893.

HINDLE, EDWARD BAUCM.—Educated Stockport Grammar School and Owens College; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1879; district commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, 1888; D.C., Accra, sheriff, and Queen's advocate, Gold Coast, 1889; ag. col. secy., Jan. to Aug., 1892; ch. justice, S. Leone, 1896.

HIRSCH, CHARLES T. W., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A., F.C.S., (Lond.).—District medical officer, Rewa, Fiji, 1892; member Brit. med. assn.; corr. fellow Hunterian soc. (Lond.); late resident clinical asst. N.E. hospital for children (Lond.); and ophthalmic and aural clinical asst., London hospital; educated at King's College School and London Hospital.

HISLOP, THE HON. T. W. THOMAS.—Col. secy., New Zealand, 1889-90; apptd. officer of legion of honour for services at Paris Exhibition, 1889.

HITCHINS, ALFRED W.—Cik., col. secy.'s office, Jamaica, 1868; cik., customs, Kingston, 1869; landing waiter, 1870; asst. inspr. of invoices, 1877; ag. asst. surveyor, June, 1877; chief tide surveyor, April, 1882; landing surveyor, May, 1883; has acted on several occasions as collector of customs, Kingston.

HIXSON, FRANCIS, late Master, R.N.—Served fifteen years on Australian station, principally in surveying and exploring service; superintendent of pilots, lighthouses, and harbours, N.S. Wales, Jan., 1863; organised N. S. W. Naval Bde., 1863, and still commands it; President, marine board, April, 1872.

HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., Edin.—Assistant medical officer and J.P., Seychelles, Nov., 1881; acting government medical officer, Mahé, Aug., 1884; government medical officer, Seychelles, 1885; district medical officer, Larnaca, Cyprus, 1886; med. officer, Malacca, 1889; col. surg., Malacca, July, 1890; ditto, Penang, 1891; col. surg. resdt., Singapore, Apr., 1893.

HOBBSON, CHARLES HENRY.—Ed. Queen's Roy. Coll., Trinidad, and Gram. Sch., Ashford, Kent; cik. edn. off., Trinidad, Feb., 1884; cik. audt. office, June, 1884; junior asst. inspr. of schls., June, 1886; 2nd ditto, Aug., 1890; ag. warden and supervisor, Chaguanas Ward Union, Aug., 1893.

HOBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Clerk of the peace of Victoria county, Trinidad, Nov. 1860; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the income tax office, April, 1865; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, Oct., 1867; acting stipendiary justice, county of St. George, Jan., 1869; stipendiary justice of Princes Town, La Brea, and Moruga, June, 1869.

HOBSON, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the office of the commrs. of H.M.'s wks. and pub. bldgs., 1st Jan., 1885; transferred to the colonial office, 13th Apr., 1891.

HOCKING, SIR HENRY HICKS, KT. BACH. (1895).—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867, 2nd class mods., 1st class law and history; Vinerian scholar, 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov., 1867, and joined the Home circuit; attorney-general for Western Australia, 1872; acting chief justice, 1873; acting chief justice, Gibraltar, 1879; attorney-general, Jamaica, 1880; retired, 1896.

HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1878), K.C.M.G. (1886).—Was executive commissioner for

the colony of Queensland at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; deputy-lieutenant for the county of Warwick, 13th March, 1879.

HODGSON, FREDERIC MITCHELL, C.M.G. (1891).—Entered the imperial post office and appointed after competitive exam., Feb., 1869; was employed in the sec.'s office in connection with the transfer of the telegraphs to the state, and appointed clerk in that office, 1870; appointed, after further examination, to the 3rd class (grade I) of the secretary's office, Aug., 1876; promoted to 2nd class, Aug., 1880; was senior captain of the 24th Middlesex (Post Office), R.V.; post-master-general, British Guiana, Jan., 1882; col. secy., Gold Coast, Sept., 1888; adminstr. the govt., June, 1889, to Feb., 1890; June to Nov., 1891; and Aug., 1893 to March, 1894; is commissioner for native affairs, principal registrar of marriages, president quarantine board, a director of the public officers' guarantee fund, and major commanding the Gold Coast Rifle Volunteers, which he raised in 1892.

HOFFMEISTER, CHARLES REGINALD, M.A.—Govt. and Caius Coll. Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, May, 1878; attorney-general, British Honduras, 1886; acting chief justice, 1886, 1887, 1889, and 1890; resigned, 1893.

HOFMEYR, JAN HENDRIK.—Member of Cape leg. council.

HOFMEYR, JAN HENDRIK.—Member for Stellenbosch in Cape house of assembly; member of exec. council, 1881; delegate to colonial conference, 1887, and 1894.

HOGARD, ALFRED HENRY.—Accompanied Lieut.-Col. Durnford Langalibalele expedition, 1873; ag. cik. and French interpreter to R.M., Durban, 1875-76; served in Natal Guides in Zulu war (medal and clasp); 3rd class cik. to R.M., Durban, 1885; 2nd class cik. 1890; receiving offr., govt. S. bk., Durban, and field cornet, 1891.

HOGGE, EDWARD.—Inspector in S.S. police Sept., 1871; chief inspector and acting assistant superintendent, 1st June, 1880; assistant superintendent, 1st Oct., 1882; acting superintendent, 1st April, 1883; ag. supt. S.S., Sept., 1890; ditto, Penang, Jan., 1891, to Apr., 1893; suptd. police, Malacca, Apr., 1893; visiting and licensing justice, and also coroner and protector of Chinese.

HOLDEN, ROBERT.—2nd lieut., 4th bn. Worcestershire Regt., 1878; lieut., 1879; asst. instructor of musketry, 1879-83; capt., 1883; capt., army reserve of officers, 1885; asst. secy. to royal commission on the Scottish crofters, 1883-4; and to royal commission on the housing of the working classes, 1884-6; private secretary to Sir Charles Dilke in 1884; A.D.C. to Sir Henry Bulwer; high commissioner, Mar., 1886; author of several books and articles on military subjects.

HOLLAND, B. H.—Passed civil service examination, and appointed clerk to R.M., Bathurst, Cape, 16 Aug., 1857; ditto, Queenstown, April, 1856, ditto, Grahamstown, Oct., 1859; chief clerk to Civil Commissioner Swellendam, 17th Aug., 1864; clerk of the peace, Grahamstown, 4th Dec., 1865; master and registrar eastern districts court, 18th April, 1872; C.C. and R.M., Alexandria, 1st Feb., 1875; ditto, Fort Beaufort, 1st Dec., 1877; is J.P. for the colony; was one of the special commissioners to inquire into the territorial claims of the chief Kama; accompanied expedition against Tini Macomo, in 1878, on special duty; was thanked in orders (medal).

HOLLAND, CAPT. THE HON. CECIL TRUVELYAN.—Joined 3rd Bat. Queen's R.W.S. Regt., 1881; joined Coldstream Gds., 1884; Capt., May

1892; exchanged to 60th Rifles, Aug. 1892; served in Snakin campaign 1885; present at Hasheen, Tofreek and Tamai (medal, clasp, and Khedive's star); attached to Egyptian army, Feb. to Aug., 1888; A.D.C. to gov., Malta, Aug. 1888 to Feb., 1890; and to G.O.C., S. Africa, Feb., 1890 to Aug., 1891; attached to Lagos constab., Jan., 1894; acted as dist. commissr.; insp. gen. of police, Mauritius, 1895.

HOLLINGS, JAMES SPENCER, Assoc. I.C.E.—Surveyor of roads, Montserrat, 1867; provisional member of legislative council, 1867; justice of the peace, 1868; commissioner of census, 1871; engineer of government water works, 1880; visiting justice of common gaol, 1880; member of legislative council, 1880; commissioner of valuation (under the Land Act), 1880; member of executive council, 1884; Leewards education acts commission, 1885; surveyor under Land Titles Act, 1886.

HOLMES, JOHN RICHARD.—S.S.C., 1879; barrister, Middle Temple, 1889; dist. commr., Gold Coast, 1889; commd. detachment in Awoonah expedition, 1889-91.

HOLROYD, A. T.—called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1841; minister for works in Sir J. Martin's ministry, 1863-4; master in equity, New South Wales, 1866.

HOLROYD, E. D.—Puisne judge, Victoria.

HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Court messenger, St. Helena, 1859; clerk to chief justice, 1862; manager govt. savings bk., 1865; clerk of the peace, taxing master, and regr. sup. ct., 1867; legal adviser, crown prosecutor, and regr. V.A. court, 1870; also supervisor of customs and registrar of shipping in 1883; admty. advocate, 1890.

HOMBURG, R.—M.L.A. S. Australia, attorney-general, 1890-91, and again 1892.

HONG-KONG (see Victoria).

HONIBALL, OSCAR DUNSCOMBE, M.D., M.Ch., Queen's University, Ireland (Scholar in mathematics and honourman in natural philosophy).—Government medical officer, Antigua, 1868; junior and senior medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, 1869-1870; government medical officer, 1870-1872; medical superintendent, Immigrants' Union Hospital, St. Thomas-in-the-East, Jamaica, 1872; district medical officer, immigration department, British Guiana, in 1879; is a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Great Britain and of Ireland; and a J.P. and coroner for British Guiana.

HOOD, SAMUEL J.—Asst. to warehouse keeper, Br. Honduras, 1887; 4th clk., treas. and customs, Mar., 1891; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 1891.

HOOK, CAPT. DAVID BLAIR.—In F.A.M.P., Cape, 1855; northern border magistrate, May, 1873; capt., C.M.B., Aug., 1878; C.C. and R.M., Herschel, 1870; commdt. troops, Quilthing and Herschel districts, Basuto war, 1880; ag. chief magistrate, Transkei, Mar., 1883; R.M., Tsolo, October, 1884; R.M., Umzimkulu, September, 1886.

HOOPER, A. SHELTON.—Student, institution civil engineers, 1877-84; engaged on ordnance survey, Great Britain, Feb., 1881; land surveyor, (Supreme Court), Hong Kong, July, 1886; valuer of tenements under Municipal Rates Ordinance, 1885, and assessor under Rating Order, 1888.

HOPE, J. W.—Medical officer, convict establishment, Fremantle; medical superintendent, invalid depôt; medical officer, native penal settlement, Rottnest Island; and health officer, Port of Fremantle, Western Australia, July, 1834.

HOPETOUN, EARL OF, G.C.M.G. (1889) John

Adrian Louis Hope, also Viscount Aithrie and Baron Hope (1703, Scotch peerages); Baron Hopetoun (1809) and Baron Niddry (1814), in peerage of U.K.—Lient., Lanark Yeo. Cav., 1880; lord-in-waiting, 1885-6 and 1888-9; lord high commr. to General Assembly of Church of Scotland, 1887-8; gov., Victoria, 1889-95.

HOPKINS, EDWARD FRANCIS.—Educated at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, and Trin. Coll., Dub.; royal scholarship, 1869; first honors in classics; honors in mathematics; B.A. in 1873; writer Ceylon civil service, July 1874; police magistrate, 1877; district judge, Matara, 1887.

HOPLEY, WILLIAM MUGROVE, B.A. (Cantab.), 1878; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1878; joined Cape Supreme Court bar, 1878; acting crown prosecutor (Griqualand West), July, 1885; crown prosecutor (Griqualand West), Feb. 1886; Q.C., 1890; a judge of the Cape Supreme Court and assigned to the High Court of Griqualand, Mar., 1892.

HORNE, C. A.—C.C. and R.M., Bredasdorp, Cape Colony, June, 1886.

HORNE, JOHN TEMPLER.—Assist. teacher in govt. school, Wynberg, Cape Colony, Nov., 1849; 3rd clerk surveyor general's dept., Mar. 1854; for some time one of the joint secretaries to the registration of lands committee, under Ordinance 97, 1833; member late Land Board; assist. surveyor-general, Dec., 1872; acting expropriation commissioner, 1890; surveyor-general, July, 1892.

HORSFORD, DAVID B.—Clerk, receiver-general's office, Trinidad, 1861; acting clerk, leg. council and conf. clerk col. sec. office, 1865-6; secretary and superintending inspector general, board of health, 1865-6; chief clerk and accountant, receiver-general's office, 1877; act. supdt. of prisons, 1877-8; marshal of Trinidad, 1878; acting auditor-general, with a seat in the leg. council, 1886, 1877, 1888, and 1890; ag. rec.-gen., 1889; is member of board of education, and gov. member of committee, public library; registrar-general, 1891; receiver-general, 1892.

HORWOOD, HON. W. H., Q.C.—Member House of Assembly, Newfoundland, District of Trinity, Oct., 1894; upon resignation of Goodridge Government, Dec., 1894, accepted office as colonial secretary under the Greene Administration; delegate from the Newfoundland Govt. to the Ottawa conference in April, 1895, on the subject of confederation with Canada; is at present member of the exec. council without portfolio.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), (K.C.M.G., 1859)—Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, of which latter college he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was private secretary to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when president of the board of works in 1853, and when secretary of state for the colonies in 1855; appointed chief secretary to the government of Malta, Sept., 1855; retired 1883; executive commissioner for Malta, Col. and Ind. Exhibition, 1886.

HOWARD, E. C. C.—Ed. at Dulwich College; cadet, Straits Settlements, 1890; passed final exam. in Malay, Dec., 1892; ag. 3rd mag., Penang, Mar. 1894; ag. supdt. of education, Penang, Aug., 1894.

HOWE, THE HON. JAS. HENDERSON.—M.L.A., S. Austr.; comssr. of cr. lds. and imprg. June, 1885; comssr. of P.W., 1888 to 1890; comssr. of cr. lds., 1892.

HOWELL, C. G.—Secretary and actuary, Barbados Savings Bank, 1891.

HOWELL, JOHN S.—Was employed in the col. bank at Barbados; treasur. of that colony, 1860.

HOWLAND, SIR WM. PEARCE, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B.—Minister of finance for the province of Canada, 24th May, 1862; receiver-general, 16th May, 1863; postmaster-general, Nov., 1864; minister of inland revenue, 1867; lieutenant-governor of Ontario, 1868 to 1873.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—Entered service, British Guiana, Feb., 1861; surveyor of crew space, Nov., 1871; admceurer and surveyor of shipping, July, 1872; chief clerk of customs, May, 1875; surveyor of passenger ships, June, 1877; and commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits, Nov., 1880; acting comptroller of customs.

HUDSON, C.—District traffic manager Auckland Blys., N. Zealand, 1884; asst. gen. manager, N.Z. railways, Jan., 1895.

HUDSON, GEORGE.—1853, temporary clerk in Commissariat, King William's Town, passed Civil Service examination, Cape Colony; 1854, clerk to R.M.; 1854, 2nd clerk, Customs, Port Elizabeth; 1857, 3rd examining officer, Customs, Port Elizabeth; 1858, second ditto; 1860, chief clerk, Customs, Port Elizabeth; 1870, chief commissioner, R.M., Bathurst, and sub-collector, Port Alfred; 1875, C.C., R.M., and sub-collector of customs, harbour-master, and chairman, Harbour Board, Mossel Bay; 1878-9, on special service to Griqualand West, as acting auditor and treasurer-general and C.C., Kimberley; 1879, acting C.C. and R.M., Albany; 1879-80, acting C.C. and R.M., King William's Town; 1880, col. secretary of the Transvaal, member of Executive Council and Leg. Assembly; 1881, British resident in the Transvaal State, and sub-comm. for compensation claims; 1884, retired on pension, office being abolished by convention of 1883; 1889, chief of Criminal Investigation Department and comm. of Police, Kimberley and Barkly West, Cape.

HUDSON, HERBERT HENRY.—Deputy registrar, supreme court, Singapore, 1888; ag. regr. sup. ct., Penang, Mar. to Dec., 1892, and from Feb., 1893; ag. regr. sup. ct., Singapore, July, 1894; dep. regr. sup. ct., and mag. Malacca, Nov., 1894.

HUGGINS, HENRY DANIEL.—4th clerk audit office, Trinidad, Nov., 1873; asst. clerk of peace, St. Joseph's, Jan., 1876; clerk, Aug., 1877; ditto and sub-registrar sup. ct., San Fernando, Sept., 1879; clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, Nov., 1880; special J.P., ctv. St. George, Feb., 1885; asst. mag., Port of Spain, Jan., 1887; stip. J.P. and warden cties. Niagara and Nariva, September, 1887; stip. mag., Cedros, Feb., 1894.

HUGGINS, JAMES F.—Clk., P.O., St. Vincent, June, 1886; clk., treas., and aud. off., 1888; 4th clk., treas., St. Lucia, 1890; rev. offr., Nov., 1890; ag. 2nd clk., treas., 1891; ag. col. postmr., Nov., 1891, to Feb., 1892; ag. clk., 2nd dist. court and sub. collr. of taxes, postmr. and warden, Soufriere, 1892.

HUGGINS, P. T. M.D., Univ. Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; dist. med. offr. No. 9, Nevis, Nov., 1869; chairman bd. of Quarantine and memb. bd. of health.

HUGGINS, W. M., J.P.—In Sierra Leone service since 1874; manager, eastern district, 1888.

HUGHES, JOHN JAS. AUGUSTUS.—Actg. prov. marshal, St. Vincent, 1880; postmr., July, 1882; actg. regr. sup. ct., Nov., 1883; actg. pol. and stip. mag., coroner and regr. Leeward dist., 1884; confirmed, 1887.

HULL, H. M.—Ed. at Charterhouse; private

secretary to governor, G. Coast, and clerk of the leg. ex. councils, May, 1888 to Mar., 1891; travelling commissioner, G. Coast, Mar., 1891; one of the Br. commissrs. for the delimitation of the boundary between the G. Coast Colony and the German Protectorate of Togo, Jan., 1892.

HUME, WALTER C.—Second class surveyor, lands department, Queensland, June, 1864; mineral land commissioner, Stanthorpe tin mines, 1872; dist. surveyor and land commissioner, Darling Downs, 1875; under secy. pub. lands, and chief commissioner Crown lands, Mar., 1885.

HUMPHRYS, OCTAVIUS.—Assistant clerk, house of assembly, Antigua, 1858; clerk, 1865; clerk of legislative council, 1867; clerk of commissioners of roads, 1870 to 1872; acting provost-marshal and registrar, July, 1873; confirmed Dec., 1873; clerk of commissioners of patents, Aug., 1876; registrar of vice-admiralty court, May, 1877; nominated member of legislative council, June, 1877, to Feb., 1882; also acting magistrate for district A, 1882 to 1883.

HUNT, WALTER R.—Educated at Charterhouse and King's Coll., Lond., 2nd and audit clerk col. secy.'s office, Br. Honduras, Mar., 1887; auditor, Bahamas, 1890.

HUNTER, C. H. P.—Clerk to auditor, St. Lucia, Nov., 1883; acting 2nd clerk, government office, Mar. to Nov., 1884; acting chief clerk, treasury, Nov., 1884, to Mar., 1885, and May, 1889, to Mar., 1890; 3rd clerk, treasury, Jan., 1885; 2nd clerk, May, 1887; chief clerk, registrar's office, Grenada, June, 1890; ag. chief clerk, col. secy.'s office, and clerk of councils, Sept., 1890; ag. regr., sup. ct., Nov., 1890; marshal V.A. court, Feb., 1891; ag. private sec. to governor, Windward Islands, April, 1891; 1st class clerk, col. secy.'s office, Gold Coast, 1891; chief clerk, Aug., 1892.

HUNTER, DAVID.—In service of North British Railway Company, 1853 to 1879; apptd. by S. of S. general manager, Natal government railways, 27th Sept., 1879; mentioned in despatches, 1881; commissioner, Natal harbour board, 1881; recd. thanks of Lt.-Gen. commanding troops for services of his dept., 1882; member executive council, 1890; delegate to Harrismith Railway Confer., 1890; delegate to S.A. Republic on Railway extension from Natal terminus at Charles-town to Johannesburg, 1892, when survey of line by Natal engineers was arranged; again in 1893-4 when agreements were completed for construction of Charlestown extension; member Capetown railway confer., 1895.

HUNTER, HAMILTON.—Educated at Winchester College; appointed magistrate for Taviuni, Fiji, Oct., 1874; stipendiary magistrate, Cakandrovi, Sept., 1875; commissioner of supreme court, April, 1876; chief police magistrate for Fiji, Mar., 1877; member of land commission, Sept., 1877; deputy commissioner for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1881; ag. regr.-gen. dep.; regr. of titles and dep. commissr. of stps., Jan., 1892, also dep. judge V.A. court.

HURON, BISHOP OF, RT. REV. MAURICE BALDWIN.—Educated Triu. Coll., Toronto, graduated 1859; ordained deacon 1860, and priest 1861; Dean of Montreal 1882; Bishop of Huron 1883.

HUSSEY, F. L.—Assistant schoolmaster, Western Australia, 1861; third-class clerk in treasury, 1874; 2nd class, 1880; bookkeeper, 1886; ag. accountant and chief clerk, Dec., 1889, to Oct., 1890; accountant, Jan., 1891.

HUTCHINS, DAVID BARNES.—Passed Indian

forest service examination, Nov., 1869; three years at school of forests, Nancy, France, and special course of forestry instruction in Scotland; assistant conservator of forests, India, 3rd grade, 1872; 2nd grade, 1875; 1st grade, 1878; selected for special duty with the inspector-general of forests, and deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, 1882; transferred temporarily to Cape Colony, June 1883; awarded diploma at the international forestry exhibition, Edinburgh, 1884; conservator of forests, E. divisions, Cape, Jan., 1886; Knysna, Sept., 1888; selected to visit and report on forests of West Virginia, 1889; accompanied Cooper's Hill students on official tour through South German forests, 1890; conservator of forests W. division, and consulting forest officer, Feb., 1892.

HUTCHINSON, SIR JOSEPH TURNER, KT., BACH. (1895).—M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; barrister, Middle Temple, 1879; Queen's advocate, Gold Coast, April, 1888; chief justice, Jan., 1889; ditto, Windward Islands, 1894.

HUTSON, EYRE, B.A.—Second clerk to Gov., Leeward Islands, Oct., 1885; asst. priv. sec., to gov. Barbados, Nov., 1885; priv. sec. to gov. Barbados, Mar., 1887, and at Mauritius, Jan., 1890, and at British Guiana, July, 1893.

HUTTON, C. W.—Treasurer, Cape of Good Hope, 9th May, 1881; retired, 1884; member of assembly for Fort Beaufort.

HUTTON, EDWARD MALIN, M.A.—Ed. Magdalen Coll. Schl.; Scholar Queen's Coll., Oxon; 2nd class classical mods. 3rd class final classics; admitted solicitor, 1870; registrar Supreme Ct. and Ct. of Bankruptcy, Gibraltar, 1891; J.P. for Gibraltar, 1892.

HUXTABLE, CHAS. HENRY.—Clerk in British vice-consulate, Terceira, Azores, 1885-9; entered public service in Tasmania in acct. of stores office, Aug., 1856; colonial storekeeper, Jan., 1860.

HYSLOP, DR. J.—Resident surgeon, lunatic asylum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 July, 1882; and surgeon, Natal carabinieri; formerly assistant physician, Morningside Asylum, Edinburgh, and of Border counties asylum, Melrose.

IEVERS, R. W. (M.A., Dub.)—Writer, Ceylon, 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, Ceylon, 1st Mar., 1874; asst. col. sec., 1885; ag. Gov. Agt. North cent. prov., May, 1886.

IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G. (1892), M.A.—Born 1852; educated at Marlborough and Exeter coll., Oxon.; special magistrate, Pomeroy Dist., Br. Guiana, 1882 to 1890; govt. agent N.W. districts, 1890; editor of the Guiana scientific journal "Timehri," 1882-7; author of "among the Indians of Guiana," 1883, and of many papers on the anthropology, natural history, geography and history of Guiana; in 1884 made first ascent of Mount Koraima in the interior of British Guiana.

INGLEBY, JOHN.—Articled to John Eddison, Leeds, 1868; assistant to the borough engineer, Leeds, Sept., 1872; appointed to the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Aug., 1875; district surveyor, Jan., 1877; and chief surveyor, North and North Central Provinces, Aug., 1886.

INGLIS, JAMES.—Born 1845; educated Edinburgh university; in India for twelve years; well known as an author under *nom de plume* of "Maori;" famine commissioner in Bhagulpore 1875; executive commissioner for the govt. of India at Melbourne Exhibition, 1881; commissnr. at Sydney, Calcutta, and other exhibns.; entered parliament of N.S.W., 1886; minister of edn. in 1887; author of "Sport and Work on the Nepal

Frontier," "Our Australian Cousins," "Our New Zealand Cousins," "Tent Life in Tiger Land," and other works.

INNES, ALLAN ROSE.—Temporary clerk, central road board, Cape, April to June, 1855; clerk to resident magistrate, Beaufort West, 1855; clerk in deeds office, Cape Town, 1857; second class clerk, customs, Port Elizabeth, 1858; chief examining officer, 1865; chief clerk and warehouse-keeper, Cape Town, 1874; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bathurst, and sub-collector of customs, Port Alfred, Jan., 1875; assistant surveyor, customs, Port Elizabeth, Sept., 1882; sub-collector of customs and resident magistrate, Port Nolloth, Oct., 1886; chief clerk, cash branch, customs, Cape Town, Dec., 1888.

INNES, SIR JOSEPH GEORGE LONG, KNIGHT BACHELOR (creat. 1875).—Eldest son of Captain Joseph Long Innes, late H.M. 39th regiment of foot. Born at Sydney, N.S.W., October 16th, 1834. Educated at the King's School, Paramatta; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas term, 1859 (certificate of honour, Trinity term, 1859); admitted to bar of New South Wales, February, 1862; appointed district judge in Queensland, December, 1865; resigned that office and returned to practice at bar of N.S.W., July, 1869; elected member of legislative assembly, March, 1872; solicitor-general of N.S.W., 14th May, 1872; attorney-general Nov., 1873, to Feb., 1875; in Aug., 1872, was called to the upper house, in which chamber he represented the government; in Sept.-Oct., 1874, accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission in connection with the annexation of Fiji; judge of supreme court of New South Wales, 1881.

INNES, JAMES ROSE, C.M.G. (1879).—Was teacher in government schools, Cape of Good Hope, 1842; clerk to superintendent-general of education, 1845; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1847 to 1856; magistrate of Riversdale, 1856-63; ditto of Uitenhage, 1863-67; C.C. and R.M., Bedford division, Oct., 1867; also inspector of roads; acting administrator of Griqualand West, 1880; under secretary for native affairs, 1881.

INNES, THE HON. J. ROSE, Q.C.—Att.-Gen., Cape, July, 1890-2.

INNES, JOHN ROBT.—Ed. Edin. and Brussels Univ.; cadet S.S., Nov., 1886; passed in Malay, 1889; dist. offr. Sth. Malacca, June, 1890; ditto, N. Malacca, June, 1890; assist. Indian immigration agent, Malacca, June, 1889; ag. collr. land rev. and magis., Malacca, June to Nov., 1892; passed exam. in Dutch, 1893; ag. collr. land rev., Singapore, Feb., 1894, acted also as mag., Oct., 1894 to July 1895, and as offl. assignee, and reg. of deeds, July to Oct., 1895.

INNISS, W. E.—Machinist survey department, Sierra Leone Dec., 1866; under gaoler, Freetown, June, 1871; foreman and machinist harbour works, Dec., 1872; keeper, Freetown gaol, Aug., 1874; inspector of public works, Dec., 1882; served in Younis expedition, 1887; officer in charge, Suly-mah, 1888.

IRVING, CHARLES JOHN, C.M.G. (1881).—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from June, 1852; clerk, audit office, 1853; special clerk, audit office, Mauritius, 1864; auditor-general, Straits Settlements, 1867; resident councillor, Malacca, 1879; ditto, Penang, 1882; acting lieutenant-governor, Malacca, 1870 and 1871; and of Penang, 1879; acting colonial secretary, 1871, 1875, 1878, and 1888; retd., 1887.

IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G. (1888) K.C.M.G. (1878), C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk in colonial

office, Nov., 1854; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, April, 1863; colonial secretary of Jamaica, June, 1866; colonial secretary, Ceylon, May, 1869; governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873; governor of Trinidad, July, 1874; governor of British Guiana, 1882; retired, 1888.

ISAACS, HENRY BABER.—Clerk of petty sessions and sub-collector of taxes, district No. 3, Tobago, 1 July, 1878; acting inland revenue officer, Leeward District, Oct., 1878, to 31st Dec., 1878; acting 2nd revenue officer, 4th Mar., 1880; acting 1st revenue officer, Jan., 1881; confirmed May, 1882; revenue officer and registrar of births and deaths, Carriacou, Nov., 1884; is a J.P.

ISEMONGER, EDWIN EMBSON.—Appointed to the audit office, London, Feb., 1856, after competitive examination; chief clerk to auditor general, Straits Settlements, Sept., 1867; acting colonial treasurer, Mar., 1869, to May, 1870; assistant treasurer, Nov., 1869; in charge of Malacca treasury and stamp offices, Sept., 1872; duties of collector of land revenue added, Feb., 1874; magistrate of police and commissioner of court of requests, Malacca, June, 1874; served in native disturbances (moda); magistrate of police, and commissioner of court of requests, Prov. Wellesley, 1878; acting auditor-general, 1879; postmaster-general, Str. Sett., 1882; col. treasurer, and member exec. and leg. couns., 1888; ag. resident coun. illor, Malacca, 1888-9; ag. and gen. S.S., Jan. 1895.

ISNARD, L.—Clerk in registrar's department, Mauritius, May, 1854; clerk to the second puisne judge of supreme court of that island, April, 1859; clerk to first puisne judge, 1863; chief clerk to the registrar, 1st March, 1864; registrar, supreme court, Mar., 1892.

JACKSON, EDGAR MICHAEL.—Entered colonial secretary's office, Cape, 1876; second-class clerk, 1879; joint secretary to tender board, 1880-81; assistant registrar, supreme court, Aug., 1881; chief clerk, insolvency and law branch, master's office, Jan., 1888; chief clerk, convict branch, attorney-general's office, Feb., 1889.

JACKSON, HENRY M., C.M.G. (1892).—Capt. late Royal Artillery; A.D.C. and private sec. to Sir Henry Irving, gov. of Trinidad, 1874 to 1876; and to Sir John Glover, governor of Newfoundland, 1877 to 1879; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1880, to 1884, and A.D.C. and private secretary to governor Sir A. Havelock, 1881-4; sent to the Gold Coast on special service in connection with the threatened Ashanti invasion, 1881; private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir A. Havelock, governor of Trinidad, 1884; commissioner, Turks Islands, 1885; col. sec., Bahamas, 1890; administered govt., June to Sept., and Nov. and Dec., 1891, July to Oct., 1892, and June to Oct., 1893; colonial sec., Gibraltar, 1894.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special magistrate and inspector under Northern Border Protection Act, October, 1868, Cape of Good Hope; was clerk at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; clerk at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C.C. and R.M., Richmond, 1873; now C.C. and R.M., Kynsna division.

JACKSON, T. W.—Entered service of the Government of Victoria, June, 1853; deputy postmaster general and superintendent of telegraphs, 1878; commissioner of audit, 1885.

JAMAICA, BISHOP OF, THE RT. REV. ENOS NUTTALL, D.D.—Ordained and actg. incumbent, St. George's, Kingston, 1866; island curate there, 1867; elected bishop, 1880.

JAMES, CHAS. CANIFF, M.A.—Born 1868; matric., Lond. Univ., 1879; M.A., Victoria Univ., Cobourg, Ontario, 1883 (1st class honours and gold medal in nat. sc.); asst. master, Cobourg Coll. Institute, Jan., 1883; prof. of chemistry, Ontario, Agricultural Coll., at Guelph; deputy minister of agriculture, Ontario, and sec. of the bureau of industries, 1st June, 1891.

JAMES, JOHN CHARLES HORSEY.—Educated at Rugby and Oxford, B.A. 1864; called to the bar, Nov., 1866, and practised on the Oxford circuit; commissioner of land titles, Western Australia, July, 1875, on the introduction of the transfer of land systems; official member, legislative council, 1887-90.

JAMES, THOS. REYNOLDS, M.S.T.E.—Born in Cornwall, 1833; manager, government telegraph department, Victoria; entered Victorian service, April, 1854; hon. secretary and treasurer, society of telegraph engineers and electricians, London.

JAMESON CHAS.—Called to the bar, Queensland, Feb., 1883; secretary to crown law officers, April, 1886.

JAMESON, HENRY, B.L.—Clk. to col. sec., Falkland Islands, Nov., 1882; clk. to Ex. and Leg. Councils, May, 1883; ag. col. sec. Treas., &c., Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1888; J.P. for Islands, asst. col. treas., East Coast, 1892.

JAMISON, W. J.—First class collector of taxes, Jamaica, 25th Jan., 1880.

JANISCH, NOEL.—Served under the St. Helena Government, Aug., 1870, to April, 1878; 3rd class clerk, office of commissioner crown lands and public works, Cape Town, April, 1878; on active service with Cape Volunteers in the Transkei in 1879, and during Basuto War, 1881; clerk 2nd class, July, 1881; 1st class, April, 1887; chief clerk, 1892; secy. for public works, 1st September, 1892; additional member of tender board, May, 1894.

JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Edin.—Acted as assistant colonial surgeon, Sherbro, West Africa, 1870; confirmed, 1882; is a J.P.

JARVIS, A. LEONARD FITZGERALD.—Entered Canadian government service 1863; private secretary to postmaster-general 1882, and to minister of agriculture, 1885.

JEFFREYS, EDWD. A.—Officer in charge, lds. dept., Sarawak, Dec., 1885; supdt. pub. wks. dept., and surveyor, Sept., 1887.

JEKYLL, LIEUT.-COL. HERBERT, R.E., C.M.G. (1885).—Lieut., R.E., April, 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in 1868 to 1870, and destruction of sunken ships, from submarine mining and under G.P.O. in the telegraph department, from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the Gold Coast; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, Jan., 1877, to 3rd Feb., 1878; secretary to the colonial defence committee, 1878; secretary to the royal commission on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 1879-82; specially employed to visit and report on the defences of Singapore and Colombo, 1883-4; secretary colonial defence committee, 1885; private secretary to Lord Carnarvon, viceroy of Ireland, June, 1885, to Jan., 1886; secy. to royal commission for Melbourne centennial exhibition, 1888; private secretary to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892-5.

JENKINS, G. H., C.M.G. (1891).—Clerk, Government railways, Victoria, 1861; clerk of private bills in the legislative assembly, 1865; secretary to royal commission on the subject of payment of members of the legislature, 1868;

clerk of committees, 1870; secretary to the royal commission on the parliament buildings, 1877, and clerk assistant of the legislative assembly, 1878; clerk of the legislative assembly, 1882; secretary to the Australasian Federation Convention, 1890, and for his services was accorded a special vote of thanks by the members of that body; on 1st May, 1891, was appointed clerk of the parliaments of Victoria; is an honorary justice of the peace for the colonies of Victoria and South Australia. On the termination of his twenty-fifth year of service in the Legislative Assembly, the members of that house presented him with a magnificent service of silver plate as a mark of their regard and esteem, and on his retiring from the position of clerk of the Legislative Assembly, a special vote of thanks was passed unanimously for the prolonged and singularly valuable services which he had rendered to the house and its members.

JENNINGS, SIR PATRICK A., K.C.M.G. (1880) (C.M.G., 1879).—Executive commissioner for the Industrial Exhibition, New South Wales, 1879-80; vice-president of the legislative council, Jan. to July, 1883; colonial secretary and premier, Oct., 1885, to Jan., 1887; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT EDWARD HENRY, F.R.G.S., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1889), B. es Lettres, Paris.—Attaché, 1866; passed an examination and obtained an honorary certificate, 1866; attaché at Paris, 1867, and was transferred to Constantinople, 1870; 3rd secretary, 1870; on temporary duty at Athens, 1870; and was transferred to Karlsruhe and Darmstadt, 1872; acting chargé d'affaires, 1873; 2nd secretary, 1873; acting chargé d'affaires, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877; was transferred to Vienna, 1877; acting agent and consul-general at Belgrade, 1878; was unemployed from 1879 till 1881, when he resigned; M.P. for Berwick 1881-5; colonial secretary, Br. Honduras, 1887; administered the govt. for three months in 1888; col. sec. Mauritius, 1889; administered the govt., Mar., 1892; lieut.-gov., Aug., 1892; Gov. and Com-in-Chief, June, 1893.

JERSEY (7th EARL OF), VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE CHILD VILLIERS, G.C.M.G. (1890).—Born 1845; is Lord Lieut. co. Oxford; has been a lord in waiting to the Queen; governor, N.S. Wales, 1830-3; represented H.M.G. at colonial conference, Ottawa, 1894.

JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G., 1874), C.B., R.E., F.R.S.—Served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841 until 1848, of which time he was six years on the frontier and in Kaffraria. In 1842 he was brigade-major to an expedition against the Dutch Boers; served in Kaffir war of 1846-7, and made map of British Kaffraria. From 1852 to 1855 was specially employed at Alderney in the fortification of that island; from 1856 to 1875 was on the staff of the war office as assistant inspector-general of fortifications, and subsequently as deputy-director of fortifications. From 1857 to 1875 was secretary of the committee on the defence of the empire, and in 1859 secretary to the royal commission on national defences; whilst in war office, carried out fortifications at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, Portland, the Thames, Medway, and Cork; in 1863 was nominated a civil C.B.; in 1863 was sent to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, to report on the defences of those provinces; and again in 1864, to confer with the Canadian government as to the defences of the dominion. His proposals were approved by the imperial and colonial authorities, and those for

Bermuda and Halifax have been adopted and carried out; in 1865 was sent to Malta, and in 1866 to Gibraltar, to prepare projects for the improvement of the defences at those fortresses. He again visited Halifax and Bermuda in 1869, and made further reports on the defences; in 1871-2 was employed by the government of India to inspect and report upon the defences of Aden, Perim, Bombay, and the Hooghly. He also visited British Burmah, and subsequently submitted reports with regard to the defences of Rangoon and Moulmein. Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1875-7; successfully quelled insurrection of Malays in States of Perak and Sungai Ujong; prepared plan for government of protected Malay States; was selected by H.M.'s government to proceed to the Australian colonies to advise the respective governments regarding a scheme of defence for the Australian ports; governor, New Zealand, 1882-9, when he retired.

JETTE, L. A.—Puisne judge, Quebec, 1878.

JOINSON, ARTHUR EDMUND.—Admitted to the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1877, after examination; copying clerk despatch branch, April, 1880; clerk 1st July, 1880; acting private secretary to governor of Mauritius, July, 1883; private secretary, 1883-6; 3rd class clerk, Aug., 1892.

JOHNSON, CHARLES E.—Entered audit office, B. Guiana, Feb., 1882; junior clerk, Jan., 1886; third-class clerk, July, 1889; acting accounting clerk, lands department, Jan. to June, 1891.

JOHNSON, EDWIN.—Apptd. to Edn. Dept., N.S. Wales, 1855; inspr. of schools, 1862; chief insp., 1880; under secy., edn. dept., 1884.

JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.A.—Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; 8th wrangler and third class classics, 1880; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28 March, 1881; secretary to currency committee, 1893.

JOHNSON, E. O.—Second clerk treasury, Montserrat, 1884; 1st clerk, 1886; ag. clk., exec. and leg. cons., 1888; ag. 1st rev. off., St. Kitts, 1891; tariff clk., St. Kitts, 1891; ag. rev. off. in charge Nevis treas., March, 1894, to March, 1895; off. detailed for rev. protection, St. Kitts, 1895.

JOHNSON, J.—Chief clerk audit office, New Brunswick, 1860; auditor-general, 1865; assistant-commissioner of customs, Canada, 1867; and commissioner of customs, 1st Jan., 1875.

JOHNSON, OBADIAH, B.A., M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A. (Lond.).—assoc. King's coll., Lond.; Ed. S. Leone gram. school and Fourah Bay Coll., King's Coll., Lond., and Edin. Univ.; ag. asst. col.-Surg., Sherbro, 1888-89; asst. col. Surg., Lagos, 1889.

JOHNSTON, A. J.—Puisne judge, New Zealand, 2nd Nov., 1858.

JOHNSTON, HARRY F.—Contract surveyor, W. Aust., Jan., 1874; ag. staff surv., Nov. 1883; confirmed Feb., 1885; surveyed and triangulated Kimberley district, and discovered Elvire and Mary rivers, where goldfields have been found; in charge of constrn. of telegraph, Roebourne to Derby, 1886-9.

JOHNSTON, LEWIS AUDLEY MARSH.—Educated at Derby Grammar School; B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final examn., Malay, Oct., 1890; attached to G.P.O., Singapore, Oct., 1890, to June, 1892; ag. dist. off., N. Malacca, June, 1892; dep. regr. deeds and official assignee, Singapore, June, 1894; asst. post-mr.-gen., June, 1895.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT MACKENZIE, F.L.S.

(1879).—Registrar-general and government statistician of Tasmania; educated Andersonian University, Glasgow; appointed to organise and superintend the working of the accountant's and traffic audit branch of the first railway opened in Tasmania (1870); transferred to service of Tasmanian Government (1872) chief clerk in auditor-general's office (1880); appointed to reorganise and conduct the then combined offices of registrar-general and government statistician (1882); royal commissioner to inquire and report on the fisheries of the colony of Tasmania (1882); appointed salmon fisheries commissioner (1882); member of the fisheries board (1884); member of technical education board (1888-90); chairman of boundaries board of advice (1890); originated the "Tasmanian Official Record," published yearly, which he still edits; has since 1870 taken an active part in the exploration and development of the Natural history, geology, and mineral resources of the colony; and in addition to official duties, at the request of the government, he (during the four years 1884-88) undertook the preparation of a large and comprehensive work on the geology of Tasmania ("Systematic Account of the Geology of Tasmania"), which was published by the Government of Tasmania as an official publication in 1888. For this work he was highly complimented by scientific authorities and by the government and parliament of Tasmania and received a bonus of 500*l*. Is also author of "Field Memoranda for Tasmanian Botanists" (1874); "Systematic Catalogue of the Fishes of Tasmania" (1882); "Provisional Aid to the Study of the Tasmanian Mollusca" (1890); "Root Matters in Social and Economic Problems;" has also contributed over sixty memoirs to the principal scientific societies of Australasia on scientific, social, and economic subjects; was elected president of section F—economic and social science and statistics—at the second meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Melbourne (1890); is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London; member of council of the Royal Society of Tasmania and of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; member of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, and fellow of the Linnean Society of London.

JOHNSTON, T. C.—Entered Trinidad service, Aug., 1878; ch. clk. surg.-gen. off., Jan. 1892; sec. gen. bd. of health, Feb. 1894; sec. quarantine authority, Oct. 1894.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT.—Ed. Edinburgh; temporary clerk, audit office, Jamaica, 1878; 3rd class clerk, col. secretary's office, 1879; sec. to board of supervision, poor relief, Sept. 1886. Is also sec. schools comm., and asst. gov. meteorologist; sec. to special commissions in 1889, 1890, and 1892.

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT STEWART.—Educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin; B.A. (honors and medal in history and political science), 1882; LL.B., 1884; Holt scholar, Gray's Inn, 1885; called to the Irish bar, 1886; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Jan., 1889; lieut., 3rd (Militia) Batt. Manchester Regt., 1883; capt., 1887; district commr., Lagos, 1889; served on Lagos and Porto Novo Bound. commission, 1890; stip. and circuit mag. and judge ct. of com. pleas, Bahamas, Jan. 1-94.

JOLICEUR, PHILIPPE J., Q.C.—Assistant secretary of the province of Quebec.

JONES, ALFRED GILPIN.—Educated Yarmouth Academy, Nova Scotia; West Indian merchant; governor Dalhousie college; president Nova

Scotia marine insurance company, and director Acadia fire insurance company; commander Halifax garrison artillery; for some years member of Dominion house of commons for Halifax, 1867-72, 1874-78, and again in 1887; sworn of privy coun., and minister of militia in Mackenzie admin., 1878.

JONES, M.—Asst. surveyor, G. Coast, 20th Jan., 1878; colonial surveyor, 1889; now asst. dir. of works.

JONES, S. SALTUS.—Assistant book-keeper, British Guiana, Oct., 1882; fourth clerk, receiver-general's office, Jan., 1884; 3rd clerk, May, 1884; 1st class clerk, April, 1888; cashier, July, 1888.

JONES, S. T.—Puisne judge, Griqualand West, 28th Oct., 1882; of eastern dist., Cape Colony, 1887.

JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN.—Ed. Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B. honours, 1870; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1878; acting judge of assistant court of appeal, Apr., 1880; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, Aug., 1880; one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of the police force in Barbados, Oct., 1880; stipendiary magistrate, St. Lucia, Oct., 1881; member of legislative council, May, 1881; has acted several times as chief justice, St. Lucia and of Tobago; police magistrate, Grenada, 1887; and member ex. and leg. councils; resident magistrate, Jamaica, April, 1888.

JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, KT. BACH. (1892).—Temporary puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1882 and 1883; member of London executive and chairman of local committee for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; Queen's advocate, 1883; chief justice, West Africa Settlements, 1887; retired 1893.

JONES, W. R.—Clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan., 1874; ditto, Umgeni Division, July, 1874; ditto, City Division, Jan., 1875; acting clerk of the court, City division, Aug., 1880; first clerk and interpreter, Umgeni division, July, 1881.

JOSKE, ADOLPH B.—Insp. native taxes, Fiji, June, 1884; stip. mag. and asst. res. commr. for Colo. East, and insp. native taxes, Oct., 1884.

JOURDAIN, HENRY JOHN, C.M.G. (1886).—Hon. commissioner for Mauritius at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition; formerly M.L.C.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Magistrate's clerk, Simon's Town, May, 1856; clerk in Colonial Office, Capetown, Aug., 1857; acting C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1861; C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, 1864; C.C. and R.M., Queenstown, Dec., 1868; inspector-general of chests, &c., 1875; acting C.C. and R.M., Capetown, and R.M., Wynberg, Mar., 1877; C.C. and R.M., Worcester, Nov., 1877; C.C. and register of deeds, Kimberley, May, 1882; served in the following commissions: boundaries of Dordrecht and settlement of Tambookie location, 1870; disturbances in Transkei, 1872; railway affairs, Port Elizabeth, 1878; Northern Border disturbances, 1879; Basutoland and Transkei war expenditure, 1881.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special commissioner of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; appointed to the commissariat in 1845; promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary general, and received the thanks of the colonial government; assistant financial secretary to the board of works in Ireland, 1848; nominated director of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, when he was recalled to the commissariat; was employed as an engineer during

the early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a "Marine Steam Flour Mill" and a "Floating Bakery" for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which was of much service throughout the war. Received the special thanks of the Minister for War, and promoted assistant commissary-general, Jan., 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869; was appointed Crown Agent for the colonies in 1858; sent on a special commission of inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1878; and again on a similar mission to Malta in 1878; retired on pension, Nov., 1879.

JURISCH, C. L. M.—Computer in examining branch, surv.-gen. off., Cape. Feb. to Sept., 1878; ag. examiner of diagrams, 1880; examiner of diagrams, July, 1882; university examiner in science, 1891; 2nd asst. surv.-gen., 1 July, 1892.

JUST, ALBERT WOLFGANG, B.A. (1891).—Jun. officer State of Perak, July, 1892; passed final exam. in Malay, Aug., 1898; asst. to dist. mag. and collector of ld. rev., Krian, Jan., 1894.

JUST, HARTMANN WOLFGANG, B.A. (1877).—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 3rd June, 1878; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was an open scholar on the foundation; first class in classical moderations, 1874; Taylorian exhibitor for German, 1876; second class in final classical school, 1877; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Derby, 6th Feb., 1883, to Col. F. A. (now Lord) Stanley, 24th June, 1885, and to Mr. Stanhope, 3rd Aug., 1886; private secretary to Mr. Osborne Morgan, 6th Feb. to 3rd Aug., 1886; assistant private secretary to Sir H. Holland (now Lord Knutsford), 12th Jan., 1887, and to the Marquess of Ripon, 17th Aug., 1892; assistant secretary to the colonial conference, 1887; senior clerk, Apl., 1895.

JUSTICE, MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM CLIVE, C.M.G. (1881).—Entered 75th regt. in 1852, Col. 1881; has held the following appointments: adjt., 75th regt.; adjt. depôt battalion; town major, western district, England; military secretary to commander-in-chief, Bombay; asst. adjt.-general, Bombay; asst. adjt. and qrmr.-general, West Indies; col. on the staff, West Coast of Africa; col. on the staff, Jamaica; served in East Indies during the mutiny, 1857-8, and was present during the siege, assault, and capture of Delhi (medal and clasp); in command of an expedition sent in anticipation of war with Ashanti in 1881; now in command of the troops in Ceylon; was president of commission on Barbados police force, 1880; senr. member ex. and leg. councils, G. Coast, 1881; senr. member ex. council, Barbados, 1883; senr. member privy and leg. councils, Jamaica, 1885, and administered the Gov., Feb., to Mar., 1887, May to Aug., 1888, Jan. to Mar., 1889; member ex. and leg. councils, Ceylon, 1893.

KAYE, A. B. R.—Capt., 3rd Batt., Royal Irish Fusiliers; served during Indian rebellion, N.W. Territory of Canada, 1885, attached to Boulton's Mounted Infantry; present at the Fish Creek engagement, and the taking of Batock; medal; sub-inspector, British Honduras constabulary, 1887; ag. dist. mag., Orange Walk, April to June, 1889, Nov., 1890, to April, 1892; inspector H. Honduras constabulary, June, 1889; ag. inspr. commdt., April, 1892; inspr. commdt., and memb. ex. and leg. councils, Oct., 1892.

KEEFER, THOMAS COLTRIN, C.M.G. (1878). O.E.—Engineer of several railways and other works in Canada; was executive commissioner for the dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibn., 1878.

KEITH, W. G.—Assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, C. C.—Supernumary marshal, Essequibo, Dec., 1873; ag. clk., Suddie troas., Oct., 1883; ordinary marshal, prov. marshal's off., Georgetown, June, 1884; ag. mag. clk., Essequibo, Sept., 1885; confirmed Aug., 1887; ag. ch. clk., pol. maj. off., Georgetown, June, 1893.

KELSON, JACOB WALTER.—Clk., surveyor's dept., G Coast, 1883; chief warder and med. dresser, lunatic asy., Accra, 1887.

KENNAN, THOMAS PONSORNY K.—Served in F.A.M.P. and C.M.R., 1877 to 1882, during Griqua and Basuto wars (medal); temporary clerk to R.M., Leribe, Basutoland, 1882; sub-inspector, Basuto police, 1884; inspector, 1886; asst. commr., Quthing, 1889.

KENNAWAY, WALTER, C.M.G. (1891).—Sec. of public works and on board of education, Canterbury province, New Zealand, 1870-4; sec. to ag.-gen. for New Zealand, 1874; apptd. officer of French Academy for services at Paris Exhibition, 1889; acting agent-general, 1891.

KENNEDY, WM.—Letter carrier in general post office, Western Australia, 1861; third class clerk, 1867; clerk, 1874.

KENT, R. G.—Accountant, railway department, Victoria, 1891.

KER, J. ERRINGTON, M.D. (Edin.).—Was asst. house surg., gen. hosp., Birmingham, and house surg., Hertford Br. hosp., Paris; asst. surg., colonial hosp., Gibraltar, 1890; is also police and port surg. and public vaccinator.

KERR, C. M. MACLEOD.—3rd class clk.; constab. off. Jamaica, Feb., 1868; 2nd class, Aug., 1869; 1st class, Oct., 1873; chief clerk, July, 1879.

KERR, MARK.—Priv. sec. to gov. Falkland's, Sept., 1884, to Apr., 1888; acted also as govt. clk., clerk of councils, shipping master, regr.-gen. and receiver of wrecks from Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1888; on special service to S. Leone, Nov., 1888, to July, 1889; principal clerk clk. sec'y's office, G. Coast, Oct., 1889; chief clerk, July, 1891; asst. col. secy., July, 1892.

KERR, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1887).—Was employed in the colonial secretary's department, Barbados, in 1866. Police magistrate, 1860 to 1863; judge of the petty debt court, Bridgetown, to 1874; judge of the assistant court of appeal, to 1880; represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assembly from 1862 to 1866; member of the legislative council, 1876; major 11th regiment of militia, 1854; commanding officer since 1858; a member of the militia board. Author of "Kerr on the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane and the manufacture of Sugar;" administered the government of Grenada, Aug., 1878, to April, 1879; governor, Falkland Islands, 1880-91.

KERR, THOMAS S., M.B. C.M., Edin.—Colonial surgeon for Penang, Oct., 1883; coroner 1894; ag. prin. civil med. off., S. S., Feb., 1893, to May, 1894.

KERSHAW, CAPT. A. E., 4th Brigade, S. I. Div. Royal Artillery.—Government service, South Australia, 1887; Canada (N.W. territory), 1881; Colonial Engineers, Survey Departments, British Honduras, 1884; private secretary to Governor Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.; clerk of councils, 1884; ag. registrar, supreme court, 1885; A.D.C., 1886; passed School of Instruction, Woolwich, 1886; inspector, constabulary, 1886; dist. mag., Orange Walk, 1887; commandant and ex officio member ex. and leg. councils, 1888; chief commandant of police and inspr. of prisons, Cyprus, Sept., 1892.

KERSHAW, THOS. HERBERT.—B.A., Trinity

College, Oxon.; 2nd class mod. classics 1872; 2nd class finals 1874; Inner Temple equity scholar 1876; called to the bar, April, 1877; registrar of deeds, Singapore, June, 1887; official assignee, Nov., 1890; ag. atty. gen., Oct. 1894.

KEYT, F., M.D., (Abdu).—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal College; medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, 1863 colonial surgeon, 1885.

KIDD, JOHN, O.M.G. (1882).—As private secretary to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Marylebone, 1847; secretary on the staff of General Count L. Zamoyzki in Her Majesty's Imperial service in Turkey, 1855-56; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 1857; entered the service of the Canadian Government, 1858; first clerk, 1858; chief clerk, gov. gen. office, 1875; acting governor-general's secretary, 1876, 1877, and 1880; retired on pension.

KIDD, J.—Member legislative assembly, N.S. Wales; postmaster-general in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

KILPIN, ERNEST FULLER.—Third class clerk and shorthand writer, colonial secretary's office, Cape, June, 1876; private secretary to Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, premier and colonial secretary, 8th Feb., 1878, to June, 1880; promoted to 2nd class, 1st July, 1878; clerk assistant of the House of Assembly, 4th June, 1880; has served as secretary on various Cape Government Commissions, and acted as private secretary to premier the Hon. Sir T. C. Scanlen, Feb. and Mar., 1883; secretary to the Anglo-German Commission on Angra Pequena and West Coast claims, 1885.

KIMBERLEY, 1st EARL OF (created 1866), JOHN WODEHOUSE, K.G., P.C. (1864); BARON WODEHOUSE, 1797; baronet, 1611.—Son of the late Hon. Henry Wodehouse; born 1826; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1847; was under-secretary for foreign affairs from Dec., 1852, to April, 1856; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia from May, 1856, to Mar., 1858; again under-secretary for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, December, 1863; lord-lieutenant of Ireland from Oct., 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; was lord privy seal, Dec., 1868, to July, 1870; secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb., 1874, and again from 28th April, 1880, to 16th Dec., 1882; secretary of state for India, Dec., 1882, to June, 1885, and from Feb. 6th to Aug. 3rd, 1886, and 17th Aug., 1892; secretary of state for foreign affairs, April, 1894 to June, 1895.

KINDERSLEY, J. M.—Ed. Repton and Hertford Coll. Oxon; cadet, S.S., Mar., 1893; passed final exam. in Malay, June, 1894.

KING, Æ. A.—Graduated (honours) Queen's Univ., Ireland, 1862, M.A., 1862; writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865, and in the same year acting police magistrate of Upper and Lower Doombura; district judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; district judge, Kegalla, Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, June, 1873; assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1875; assistant agent, Badulla, 1878; government agent, Uva, 1886.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Ed. Stonyhurst Coll.; matric. Lond. Univ., 1855; 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, Nov., 1871; 2nd sub-immigration agent June, 1872; senior ditto, April, 1881; acted as immigration agent-general, 1881, 1882, and 1888-9,

1892-8 and 1894; member of ct. of policy on last two occasions; also member poor law board, and actg. chairman, 1889 and 1894.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from May, 1866; transferred to government secretary's office, British Guiana, in June, 1868; inspector of police and justice of the peace, British Guiana, Jan., 1871; commissary of taxation, 1878; emigration agent at Barbados for British Guiana, 1875; district commissary of taxation, 1884.

KING, H. G.—Clerk to improvement commissioners, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Dec., 1867; clerk in treasury, 1869; clerk to auditor and to executive council, 1869; acting treasurer, 1871; clerk and accountant, treasury and customs, 1873; cashier and accountant, savings bank, 1879; escheator-general, 1883; acting treasurer, 1885 and 1886.

KING, JOHN.—Clerk to attorney-general, Gibraltar, Feb., 1866, transferred to colonial secretary's office, June, 1870; second clerk, Nov., 1877; assisted in audit duties, 1875-83; chief clerk and secretary to the board of health, 1883; asst. colonial secretary, 1891.

KING, JOHN HAMPDEN.—Junr. clk., secretariat, Br. Guiana, Aug., 1880; 3rd class clk., July, 1881; 2nd ditto, July, 1883; 1st ditto, Dec., 1889; ag. chief clk., June to Dec., 1891; April, 1892, to Jan., 1893; and April to Oct., 1893; priv. sec. to Lt.-Gov. Sir C. Bruce, 1887 and 1888; sec. to fruit industry commn., 1890, and to commn. to inquire as to development of country between Essequebo and Demerara rivers, April, 1891, to Aug., 1892; as supt. On line reformed reformatory sch., Aug., 1894, to Feb., 1895; ag. ch. clk. secretariat, Feb. 1895; confirmed, Sept. 1895; J.P., 1894.

KING, JOSEPH ARTHUR.—Copyist, registrar's office, British Guiana, Jan., 1878; acting 3rd assistant sworn clerk, Mar., 1882; 4th assistant sworn clerk, Oct., 1882; 2nd ditto, July, 1883; passed examination for certificate as sworn clerk and notary public, June, 1885.

KING, JOSEPH CHARLES.—Ed. Mt. St. Mary's Coll., Derbyshire; super. clk. immigr. dep., B. Guiana, Jan., 1884; 5th class clk., Mar., 1893; 4th class clk., Jan., 1894.

KING, MERTON.—Assistant commissioner, Limassol District, Cyprus, Nov., 1878; registrar, high court, Mar., 1879; local commandant military police, and assistant commissary, Limassol, Mar., 1883; commissioner, Nikusia, April, 1883; is also sheriff and president of municipal and water commissioners; member leg. coun., 1893; Br. delegate of Evrak, 1894.

KING, T. M.—Entered Queensland civil service, customs department, as clerk, 23rd Sept., 1863; passed through various grades of the department; appointed collector of customs, Sept. 1882; member of the immigration board, Aug., 1884; under secy. to the treasury, Nov. 1893.

KING, T. N.—Assistant commissary of taxation, British Guiana, July, 1875; commissary, July, 1875; also inspector of weights and measures, Berbice, June, 1880; ditto, Georgetown, April, 1884.

KINGDON, ALFRED.—Educated at Winchester; called to the bar, Inner Temple, July, 1878, and joined western circuit; police magistrate, Barbados, Jan., 1881; police magistrate and coroner, Grenada, Jan., 1882; solicitor-general, British Guiana, Jan., 1887; presit. of Br. W. I. Confee. on Quarantine, held at Demerara, Oct., 1888, appointed Q.C., Br. Guiana, Mar. 1890; has acted as att.-gen. of Grenada, St. Vincent, and British Guiana.

KING-HARMAN, CHARLES ANTHONY, C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; B.A., of Trinity Coll., Camb., 1872; M.A., 1879; private secretary to the governor of the Bahamas, Nov., 1874, to Nov., 1879; private secretary to high commissioner, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant commissioner, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; assistant to the chief secretary, Cyprus, March, 1881; acting chief secretary and member of executive and legislative councils, June to Sept., 1882; auditor-general, Barbados, 1883; acting colonial secretary and member of executive council, 1884, 1885, and 1886; elected member of House of Assembly, 1884 to 1885; colonial secretary, Mauritius 1893.

KINTORE, Rt. Hon. EARL OF, G.C.M.G. (1889).—Lord-in-waiting, 1885; captain of yeomen of the guard, 1886; privy councillor, 1886; gov. South Australia, 1889-95; a lord in waiting, 1895.

KIRK, SIR JOHN, M.D., G.O.M.C. (1886), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1881), C.M.G. (1879).—Formerly Her Majesty's political agent and consul-general at Zanzibar.

KIRKE, HENRY.—Graduated at Oxford, B.A., 1863, M.A., 1866, B.C.L., 1866. Called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1868; went the Midland circuit, Derby and Birmingham sessions; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Sept., 1872; sheriff of Essequibo, 1877; sheriff of Demerara and police magistrate, Georgetown, Aug., 1882; acted on 5 occasions as judge, sup., ct. and twice as atty.-gen.; atty.-gen., Jamaica, 1890.

KIRKHAM, JOHN KARKEEK.—Ag. harbr. mr., Barbados, Sept., 1877, to June, 1878; asst. harbr. mr., Dec. 1878; shipping mr. and surveyor of shipping, Jan., 1881; ag. harbr. mr., Oct., 1886, to Mar., 1887, and Aug. to Oct., 1887, when confirmed in that post.

KIRTON, G. G.—Ag. clk., P.O., St. Kitts, 1889; 2nd clk., regrs. off., 1892; ag. mag. clk., Aug., 1891, to Feb., 1892, and Apl. to Oct., 1893; 1st clk. regrs. off., May, 1895.

KNAGGS, H. L.—Clerk, San. Fdo. Hosp., Trinidad, Apl. 1885; 4th clk. col. sec. off., Oct., 1885; 3rd clk., July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec., July to Nov., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. coman. and rlys. and roads comsn., 1894.

KNAGGS, S. W.—Entered Trinidad service, Aug., 1875; chief clk. col. sec. office, July, 1892, and clk. of leg. coun., Jan., 1893; secretary to commission to inquire into road system, 1886; ag. private secretary to Governor Sir W. Robinson, 1886, 1889, and 1890-91; sec. to bd. of edn. and college council, 1889-91; priv. sec. to Sir F. N. Broome, Aug. to Sept., 1891, and to the governor of Hong Kong, Oct., 1891, to July, 1892; ag. asst. col. sec. Trinidad in 1891-2-3 and 4.

KNIGHT, ARTHUR.—Shorthand reporter, legislative council, Straits Settlements April, 1869; acting chief clerk, audit office, Sept., 1869; chief clerk, Oct., 1873. Accompanied Governor Sir Harry Ord on his special mission to Labuan in 1873; ag. assist. col. secy. and clerk of councils, May, 1875, to Jan., 1877; asst. auditor-gen., 1884.

KNIGHT, F. G.—Jun. clk. prothonotary's off., Barbados, 1874; 4th clk. corrdce. branch col. sec. off., 1879; 2nd clk. audit. off., 1882; ag. ch. clk. on several occasions, and as govt. agent to Barbados rly. Co.; ch. clk. record branch col. sec. office, 1892; ag. clk. asst. ct. of appeal, 1894 and 1895.

KNIGHT, JOHN LOCKE.—Clerk and Zulu interpreter to the Upper Tugela magistracy, Feb., 1876, to May, 1878; ditto, Umsinga magistracy, May, 1878, to Aug., 1881, during which time he acted for the R.M. and administrator three times; Aug., 1881, clerk and Zulu interpreter, and regis-

trar to the circuit court, Newcastle district; April, 1882, acting resident magistrate and administrator of native law, Newcastle; Feb., 1883, ditto, Umsinga division; Oct., 1883, administrator of native law, and Zulu border agent to Lower Tugela division; has held the honorary appointments of crown prosecutor and officer for the sale of stamps at the several magistracies named; commanded a native levy of over 1,000 strong during the Zulu war; acted for two months in 1884 as R.M., Lower Tugela division; sub-commissioner, Zululand, April, 1887; assist. commiser. and R.M., Entojaneni district, June, 1887; R.M., Nkandhla district, Jan., 1893.

KNIGHT, M. T.—Financial secy. Newfoundland, 1886-9; surveyor-general, 1894.

KNOLLYS, C. C., C.M.G. (1888).—Educated at Mag. Coll., Ox., open scholarship in 1868; 1st class math. mod., 1870; 2nd class final schools, 1872; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1877; sub-receiver, Trinidad, 1874; auditor-general of Barbados, 1879; president of the education board, 1882-8; acting colonial secretary, 1882, confirmed 1883; administered the government of Barbados, 1883; of St. Lucia, May, 1884, to May, 1885, and Nov., 1890, to May, 1891; of Grenada, 1892; col. sec., Trinidad, 1894.

KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1877).—Marlborough School; ensign, 32nd regt., 1866; captain, May, 1880; major, 26th Camero-nians, 1881; A.D.C. to the governor of Mauritius, 1872-74, to governor of Fiji, 1875; commanded force sent to reduce mountain tribes, 1876 (promoted to company and C.M.G.); commandant armed native constabulary; and commissioner in mountains, 1877; A.D.C. to governor, New Zealand, 1880, and to governor of Ceylon, 1883; inspector-general of constabulary and director of prisons, Jamaica, 1886.

KNOLLYS, REGINALD F.—Ed. Oxford Military Coll. and Heidelberg Univ.; private secretary and clerk ex. and log. councils, Br. Honduras, July, 1887; inspr. of schools, Jan., 1889; 3rd assist. col. secy., G. Coast, Feb., 1893.

KNUTSFORD, 1st VISCOUNT (creat. 1895), (created BARON 1888). THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, BART., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct., 1873; edu. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1849, and went the Northern Circuit; legal adviser to the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan., 1867, and assistant under secretary of state, Mar., 1870. Resigned, 3rd Aug. 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22nd Sept., 1874; member of the royal commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876; one of the royal commissioners on the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept., 1879; secretary to the treasury, June, 1885; and vice-president of the council, Sept., 1885, and again in Aug., 1886; returned to Parliament as member for the Hampstead division of Middlesex, 1885, and again 1886 and 1887; secretary of state for the colonies, Jan., 1887, to Aug., 1892; president, colonial conference, 1887.

KOCH, Rsv. C. A.—Assistant missionary to Bishop of Labuan, bishop's chaplain, registrar of the diocese, 1856; diocesan chaplain, Ratnapura, Ceylon, Mar., 1866; acting colonial chaplain, Jaffna, Aug., 1867; confirmed Aug., 1869; acting colonial chaplain, Colombo, Jan., 1879, to Jan., 1880, and confirmed Oct., 1880.

KOCH, HENRY C.—Admitted to Natal bar as solr., 1884, as advocate, 1887; crown prosecutor

and legal adviser to Zululand Govt., Apr., 1889; is also regtr. of deeds, regr.-gen. of births, deaths, and marriages.

KOCH, WILFRED VINCENT MILLER, M.B., C.M. (Edin., 1884), M.D. (Edin. 1895, highest honours, gold medal, thesis).—late asst. in eye department of Edin. Royal Infirmary; and asst. to the lectures on diseases of the eye and mental diseases, Edin. Univ.; and assist to the Gynecological Dept., Edin. Sc. of Medicine; acting asst. med. officer, West Riding Asylum, Sheffield, in 1884; asst. med. officer, Hull Borough Asylum, 1884-88; late surgeon to Monckton and Carlton Main Collieries, Barnsley; asst. surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain, 1889; acting medical superintendent, Leper Asylum, Trinidad, 1890-92; dist. med. officer, Diego Martin, 1890-92; ag. dist. med. officer, Port of Spain, 1892-93; ag. med. supt. leper asylum, 1893; ag. dist. med. offr. Diego Martin, 1893; ag. med. supt. lunatic asylum, June to Oct., 1894; lieutenant. 1891; capt. 1892, comdg. Port of Spain art. vols.: is surgeon to permanent staff, Trinidad local forces.

KORTRIGHT, L. M.—A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; surveyor of roads and superintendent of public works, St. Kitts, 1879; official member, legislative council, St. Kitts and Nevis, 1886.

KUFAL, ALBERT OTTO.—Extra clk. audit off. Natal, 1889; do. col. sec. office, Feb., 1890; 3rd class clk. in same office, July, 1890; and in sub-audit dept., Durban, Jan., 1892; sworn translator for French and German, sup. ct., Aug., 1892; 3rd clk., registry of deeds, Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd clk., April, 1894.

KYNNERSLEY, CHAS. WALTER SNEYD.—Ed. Rugby; cadet, S.S., April, 1872; secretary, assistant lieut.-governor's office, and superintendent of schools, Penang, 1873; assistant magistrate, P.W., 1875, accompanied expeditions to Perak and Sungai Ujong in that year (medal); 2nd magistrate, Singapore, 1881; 1st mag. and comsrr., ct. of requests, Penang, 1881; is also superintendent of prisons; actg. col. treasurer, 1888; res. councillor, Penang, 1889; 1st mag., Singapore, June, 1890; ag. resdt. councillor, Malacca, Dec. 1893; confirmed Jan. 1895.

KYNSEY, W. R. F. K. Q.C.P., C.M.G. (1888).—Principal civil medical officer, and inspector-general of hospitals, Ceylon, Feb., 1875.

KYSHE, JAMES WILLIAM NORTON.—Ed. Downing Coll. Camb.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1880; held various clerical appointments in Mauritius from 1871 to 1877; deputy registrar, Supreme Court, Penang, 1880; has acted as registrar on several occasions and as magistrate; has published an index to the ordinances of the Straits Settlements; and has reported the cases decided in the Supreme Court, 1786 to 1890; sheriff, Singapore, Jan., 1892; ag. regr., sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, June, 1893, to Feb. 1895; regr. sup. ct. off. assignee, regr. of companies and land offr. Hong Kong, Sept. 1895.

LABORDE, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1883).—Clerk in the treasury of St. Vincent, 1850; deputy treasurer, 1852; acting colonial secretary, 1856; police magistrate, 1857; stipendiary magistrate and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; colonial secretary from 1861 to 1880; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's volunteers, which were raised by him in 1863; administered the government of Grenada in 1871, May to Oct., 1874; administered the government of St. Vincent July, 1872, to June, 1873; April to May, 1874; Oct., 1874, to Feb., 1875; May to Dec., 1877; Mar. 1878, to Mar., 1879; and Mar. to July, 1880, when he was sent to

administer the government of Tobago; administered the government of Grenada, April, 1883, to May, 1885, when he was transferred to administer the government of St. Lucia.

LABORDE, E.D.—1st clerk, audit office, Tobago, Jan., 1882; and deputy registrar, acting confidential clerk to administrator, and clerk of councils, June, 1882; 2nd clerk, administrator's office, St. Lucia, Feb., 1883; chief clerk, Sept., 1883; acting 2nd clerk, governor-in-chief's office, Barbados, 1884; chief clerk to governor, Windward Islands, 1885; private Secy. to Governor Sendall, 1888; chief of police and excise, St. Vincent, 1889; inspector of prisons, 1889.

LACKEY, THE HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., (1894).—M.L.C., N.S. Wales, Sec. for pub. wks., Dec., 1878, to Jan., 1883.

LACOSTE, THE HON. SIR ALEX., Q.C., Kt. Bach. (1892).—Chief justice, Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec; member of the Dominion Privy Council, 1892.

LACROIX, WM. LABORDE.—Assist. clerk, immig. dept., Trinidad, Aug., 1866; third clerk, June, 1867; second clerk, Nov., 1872; assist. warden, Diego Martin ward union, Jan., 1882; warden and supervisor, Couva and Chaguaná ward unions, Sept., 1885; and J.P. for county Caroni. In addition officer of customs for the Unions, and manager, Couva savings bank, April, 1886.

LAFFAN, JAMES THOMAS, L.R.C.S.I., L.K., and Q.C.P.I., &c.—Asst.-col. surgeon, Larnaca, Cyprus, 1883; resident medical officer, Wyndham, West Australia, 1886; acting R.M., Wyndham, 1888; resident medical officer, Bunbury, 1889; police magistrate, Blackwood, 1889.

LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, C.M.G. (1894).—Clerk, G.P.O., Lond., 1869-77, after competitive examination; clerk to secretary to government, Transvaal, 1878; private secretary to administrator, 1878-81; secretary to executive council, 1880-81; private secretary to Sir W. Bellairs and Sir E. Wood, while administering government 1881; secretary to Transvaal sub-commission for compensation claims, 1881-82; engaged as war correspondent, Egyptian campaign, 1882-3, present at all engagements, including Tel-el-Kebir and capture of Cairo; on special financial duty, Gold Coast, 1883; secretary and accountant, Basutoland, 1884; assistant commissioner, 1885; established magistracy in Masupha's country, 1886; acted as res. commsr., May to Nov., 1890; ag. Br. commsr., Swaziland govt. committee of administration, Apr., 1892; ag. resdt. commsr., Basutoland, 1893.

LAING, JOHN.—J.P. for Stockenström, Cape, 1868; member of assembly for Port Beaufort, 1874; member of ex. coun. and commissr. of crown lands and public works, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; resigned seat in parliament 1885; again elected 1887.

LAIRD, THE HON. DAVID.—Born 1833; member ed. coun., P. E. Island, 1872-3; one of the delegates who negotiated the admission of the island into the Dominion; sworn of the Canadian privy council and minister of interior, 1873-6; lieutenant, N.W. Territories, 1876-8; was chief commissr. in negotiating treaty with Blackfeet Indians, 1877.

LAMBERT, HENRY CHARLES MILLER.—Ed. at Eton Coll., and New Coll., Oxford; first class in classical moderations, 1889; first class in final classical schools, 1891; entered as student of Lincoln's Inn; apptd. second cl. clk. in the Col. Office after open competitive exam., 1st Feb., 1892; member of committee emigrants information office 1894.

LAMBERT, RICHARD S. F.—Acting clerk of supplies to prisons and asylums and secretary to the board of prisons, British Guiana, Mar., 1874; confirmed, Feb., 1875; acted, in conjunction with his own office, as clerk of the records, government secretary's office, April to Oct., 1876; clerk to inspector of prisons, &c., July, 1877; district commissary of taxation, Aug., 1877; transferred to customs, Mar., 1879; secretary to commission to inquire into law relating to roads, 1881; acting clerk of the records, government secretary's office, 1882; acting chief clerk in same office, 1882; special duty in same office from 1882 to 1884; 2nd clerk, government savings bank, Georgetown, 1884; chief clerk, government savings bank, Berbice branch, 1885; secy. to Lands Titles Commn., Oct., 1889, to Sept., 1891; pay and gr.-mr., B. Guiana police, with rank of city insp., Sept., 1891.

LAMBERTON, STEPHEN HARBORD.—Entered postal service, N.S.W., Sept., 1852; acting secretary, Aug., 1865; confirmed Sept., 1866.

LAMINGTON, LORD (2nd Baron, creat. 1880), **SIR CHARLES WALLACE ALKXANDER NAPIER COCHRANE-BAILLIE, K.C.M.** (1895), only son of 1st Baron; born, 1860; dep. lt. Lanarkshire; lieut. Lanarkshire Yeomanry, 1883; M.P. for N. St. Pancras, 1886-90; Gov. Queensland, 1895.

LAMOND, GEORGE.—Postmaster at Compensation, Natal, 1853; clerk in the audit office, 1854; second clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864; chief clerk, 1875; and registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps, and registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, 1878.

LAMPSON, P. E.—Ed. Wesleyan mission school, Anamaboe, G. Coast; asst. master govt. school, Accra, 1893.

LANG, WM., M.D.—Health officer Carriacou, Grenada, 1868; medical officer, St. Andrew's parish, 1867; and health officer, Port of Grenville.

LANGVIN, EDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a member of board of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, 4th Jan., 1865; to same office for dominion, 5th July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1st July, 1868; under secretary of state of Canada, 9th July, 1873; elected secretary to civil service board of Canada, 1876; clerk of the Senate, 1883.

LANGVIN, THE HON. SIR HECTOR LOUIS, K.C.M.G. (1881), **C.B.** (1868), **Q.C.**, **LL.D.**—Born, 1826; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a queen's counsel, 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parliament, 1857, and held a seat, first in the old legislative assembly, and since confederation, in the house of commons of the dominion till 1892; member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Lower Canada, 30th March, 1864; postmaster-general, Nov., 1866; at confederation, 1st July, 1867, sworn of the queen's privy council and was appointed secretary of state of Canada until 8th Dec., 1879, when appointed minister of public works, and whilst holding that office, was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal conservative party of Lower Canada; resigned office, 5th Nov., 1878; postmaster-general in Sir John A. Macdonald's second administration, 19th Oct., 1878; then minister of public works; resigned 1891; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the colonial conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London

in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imperial parliament; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGFORD, CHARLES WM.—Issuer, commissariat dept., Barbados, 1868; asst. storekeeper, control dept., Trinidad, Oct., 1869; clerk, G.P.O., Trinidad, June, 1871; 2nd ditto, Nov., 1871; 6th clerk, rec. gen.'s office, Jan., 1875; 5th ditto, Feb., 1877; 4th ditto, May, 1878; 3rd ditto, May, 1879; excise officer, April, 1884.

LANGFORD, JOHN.—Clerk, col. secy's office, Fiji, Oct., 1874; chief clerk and clerk of leg. coun., Jan., 1878; registrar, supreme court, and curator of intestate estates, June, 1884.

LANNING, CAPT. ROBERT ALFRED, R.A.—Commissary of ordnance, Cape, July, 1882; and accounting officer, colonial defence, in addition, July, 1886; asst. col. mil. sec., in addition, 1892; entered R.A., June, 1862; garrison adjt., Cape Town, July, 1870, to August, 1872; adjt. R.A. division, in India, May, 1877, to April, 1881; served in Afghan campaigns of 1878-79-80; in first as adjt. of siege train; and in second as adjt., R.A., Khyber division (medal).

LANSLOWNE, 5TH MARQUIS OF (GT. BRIT.)—Creat. 1784; K.G., G.C.M.G. (1884); G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.—Henry Charles Keith FitzMaurice, eldest son of the 4th Marquis, born 1845; succeeded his father in 1866; was under secretary for war from April, 1872, to Feb., 1874, and under secretary India Office, May to Aug., 1880; governor-general of Canada, 1883; viceroy of India, Nov., 1888-94; secretary of state for war, July 28th, 1895.

LA PRIMAUDAYE, C.—Commander, R.N.; capt. of port, Malta, Oct., 1888; superintendent of police, 1890.

LARNAOH, THE HON. WILLIAM JAMES MUDIE, C.M.G. (1879)—Late treasurer of New Zealand, and minister of public works in Grey Government. During 1878, 1879, and part of 1880 was one of the loan agents for New Zealand in London, and during 1878 assisted in making arrangements with the Bank of England to act as agents for New Zealand Government loans; during 1885, 1886, and 1887 was member of Stout-Vogel Administration, and held portfolios of minister of mines and minister of marine; published a work on the Mineral Resources and Mines of New Zealand; in 1891 was appointed commissioner and chairman of the Royal Commission for investigating the condition of the public trust office of New Zealand.

LARYMORE, CAPT. H. D.—Ed. Westminster; entered Art. Militia, 1886; passed qualifying exam. for commn., Oct., 1886; asst. insp. G. Coast constab., Feb., 1891; adjt., July, 1891; served in Jebu exped. as staff offr. and sec. to Sir F. Scott; mentioned in despatches, and received thanks of gov. and ex. and leg. councils of Lagos (medal and clasp).

LASBERY, PERCY V.—M.A., Lond.; head master, Govt. gram. sch., St. Kitts, Jan., 1894.

LASCELLES, ALFRED GEORGE, B.A.—Univ. coll., Oxon; 2nd class mod. list; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1885; acted on several occasions as president of district courts in Cyprus and as puisne judge; president of district court, Papho, 1892; ditto, Larnaca, 1893; ag. puisne judge, June, 1895.

LASH, JAS. MILLER.—Educated upper and middle schools, Peckham; schoolmaster, Kirkdale prison, Liverpool, 1876; gaoler, Grenada, 1886; suptdt. of prisons, 1890; governor, Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1894.

LATOUCHE, FRANCIS PHILIP.—Elective member leg. assembly, Dominica, 1870 to 1878, and representative member for Dominica in leg. coun., Leeward Islands, 1872 and 1878; acted as chief justice, Dominica, in 1878; commrsr. for revising and compiling laws of Dominica, 1876, and for revision of votes in 1876; acted as solr.-gen. and att.-gen., Leeward Is. on various occasions, 1881 to 1886; regr. and provost-marshal and regr. of titles, Dominica, May, 1886, and dep. regr. V.A. crt., 1887; also nominated mem. leg. assembly and supdt. of crown lands; appointed regr. and provost-marshal and regr. of titles, St. Kitts and Nevis, Mar., 1891.

LATOUCHE, G. L., M.D., M.R.C.S., E.—Colonial surgeon, Grenada, 1881.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, Dec., 1872; 4th revenue and quarantine office, Nov., 1874; 3rd ditto, Feb., 1880; 2nd ditto, rum department keeper, 1883.

LAVERS, JAMES.—Clerk in the customs at Mauritius, Oct., 1867; senior clerk, Sept. 1865; acting deputy collector of customs, Jan. to Feb., 1886.

LAURANCE, JOHN.—Third clerk, survey department, Western Australia, Nov., 1882; asst. registrar, col. secy's office, Jan., 1888.

LAURENCE, P. M.—Puisne judge, Griqualand West, Cape Colony, 1882; judge president, 1888.

LAW, A. F. G.—Assistant commissioner, Cyprus, 1880; presdt., dist. ct., Famagusta, 1883; principal forest officer, 1886; member leg. coun., 1887; ag. Queen's advocate, 1889; ag. ch. secy., 1890; Queen's advocate, 1892; puisne judge, Strs. Settlements, 1893.

LAW, REGINALD A.—Sec. to Sir E. O'Malley, ch. justice, S.S., 1890; mail asst., G.P.O., Singapore, Apl., 1892; ag. asst. P.M.G., Penang, Sep., 1893 to Sep., 1894; and again in 1895.

LAWRANCE, C. J.—Clerk, public works office, Barbados, Jan., 1877; secretary central poor law board, Sept., 1880; and manager of government emigration funds, June, 1881; secretary to the West India telegraph conference, at Barbados, May, 1882; to confidential committee to inquire into the colonial defences, May, 1883; to harbour improvements commission, Jan., 1884; and to water supply commission, June, 1885; acting clerk to executive committee and council, Jan. to Mar., 1884, and on other occasions; acting police magistrate and coroner, southern district, Grenada, May to Oct., 1884; secretary to local committee, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and compiler of the Barbados Catalogue, Nov., 1885, and consur., 1891; ag. pol. mag. and judge petty debt. ct., Bridgetown, Aug. to Nov. and Dec. 1889; and in dist. B., Mar., 1890; and D., Aug. to Oct., 1891; clk., ct. of appeal, Sept., 1891; inspr. of police, and asst. supdt., Fire Brigade, July, 1892; ag. inspr.-gen., April to Dec., 1893; and again, July, 1894.

LAWRANCE, W. T.—Assist. priv. secy. to Baron Henry De Worms, parly. sec. to the Board of Trade, 1885-6; in same capacity at the Colonial Office, Feb., 1888 to Aug., 1892; attached to the international conference on sugar bounties, 1887-88.

LAWRIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—District judge of Kandy, Ceylon, Sept., 1878; a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860; has acted several times as puisne judge of supreme court, and as commissr. of assize.

LAZZARINI, MAJOR-GENERAL C. C. JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, for services in connection with the expedition to Egypt, 1882.

LAYARD, CHARLES PETER.—Ed. Cheltenham

Coll., and St. John's Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1878; advocate sup. ct., Ceylon, Aug., 1878; ag. solr.-gen., April, 1878; confirmed July of that year; ag. atty.-gen., May, 1891, to July, 1892; puisne judge, sup. ct., Oct., 1892; atty.-gen., Nov., 1892.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G. (1875).—Whilst Her Majesty's consul in Fiji was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Great Britain; administered the government from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875; was consul in New Caledonia to 1889.

LEACH, ANDREW JOHN.—Ed. at Sir Roger Cholmondeley's sch., Highgate, and St. John's coll., Oxon, B.A.; called to the bar, 1876; ag. puisne judge, Hong Kong, Ap. 1887 to Feb. 1889; ag. atty.-gen., Feb. 1889 to Mar. 1890; May, 1891 to Mar., 1892; June, 1892, to Jan., 1893; Apl. to Oct., 1894; and Mar. to Apl., 1895; puisne judge, S.S., Apl., 1895.

LEACH, JOHN VINCENT.—Educ. Stonyhurst College, England; admitted solr. supreme court, Jamaica, 1881; res. mag., 1888.

LEADER, HY. FRANCIS.—Entered govt. service, S. Australia, 1870; overseer, 1879; govt. printer, 1888.

LEAKE, GEORGE.—Called to the bar, Western Australia, May, 1880; acted as assistant clerk to the legislative council, and registrar of the vice-admiralty court; acting crown solicitor and prosecuting counsel in Jan., 1881, and again Jan., 1883; confirmed Jan., 1884; acting attorney-general and a member of executive council in Sept., 1886-90.

LEARMONTH, CAPT. JOHN HENRY, late capt. 12th Lancers.—Ed. at Eton; staff adjt., South Australian mounted forces, 1886-89; private secretary and aide-de-camp to Sir C. A. Moloney; Gov., Lagos, Feb., 1890; inspr. Bahamas Constabulary, Aug., 1891; inspr. Antigua constab. 1895.

LEASK, GEORGE.—Acting clerk to master of the supreme court, Natal, Jan., 1871; confirmed July, 1874; junior clerk, treasury department, Nov., 1874; 2nd clerk to R.M. Durban, Mar., 1876; chief clerk and registrar of the circuit court, and sub-distributor of stamps, Durban, June, 1881; 3rd landing waiter and searcher, Customs, 1886.

LEASK, J. T., M.B., Ch.M. (Edin.), 1879.—Colonial surgeon, Malacca, Jan., 1891; ditto, Penang, April, 1893; ag. col. surg. resdt., Singapore, May, 1895.

LECLERCQ, SIR E. P. J. (KNT. BACH. 1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1858; acting substitute procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, in 1868, 1869, and 1870; member of the council of government, 1869-78; 1st puisne judge, 1879; chief justice, 1888.

LEE, LIONEL FREDERIC.—Ed. Brentwood Gram. Schl., and Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey; writer, Ceylon service, June, 1864; commissioner of requests, Panadura, 1866; assistant government agent, Colombo, Feb., 1871; district judge, Kegalla, Dec., 1871; police magistrate, Colombo, 1877; regr.-gen., 1879; supt. of census, 1880; postmr.-gen. and dir. of telegraphs, 1886; special mag. to repress crime, N.W.F., 1887; supt. census, 1890; dist. judge, Jaffna, 1895; prin. collr. of customs, 1894; ag. treas. commr. of stps. and member of councils, May, 1895; is author of a handbook in Sinhalese and Tamil for the use of native headmen, and of Census Repts., 1881 and 1891; principal collr. of customs, Ceylon, Dec., 1895; is memb. leg. coun., consur. Loan Board,

director of Govt. Savings Bk. and of W. and O. Fund.

LEE, WILLIAM.—J.P. for Jamaica, 1860; visiting justice general penitentiary and official visitor lunatic asylum, 1878; admirn., general, 1880.

LEECH, H. W. CHAMBERE, I.L.D., C.E., B.L.—Educated in the University of Dublin, where he graduated in 1867; qualified there as a civil engineer; called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1883; assistant surveyor and engineer, Selangor, Oct., 1876; first assistant commissioner of Perak armed police, Jan., 1877; collector and magistrate, Kinta, Perak, Jan., 1879; collector and magistrate, Krian, Perak, Aug., 1881; state treasurer, June, 1892; also ag. senr. mag., May, 1895.

LEES, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1876).—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, had local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-major to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; adjutant, 2nd batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1858; sold out in Jan., 1866; and was appointed to the adjutancy of the 3rd administrative battalion, Derbyshire rifle volunteers; resigned in May, 1867; appointed civil commandant at Accra, 1869; collector of customs, Lagos, Nov., 1872; sent to the Gold Coast to act as colonial Secretary under Sir Garnet Wolseley during the Ashanti War; administered the government of the Gold Coast Settlements for a short period after the war; administrator of the government of Lagos, July, 1874; and also lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Nov. 1874; despatched on a special mission to Coomassie in 1874, to preserve peace between the Juabins and Ashantis; administered the general government on several occasions between 1876 and 1879, during the absence of governors-in-chief: governor of Labuan and British consul at Brunei, Sept., 1879; governor, Bahamas, 1881; governor, Leewards, 1883; governor, Barbados, 1885; governor, Mauritius, 1889; Br. Guiana, 1893-5; retired 1895.

LEFROY, A. O'GRADY, C.M.G. (1878).—Treasurer of Western Australia, 1866; was private secretary to Governor Fitzgerald, 1849 to 1855; acting colonial sec., 1875, to Aug., 1879; retired, 1890.

LEFROY, GEORGE ANTHONY, A.M.I.C.E.—Asst. surveyor, West Australia, 1879-80; prv. secy. to Sir J. H. Lefroy as admin. of Tasmania; joined public wks. depart., Perak, 1882; actg. supert., public wks. and res. eng., Larut, 1885-7; actg. res. eng., Perak State Railway, 1886-7; chief surveyor and in charge survey dept., 1887.

LEGG, CHAS. HENRY GLADMAN.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Trinidad, Sept., 1867; 3rd clerk in the audit office, April, 1872; was clerk of the colonial hospital, port of Spain, Oct., 1873; 6th clerk, receiver-general's department, Nov., 1874; 2nd clerk, audit office, January, 1875; chief clerk pat. office, 1880; 2nd clerk, audit office, Demerara, May, 1880; (designation altered to "Inspector of Accounts," Jan., 1881); chief clerk, 16th Jan., 1882; acting auditor-general, 1883, 1886, 1888, and 1889.

LEGGE, LIEUT.-COL. W. V.—Commandant and inspecting field officer, Tasmania, 1882.

LE HUNTE, GEORGE RUTHVEN, Trin. Coll., Camb., 1878, M.A., 1880.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1881; second private secretary to governor, Fiji, 1875; stipendiary magistrate, 1875; resident commissioner Colo, Viti Levu, 1877; acting commandant, A.N.C., 1878-9; acting colonial secretary, 1880; assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1882; acting attorney-general, Nov., 1882; judicial commissioner for the high commission to Western Pacific Islands, May, 1883; acting attorney-general,

May, 1884; acting receiver-general, Jan., 1886; president of Dominica, 1887; col. sec., Barbados, with dormant comsu. as admirn., 1894.

LEICESTER, REGINALD HARNABY.—Assist. treas. and collr. of stamps, Penang, Feb., 1890.

LEIGH, J. T.—Clerical asst. treas., Lagos, 1876; clk. P.W. dept., 1877; 3rd clk. customs and treas., Jan., 1879; acted on various occasions as chief clk. and warehouse keeper; clk. and cashier savings bk., 1887; 1st clk. and statistician customs, Jan., 1891.

LEMIERE, H.—District magistrate, Flacq, Mauritius, 1883; Grand Port, 1884.

LEMON, ARTHUR HENRY.—Educated at Merchant Taylors School and Exeter Coll., Oxford (scholar); B.A., 1887; cadet, Straits, 1888; priv. sec. to governor, Sep., 1889 to Jan., 1890; attached to Chinese protectorate, Penang, Aug., 1891; sec. to currency comtee., June, 1893; ag. dist. offr., South Malacca, Dec., 1893; passed in Malay 1894; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Ap., 1894; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., May, 1895; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, June to Aug., 1895.

LENNOX, ARKYL NAPIER OLIVER.—Sixth clerk, immigration department, British Guiana, 1882; 5th clerk, 1884; 4th clerk, 1885; awarded second class certificate in Hindustani, 1885; acted as 1st clk., 1887, and July, 1889, to Jan., 1890; 3rd class clk., land dept., Jan., 1891; 2nd class clk., April, 1891.

LEONARD, THE HON. JAMES WESTON—Atty.-gen., Cape of Good Hope, 1 July, 1882; member of leg. assembly, and of exec. council, 1881; Q.C.; resigned, 1884.

LESAGE, NAPOLEON.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, May, 1845; clerk in the audit office, Nov. 1847; clerk in the registration and mortgage office January, 1858; and chief clerk of that department, March, 1860; conservator of mortgages, 1884.

LESAGE, SIMON.—Assistant commissioner of agriculture and public works, Quebec.

LETHBRIDGE, H. BRIDGMAN.—Served in 2nd Queen's Royal Regt 1877-84; asst. inspr. G. Coast Constab., Oct., 1886; on special service in Eastern Akim, 1887; adjt. G.C.C., Oct., 1888; on special political mission to Ashanti, Gaman, and Sehwi, Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889; inspr. G.C.C., July, 1889; ag. inspr.-gen., Sept., 1889, to Sept., 1890; local commandt., Cyprus police, Aug., 1891; supdt., Hong Kong Prison, 1892.

LEVEY, GEORGE COLLINS, C.M.G. (1878).—Member legislative council, Victoria, 1861-8; was secretary to the Victorian commission, and acting commissioner in charge of the Victorian exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; secretary, Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-1; executive commissioner, Victoria, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; secretary, Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887, and Tasmanian Exhibition, 1894.

LEWIS, ARTHUR KENNEDY.—Clk. to dist. comsurn. regr. of births and deaths, West dist. S. Leone, Apl., 1893; transferred to regr.-gen's. off., Oct., 1895.

LEWIS, E. CORNEWALL.—Entered Government office, St. Vincent, as supernumerary, 8th May, 1877; clerk to Kingstown police magistrate, 1880; acting colonial registrar, 1883; acted as provost marshal, 1884; acting colonial postmaster, 1885; acting registrar, 1886; deputy coroner, Kingstown, 1886; actt. of public wks. dept., Grenada, 1887; col. postmr., St. Vincent, 1889.

LEWIS, J. P.—Educated at Mill Hill School and Queen's Uni., B.A., 1876; M.A., 1882; writer Ceylon civil service, July, 1877; act. pol. mag.

Matara, Jan., 1881; ditto, Pt. Pedro, 1883; act. office asst. to govt. agent, N.P. Jaffna, 1883; pol. mag., Gampula, 1884; act. office asst. to govt. agent, Cent. Prov., Kandy, 1885; act. commissr. of requests, Colombo, 1885-6; office asst. to govt. agent, C.P., 1887; act. dist. judge, Matara, 1888; assistant agent, Negombo, 1891.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Educated at C.M.S. Grammar School, Sierra Leone; served in the customs' department, Jan., 1868; assistant landing waiter after competitive examination, Feb., 1869; extra clerk, colonial office, Feb., 1869; assistant private secretary to governor, May, 1870; clerk of legislative council, Mar., 1872; acted as confidential clerk and clerk of the council at the Gold Coast, 1873; governor's clerk, Feb., 1875; served on the Mongray and Bargroo expeditions, Dec., 1875; on an expedition to the Scarcees River, April, 1878; on the Bompeh and Kibbee expeditions, 1880, and on the Scarcees, Port Lokkoh, and Sulymah expeditions, 1883; also clerk to board of education, May, 1882; West African medal with clasps, Yonnie expdn., 1887-8 and Tambi expedition, 1892; clerk of exec. council, June, 1894.

LEWIS, JACOB WM. (Junnr.)—Probationer, customs dept., S. Leone, June, 1892; 2nd class officer, June, 1895.

LEWIS, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.—Entered Trinidad service, 1861; postmaster, San Fernando, Sept., 1869; received the thanks of inhabitants for his services in 1882; acting 2nd clerk, general post office, 1868; acting postmaster general 1886 and 1891; commissioner for affidavits and J.P., received the thanks of the inhabitants of San Fernando in 1882 for his zeal in discharge of his duties, and the legislative council in Jan., 1893, passed a unanimous resolution that his long services were deserving of recognition.

LEWIS, WALTER LLEWELLYN, M.A.—Gold Medallist, Queen's University (Irel.); called to the bar, Middle Temple, Jan., 1876; joined northern and afterwards sth. Wales and Chester circuits; stipendiary justice, Trinidad, Dec., 1884; registrar-general and registrar of the supreme court, 1885; stipendiary, Port of Spain and Western District, city, St. George, Sept., 1887; actg. puisne judge, 1888, and other occasions; chairman of road commn., 1886; of committee on agricultural contracts, 1888; and prepared agric. contracts ordce., 1889; puisne judge, 1893; ag. chief justice, Aug., 1894.

LEYS, ANDREW K.—Priv. sec. to gov., Labuan, 1892; actg. col. treas. and auditor, 1882 to 1885, and judge general court, 1884-5; magistrate, court of requests, and postmaster-general, Sarawak, Oct., 1886; also shipping mastr. and coroner, 1st divu.

LEYS, PETER, C.M.G. (1890).—Educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, of which latter he is a graduate in medicine; entered colonial service, Labuan, Feb., 1876; admin. the govt. 1881-7; held a commission as H.B.M.'s consul-general for Borneo; retired, 1889.

LIGHTBOURN, H. C.—Port officer, Bahamas, 1st June, 1869; examining officer, 3rd March, 1876.

LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, KNT. (1861).—Called to Queensland bar, Nov., 1861; M.P., 1st legislative assembly, April, 1860; attorney-general, 1865-6, and 1866-7; premier 1868-70; vice-president of executive-council, col. secy. and attorney-general, 1868-70; Q.C., Dec., 1865; puisne judge, 1874; chief justice, 1879; resigned, 1893.

LINDO, SOLOMON DA SILVA.—Admitted attorney supreme court, Jamaica, 1848; clerk of the peace for the parish of St. Mary, 1854; resigned

on pension, 1868; advocate of the supreme court, 1870, and asst. to the attorney-general, 1872.

LINGHAM, ARTHUR.—Lieut. R.N. (retd.); Hrbr. mr., B. Guiana, 1888; chief of police, Grenada, 1892.

LISTER, JOSEPH STORR.—Assistant to manager of Tukva tea and cinchona estate, Darjeeling, May, 1870; passed lower standard examination in Hindustani and an examination in land surveying and levelling; appointed to the forest department, Punjab, in charge of Changa Manga, Lahore, and Umballa plantations, 1871; transferred to Hazara, to assist deputy conservator, in exploring and reporting on hill forests of Khagan; on special duty to Kulu and Kangra in charge of Nupur subdivision; left India owing to ill-health, 1874; suptd. of plantations, Cape, Jan., 1875; J.P. and road magistrate, Aug., 1875; in conjunction with other duties, custodian of ex-chief Langalibalele and ex-king Cetewayo during their detention at Uitvlugt and Oude Moulén; established plantations at Worrester, Beaufort West, Tokai, and Kluitjes Kraal; secretary to sub-committee for wood and vegetable products, Indian and Colonial Exhibitions, 1886; conservator of forests, eastern divisions, September, 1888.

LISTER, HON. MARTIN.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; secy. to resdt., Perak, Sept., 1884; transferred to Selangor, Nov., 1885; suptd., Negri Sembilan, Jan., 1887; resident, 1889.

LITTLE, JOSEPH J.—Called to the bar 1859; member of the legislature, Newfoundland, 1868-83; Q.C. 1873; attorney-general 1870; member executive council, 1870-4 and 1881-3; puisne judge, Supreme Court, 1883.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM.—Temporary clerk, R.E. department, Jamaica, 1850; entered the postal service in Jamaica, Oct., 1852; as a third class collector of taxes, June, 1869, internal revenue department; chief clerk postal department, June, 1870; treasurer and manager of the government savings bank, Dec., 1874.

LLEWELLYN, ROWT. B., C.M.G. (1889).—Extra clerk, Colonial Office, London, from 1868; registrar in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, Nov., 1869; was nominated as one of a commission appointed to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873; clerk of privy council, Jamaica, 1877; commissioner for Turks Islands, 1878; administrator of Tobago, 1885; admin., St. Vincent, 1888; actg. admin., Grenada, 1888; admin., St. Lucia, 1889, with dormant com. as admin., Windward Islands; governor, Gambia, 1891; African war, medal with two clasps, 1891-2 and 1893-4.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED.—Was agent for the government of New South Wales in England in 1856, 1857, and 1858; postmaster-general of New South Wales in 1872; colonial treasurer in 1873-4; was minister for mines, March to August, 1877; is a member of Leg. Coun., N.S.W.

LLOYD, JAS. S.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; appointed to 3rd clerkship, customs, Barbados, Nov., 1876; 2nd indoor officer, customs, Dec., 1890.

LOCH, THE RT. HON. LORD LOCH OF DRYLAW, 1st BARON (creat. 1895). **SIR HENRY BROUGMAN LOCH, G.C.B. (1892), G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.B. (1880), C.B. (1860).**—Entd. 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 1844; served Sutlej campaign 1845-6; A.D.C. to the commander-in-chief, Lord Gough; adjutant and 2nd in command, Skinner's Horse, till 1853; sent on special military service to Turkey to assist in organizing Turkish troops, with local rank

of major, 1854; crossed with army from Varna to Crimea, 1854; accompanied Earl of Elgin's special embassy to China, 1857-58; attached to head-quarters of commander-in-chief during operations in the field; bearer to England of Treaty of Yeddo, 1858; secretary to Earl of Elgin's second embassy to China, 1860; attached to head-quarters of the army during military operations; was treacherously made prisoner and cruelly treated by the Chinese, while engaged in negotiations under flag of truce; brought home ratified treaty of Tien-tsin, and Convention of Peking; private secretary to Right Hon. Sir George Grey, secretary of state for home department, 1861; lieutenant-governor, Isle of Man, 1863 to 1882; colonel commandant, 4th battalion, Cheshire Regiment; Her Majesty's commissioner of woods, forests, and land revenue from 1882 to 1884; gov. of Victoria, 1884; of the Cape, 1889-95.

LOCKHART, J. H. STUART, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.—Edinburgh University; Greek medalist, &c.; appointed, after competitive examination, to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1878; attached to the Colonial Office for one year, 1879; passed cadet, 1882; superintendent, opium revenue, March, 1883; assistant colonial secretary and assistant auditor-general, Aug., 1883, acting registrar general, 1884 and 1885; reg.-gen., 1887, and M.L.C., 1889; member of ex. council, 1891; ag. col. secy., April, 1894; col. secy. and reg.-gen., 24th Mar., 1895.

LOCKHART, NORMAN.—4th revenue officer, Dominica, Feb., 1880; acting postmaster, 1881; acting excise officer, May, 1882; 3rd revenue officer, 1883; quarantine officer, 1886.

LOFTIE, ROWLEY C.—Admitted to the bar of Western Australia, 1865; master and registrar of the supreme court and keeper of records, 1870; and subsequently master in lunacy and registrar of the vice-admiralty court of the colony; acting commissioner of titles, 1875; police magistrate, Perth, 1878; acting government resident at King George's Sound, 1879; govt resident, southern districts, 1881.

LOGAN, DANIEL.—Called to the bar (Middle Temple), Nov., 1862; cr. prosecutor, Penang, May, 1865; solr.-gen., S. S., Aug., 1867; ag. puisne judge, June to Oct., 1876; and again in 1895.

LONGLEY, J. WILKINSON.—Born 1849, B.A. Acadia College, N. Scotia, 1871, M.A., 1875; called to the bar, N.S., Sept. 1875; commissioner supreme court, 1876; elected to Provincial Parliament June, 1882; sworn in member of executive, July, 1884; attorney-general, May, 1886; commissioner for revising and consolidating the law and framing Judicature Act, Oct., 1882; editorial writer "Acadian Recorder" since 1873.

LORANGER, L. O. Q.C.—Attorney-general, province of Quebec, Canada; appointed a judge of superior court of Quebec, 1882.

LORD, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered police department, St. Lucia, 1872; acted keeper of the prison, Oct., 1876, to Mar., 1877; sub-inspector of revenue and police, Jan., 1880; chief revenue officer and landing waiter, Jan., 1882.

LORNE, MARQUIS OF, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., The Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL.—Born 1845, married, 1871, H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, 4th daughter of Her Majesty the Queen; sat in the House of Commons for Argyllshire from Feb., 1868, to Sept., 1878; private secretary to his father, the Duke of Argyll, at the India Office, Dec., 1868; is author of poetical and other works, "Trip to the Tropics," governor-general of Canada, 1878 to 1883; M.P. for Manchester, 1895.

LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph.D.—Asst. comptroller of customs, Gold Coast Colony, Feb., 1890; collr. of customs, Lagos, July, 1891; ag. treasurer and member ex. and legial. councils, 1893-4-5-6; ag. col. sec., 1894-5.

LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY, C.M.G. (1893).—Colonial surgeon, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1878; medical officer, immigration department, Mauritius, 1878; chief medical officer and president general board of health, 1879; member council of government, 1885; surgeon general and medical officer of health, and member legislative council, Trinidad, Sept., 1893; also member exoc. council, 1894.

LOVETT, W.—Junior clerk, P.O., Tasmania, Feb., 1841, served there till he reached the position of chief clerk; accountant to Treasury, Nov., 1860; ag. deputy auditor, April, 1865; assistant colonial treasurer, 1867; auditor-general, 1873.

LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G. (1889) K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1879).—Secretary to government of Labuan, 1848; police magistrate, 1850; administered the government of Labuan five times between 1885 and 1876; British resident, Perak, 1877; negotiated treaty of Protection with Sultan of Brunei, 1888; retired 1889.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Acting private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Longden, Dominica, June, 1866, to Mar., 1867; private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Bulwer and clerk of the patents, April, 1867, to Jan., 1869; and to Lieut.-Gov. Freeling, Feb. to July, 1869, acted as colonial secretary of Dominica, 1868; police magistrate in St. Vincent, May, 1874; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct., 1878; acting police magistrate, St. District, Grenada, May, 1883; ag. Treas., Ap. to Oct., 1884; stip. mag. 1st Dist. St. Lucia, Ap. 1887; represented Windward Islands at Quarantine, Confce. Oct., 1888; visiting justice of prisons, Grenada and St. Lucia, ag. treas., Grenada, Dec., 1890, to July, 1892; commr. of Tobago, 1892.

LOWE, JOHN HENRY, M.L.C.E., entered service of Nelson provul. govt., N.Z., as dist. engr. and surveyr. for goldfields, 1866; apptd. warden of Nelson goldfields; entered service of col. govt., N.Z., as asst. engr., 1872; resdt. engr.-in-charge of rys. under constructi-n, Otago, 1878; engr.-in-charge of rys. open for traffic, Middle Island, 1877; chief engr., N.Z. rys. dept., 1887.

LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY.—Commdt., Bechuanaland police, 1887; major in augmented force, 1889; C.C. and R.M., Taungse, Brit. Bechuanaland, 1889.

LOWRIE, W.—M.A., B.Sc.; professor of agriculture and principal agri. coll., S. Australia, 1887.

LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES.—Born 1840. Ed. Westminster School, and Trin. Coll., Cam., B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of York; parliamentary secretary to the poor law board, Aug. to Dec., 1868; parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies, Feb., 1874, to Feb., 1878. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865; privy councillor and chief secretary for Ireland, 14th Feb., 1878; sat for the city of York to Mar., 1880; M.P., North Lincolnshire, Aug., 1881, to Dec., 1885; M.P., Thanet Divn. of Kent, 1888.

LUCAS, CHARLES PRESTWOOD, B.A.—Educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford; open exhibitor; first class in moderations, 1873, and first class in final classical schools, June, 1876; Chancellor's prize for Latin essay, 1877; called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, Easter, 1885; appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office

of the secretary of state for the colonies, 80th April, 1877; private secretary to Sir K. Herbert, 1st Dec., 1881; Earl Granville, Feb., 1886, and again to Sir K. Herbert, Aug., 1886; also member of Committee of Emigrants Information Office; first class clerk, 1st Feb., 1892; author of *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*.

LUCAS, G. A.—Was a captain in the 73rd regiment; appointed resident magistrate, Lower Umcomas, Natal, 1859; magistrate Klip River in that colony, 1860, and at Alexandra, 1875. Now at Durban.

LUCIE-SMITH, A. VAN W.—Educated at Rugby; solicitor, British Guiana, 1877; called to bar, Middle Temple, 1881; acting solicitor general, British Guiana, 1882, to 1887; president, district court, Famagusta, Cyprus, 1887; Limassol, 1892; acting Queen's advocate, 1893.

LUCKIE, D.M., F.S.S.—Trained in a lawyer's office in Montrose, Scotland; in 1862 emigrated to N. Zealand, as editor and part proprietor of the "Nelson Colonist," which he largely popularised; in 1872 was elected member of parliament for Nelson City; in 1873 became editor of the "Southern Cross," and when it was amalgamated with the "New Zealand Herald," the leading journal in the colony, became chief editor of the combined papers; Govt. insurance commr., 1878.

LUDLOW, SIR HENRY, Kt. (1890).—Ed. at Christ's Hospital and St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A., 1857, subsequently M.A. and fellow of St. John's College; obtained the studentship given by the Inns of Court, 1861; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1862; attorney-general, Trinidad, 1874; chief justice, Leeward Islands, 1886; retired, 1891.

LUMB, CHARLES FREDERICK.—Educated at Liverpool Institute (Yates exhibitioner), and Downing Coll., Canb. (scholar and prizeman in mathematics, natural science, and law); B.A., math. tripos, 1870; M.A., and LL.M., 1877; LL.D., 1892; barrister of Lincoln's Inn, 1874, and practised on Northern circuit; vice-president of Liverpool Institute, and member of Liverpool school board; prosecutor for the mint, Feb., 1886; second puisne judge, Trinidad, 1887; member educn. commn., 1887; of bd. of educn., 1887; of royal college council, 1888; of library committee, 1889; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1892.

LUMGAIR, GEORGE.—11k., G.P.O., Mauritius, 1862; corrdce. clk. col. sec. dept., 1875; regr. ditto, 1879; sec. Woods and Forests Bd., Sept., 1881; sec. to exec. and leg. councils and chief clk. col. sec. dept., June, 1882; ag. regr.-gen., Ap., 1889; ag. storekeeper-gen., May, 1890; confirmed, April, 1892.

LUNT, JOHN, M.I.C.E.—Inspector of wks., Ballarat rly., 1858; ditto, Sandhurst and Echuca rlys., 1863; on surveys, Melbourne to Pale, June, 1866; district engineer, N.E. rly., Jan., 1872; Gippsland rly., Feb., 1875; engineer for maintenance, April, 1878; engineer for existing lines, 1886.

LUSHINGTON, CHARLES MORANT.—Ceylon writer, 1876; magistrate, 1878; asst. to government agent N.W. Province, 1883; dist. judge, Kegalle, Mar., 1889; ditto, Ratnapura, July, 1889; ag. storekeeper-gen., Negombo, Oct., 1890.

LYNCH, E. B.—Librarian, legislative council, Jamaica, Oct., 1855; island storekeeper, 1865; clerk to the special commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of offences committed during the outbreak of 1865; clerk, Kingston district court, Oct., 1867; ditto, St. Ann's Bay district court, Mar., 1871; office abolished, 1878; island secretary, administrator-general, and comptroller in bankruptcy, April, 1878; deputy keeper of records, Feb., 1879.

LYNCH, G. W. A.—Ed. at Westminster and Gonville and Caius coll., Camb., B.A., 1883; and at St. Thomas's Hospital, Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., 1885; M.B., B.C., Camb., 1887; govt. med. officer, Fiji, 1890.

LYNCH, H. E.—Stipendiary magistrate, third district, St. Lucia, 2 Jan., 1871; first district, Oct., 1880 magistrate, St. Vincent, 1884.

LYNCH, W. W., Q.C.—Commissioner of Crown lands, Quebec, 1879.

LYNE, WILLIAM JOHN.—Elected to New South Wales parliamt. 1880; sec. public works 1885, 1886-7 and again 1891; member exec. coun.

LYONS, GEN. T.C., C.B.—Served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8; actions of Chanda, Umecpore, Sultanpore, and Fort of Dhowraha; siege and capture of Lucknow, subsequent operations in Oude, and affair of Mohan; actions at Morar, Mow, and Berah, capture of Fort of Simree, and action at Buxar Ghat, capture of Fort Oohmree; mentioned in despatches, and received brevet of major; medal with clasp; govnr. and commr.-in-chief, Bermuda, July, 1882.

MAASDORP, A. F. S.—Solicitor-general, Cape Colony, Sept., 1878.

MAASDORP, CHRISTIAN GEORGE.—Attorney-general, Transvaal, Sept., 1878; resigned, Jan., 1880; puisne judge, supreme court, Cape, Nov., 1885.

MACAULAY, HERBERT S. H., Assoc. M.I.C.E.. F.R.G.S., &c.—Ed. C.M.S. gram. schll., Lagos; entered P.W. dept., Sept., 1881, clk. of grants and draughtsmen, Oct., 1884; served in borough and water engr. off. Plymouth, 1890-3; survyr. of crown lds., Lagos, Sept., 1893.

MACAULAY, JOHN DAVIDSON.—Extra clerk, col. secretary's office, Sierra Leone, 1874; in customs, 1875; tide waiter, 1877; landing waiter, 1879; clerk of customs, 1883.

MACBRIDE, ROBERT KNOX, C.M.G. (1890).—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; irrigation assistant, 1872; provincial assistant, north central province, 1874; ditto, Uva, 1876; southern province, 1878; and central province, 1882; director of public works, Oct., 1885.

McCALLUM, MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (July, 1869), passed out first of fifty-two cadets (1871); after two years practical training at Chatham, proceeded to Portsmouth (1874), and appointed superintendent of telegraphy, Southern District. Transferred to the office of the inspector general of fortifications. Private secretary to governor Sir William Jervois, S.S. and attended him on various missions to the native states of the Malay Peninsula; mentioned in despatches for the assistance given in preparing a project for the defence of Singapore, and again in Dec. (1876) for services in connection with Perak commission inquiry; superintending engineer admiralty works, Hong Kong, April, 1877; in April (1878) selected to proceed to Singapore to adopt measures for the defence of that port. Attached to the office of the inspector of works, royal arsenal, July, 1879, to July, 1880, when appointed deputy colonial engineer, Straits Settlements. Is a Pollock medallist of 1871; the annual Fowke medallist for 1874; is an associate of institution of civil engineers, etc.; colonial engineer and surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1884; member of the executive and legislative councils. Presdt. Singapore municipality, Feb., 1881 to July, 1886. Appointed to construct new fortifications of Singapore, March, 1885; commdt. Singapore vol.

art., 1888. Special comr., in Pahang during disturbances, 1891; received thanks of S. of S.

MCCARTHY, JAMES A.—Inner Temple common law scholarship, 1878; called to the bar Jan., 1879; ag. Queen's advocate, S. Leone, Mar., 1889; confirmed April, 1890; also admt., advocate member exec. and leg. councils and Bd. of Ed.; accompanied Admr. to Moravia in 1892; and to Port Lokkoh in 1893; acted several times as Regr. Gen. since 1889; ag. ch. justice, May to Sept., 1893; escheator, 1893.

MCCARTHY, J. DESMOND, C.M.G. (1891), M.D., M.Ch.—Surgeon, royal navy, 1871; the Ashantee expedition, had charge of hospital Prahu (medal), specially mentioned in despatches by Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt, V.C., K.C.B.; retired 1874; senior resident assistant physician, royal asylum, Chendle, 1875-7; assistant colonial surgeon, Lagos, July, 1877; colonial surgeon, Lagos, 7th January, 1880; chief medical officer, Gold Coast colony, 1st Jan. 1885; also dist. comr. and coroner for the colony, June, 1892; retired 1893.

MCCORMACK, M. P. CORMAC.—Govt. med. offr., Jamaica, 1895; in charge of govt. reformatory, 1875; transferred to St. Ann, 1876; to Mid Clarendon, 1877; asst. med. offr., lunatic asylum, Mar., 1880. Has acted as med. supt. in 1884, 1886, and 1895.

MCCORD, T.—Law clerk, Quebec assembly, 1867, puisne judge superior court, 1872; deputy judge vice-admiralty court, 1884.

MCCOY, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1887), D.Sc. (Cantab.), F.R.S.—Professor of natural science, Melbourne University, 1854; was chairman of goldfields commission, 1855; has been a royal commissioner for various exhibitions, and on education.

MCCULLOCH, THE HON. SIR JAMES, KNT. BACH. (1870), K.C.M.G. (1874)—Was twenty years a member of the legislature of Victoria; during that time was a member of the Govt. eleven years, and premier nine years; resigned in 1877; has been a trustee of the public library and national gallery, Melbourne, for many years, and was twice presdt. of the Melbourne chamber of commerce.

MACDONALD, THE HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD—Born at Three Rivers, Prince Edward's Island, 1829; a member of Prov. Assembly, 1854 to 1860, and of the leg. coun. from 1863, when it became elective, until July, 1873, when he resigned seat in the legislative and executive councils, and became provincial postmaster-general, until 1844, when appointed lieutenant-governor of the province, which position he occupied until 4th September, 1889; was a delegate to the Charlottetown and Quebec conference in 1864, which settled the terms of union for the Dominion of Canada; called to the senate of the Dominion 11th May, 1891.

MCDONALD, DARENT H.—Supernumerary col. secy's. office, Br. Honduras, Feb., 1885; clerk to col. engineer, April, 1885; chief clerk commissariat and transport staff, June, 1885; third clerk, treasury, Nov., 1887; second ditto, Jan., 1888; chief clk., Aug., 1888; actg. clk. of councils, Oct. to Dec., 1890; priv. sec. to Admr. Melville, Oct., 1890, to Aug., 1891; auditor and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, Feb., 1891.

MCDONALD, ERNEST E.—Ed. Sydenham coll., Kent; super. clk., col. sec.'s office, Br. Honduras, 1887; clk. to atty. gen., Jan., 1888; clk. col. engineer's dept., Sept., 1888; 2nd clk., col. sec.'s office, June, 1892.

MACDONALD, GEORGE, 1st class, Queen's scholar, 1876; senr. master, academy, Banbury,

1877; senr. mr., British schl., London, N.W., 1878; ditto, Eastbourne Schl., 1881; senr. asst. to H.M.S. inspr. of schls., Marylebone, 1883; director of edn., G. Coast, June, 1893. Is author of several school books and manuals.

MCDONALD, HON. JAMES, Q.C.—Born 1828; called to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1851; created a Q.C. 1867; was chief railway commissioner of Nova Scotia from June, 1863, to Dec., 1864, when appointed financial secretary, which office he held until the union of 1867; one of the commissioners (representing Nova Scotia) to open trade relations between the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, and the B.N.A. provinces, 1865-66; sworn of the privy council of Canada, 17th Oct., 1878, and appointed minister of justice of Canada; sat in Nova Scotia assembly from 1859 until 1867, and from 1871 until July, 1872, when returned to the House of Commons; now chief justice of Nova Scotia; joint commissioner to inquire into charges agst. atty.-gen. of Jamaica, Dec., 1893.

MACDONALD-PATERSON, THOMAS—Postmaster-general, Queensland, 1885-7.

MCDONNELL, JOHN.—Clerk in the immigration office of New South Wales in 1854; promoted in 1856 senior clerk to the registrar-general; placed in charge of the compilation of the general statistics of the colony in 1858; secretary of the police department of Queensland on its separation from N.S.W., Feb., 1860; immigration agent Jan., 1866, inspector of benevolent asylum and orphanages, also visiting justice to H.M. gaol and lunatic asylum; as well as chief inspector of distilleries; under secretary and permanent head of the post and telegraph department in 1870, which office he now holds; in addition he was appointed major-commandant of the Queensland volunteer forces in 1877; lieutenant-col. commandant in 1878; retired in Nov., 1879, and was placed on the staff with his rank as lieutenant-col.; acting commandant of the defence forces in Feb., 1883, to 1884; member of immigration board since 1865.

MACDOUGALL, JOHN LOBNE.—Auditor-general of Canada, 1st Aug., 1878.

MCDUGALL, JOSEPH EASTON.—Son of Wm. McDougall, C.B.; born 1846; educated U.C. College; called to bar, Feb., 1870; lecturer on criminal law and torts to law society of Ontario, 1879-83; Q.C. 1883; junior judge cty. ct., York, Mar., 1883; senior judge, Sept., 1885; judge maritime ct., Ontario, Sept., 1885; chairman of police board for Toronto 1886.

MACDOUGALL, THE HON. WILLIAM, C.B. (1867)—Born 1822 educated at Victoria University, Colboure; admitted an attorney, Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, Hilary, 1862; founded (1848) the 'Canada Farmer,' subsequently merged in the 'Canadian Agriculturist,' which he published and edited until 1858; founded (1850) the 'North American,' a Reform newspaper, of which he was chief editor, until merged in the 'Toronto Daily Globe,' in 1857; was the leading political writer on the 'Daily Globe,' from 1857 to 1860; represented Canada at the New York Exhibition 1853; was secretary of the Constitutional Reform Association of Upper Canada, 1859; a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, May, 1862, to March, 1864, provincial secretary from June, 1864, and acting minister of marine from July, 1866, until the union of the provinces, 1867; sworn of the queen's privy council in Canada, and was minister of public works for the dominion, from 1st July, 1867, lieutenant-governor of Rupert's Land and the north-west territories, Oct., 1869; chairman of the commission appointed to open trade

relations with the West Indies, Mexico, and Brazil, 1865-6; delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that at Quebec, in the same year; and to the Colonial Conference in London to complete terms of Union of B.N.A. colonies, 1866-7; delegate to England, with late Sir G. E. Cartier, to confer with imperial authorities on the defences of the dominion, and for the acquisition of the north-west territory, 1868; commissioner for Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1871; sent to England by dominion government, 1873, as special commissioner to confer with imperial government on subject of fisheries; returned to Canadian legislature in 1858, where he sat until the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; elected to Ontario assembly in May, 1875; resigned Sept., 1878, and again returned to house of commons; retired from public life, 1882, and resumed practice of his profession in Ottawa. Is a Q.C.

McEWEN, E. JAMES.—Clerk to provost-marshal, Grenada, January, 1868; colonial revenue officer, June, 1871; chief clerk, Treasury, 1880.

MacFARLANE, Wm. Houldsworth, M.B.—Ch. B.; suptd. and medical officer, hospital for insane, New Norfolk, Tasmania, Oct., 1880.

McGEE, JOHN J.—Educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, affiliated with the Catholic University, Dublin, where he was medallist in physical science; employed by the government of Canada on special service in district of Algoma, and on various surveys; subsequently professionally engaged under the Dominion government in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and in connection with the railway commission of the House of Commons; first-class clerk in charge of surveys branch of Dominion lands, Department of the Interior, 1879; assistant clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, January, 1880; clerk of the Privy Council, 20th May, 1882.

MACGLASHAN, JOHN CHARLES.—Clerk in executive committee office, Jamaica, 1868; secretary to executive committee and clerk to privy council, 1866; chief clerk in financial secretary's office, 1886; subsequently in colonial secretary's office; has acted on several occasions as assistant colonial secretary, and as colonial secretary; auditor-general, 1875; M.L.C. 1878-82; is lt.-col. commanding the Kingston militia.

McGOWAN, JAMES—B.A., Lond., and a fellow of the institute of actuaries, Lond; has acted as examiner to that institute, and was engaged for many years in life assurance business; govt. actuary, Cape, 1890.

MacGREGOR, DAVID SLIMAN.—1st clk. to audr.-gen., Leewards, April, 1895.

McGREGOR, G. A.—Appointed tide-master, Bahamas, 1856; boarding officer, 1864; resident justice, Exuma, 1874; acting resident justice, Inagua, 1875; keeper Nassau prison, 1876; resident justice, St. Salvador, 1878; resident justice, Long Cay, 1880; resident justice, Inagua, 1882; elected member House of Assembly for west dist. of New Providence since 1877.

MACGREGOR, MALCOLM.—Pioneer officer (provisional), Ceylon, 14th April, 1870; superintending officer, 1st June, 1875; superintending officer (fixed), 1st Jan., 1878; acting provincial assistant, North-Central Province, 21st Sept., 1878; superintending officer, Dikoya, Feb., 1882; acting second financial and office assistant, Aug., 1883; resumed duties as superintending officer, 20th Dec., 1883; acting second financial and office assistant, 1st Feb., 1884; appointment confirmed, April, 1885; acting financial and office assistant,

1st Sept., 1887; resumed duties as second financial and office assistant, 16th Oct., 1887; acting financial and office assistant, Feb., 1888; district engineer, Gampola; passed examination, junior division, Oct., 1874; and senior division, Oct., 1877.

MACGREGOR, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1881).—Educated at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Berlin, and Paris; M.B., Abdn., 1872; M.D., 1874; Watson gold medallist, 1872; formerly resident surgeon and resident physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary; resident physician, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Aberdeen; assistant government medical officer, Seychelles, 1873; superintendent, lunatic asylum, and resident surgeon, Civil Hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, 1874; chief medical officer, Fiji, Mar., 1875; also receiver-general, and member of the executive and legislative councils, Jan., 1877; has acted as registrar-general, agent-general of immigration, and commissioner of lands; engaged, 1876, in the suppression of the disturbances in the mountains of Viti Levu, for which he was voted a gratuity of 200*l.*; joint commissioner, 1877, for the settlement of debts due from natives and Europeans, and for the settlement of all pecuniary claims against the late government of Fiji; member of the Native Regulation Board, 1877; proceeded to Tonga, 1879, to report on the financial condition of that country; acting colonial secretary, Nov., 1883, to June, 1884, and Oct., 1874, to Jan., 1875; administrator of the government, and acting high commissioner and consul-general for the Western Pacific, Jan. to Aug., 1875; representative of Fiji at the first session of the Federal Council of Australasia, at Hobart, Jan., 1885; Albert medal of the 2nd class (1884), with the Clarke gold medal of the Royal Humane Society of Australasia in 1885, for saving life at sea; dpty. admr. of Fiji, Sept., 1885, and Aug., 1886; admr., British New Guinea, 1888; Lt.-Gov., 1895.

McGUIRE, Wm.—Appointed, after open competition, a clerk in the lower division of the civil service, and assigned to the audit office, 10th Nov., 1884; transferred to valuation office, Ireland, 24th Nov., 1890, and to colonial office, 1st June, 1891.

McHATTIE, A. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Medical officer, district No. 2, Antigua, 1874.

McILWRAITH, THE HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G. (1882), LL.D., M.L.A.—Born at Ayr, Scotland, 1835, and educated there and at Glasgow Univ. He arrived in Melbourne in 1854, and was civil engineer to the Government railways; in 1861 he engaged in squatting pursuits in Queensland, and settled there in 1870; first entered Parliament in 1869, and represented the Warrego and Maranoa for many years; in 1873 he joined the Macalister ministry as minister for works, but resigned not long afterwards; in 1878 he was elected member for Mulgrave, and, on the defeat of the Douglas ministry in 1879, he formed a new Government, in which he took the position of premier; in consequence of two adverse votes, resigned, Nov., 1883. Among his most prominent acts was the annexation of New Guinea, a step that did not receive the sanction of the Imperial Government; in 1883 the freedom of his native place was conferred on him; he was made an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1881, and had the dignity of LL.D. conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. Sir Thomas retired from public life in June, 1886, but re-entered in 1888, when he was elected member for North Brisbane. The result of the general election in 1888 was the

defeat of the Griffith ministry; Sir Thomas was then called on to form a government, which he succeeded in doing, taking the position of premier, treasurer, and chief secretary, which he resigned on account of ill health in 1889; col. treasurer in Griffith ministry, 1890; premier, chief sec. and minister of rlys., 1892; resigned, 1893.

MCINNIS, LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD BOWATER, late 9th Lancers, C.M.G. (1890).—Entered the army, Mar., 1865; was adjt. 9th Lancers for several years, including campaigns in Afghanistan, 1878-9-80; present at the operations near Kabul, and on Sir Frederick Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra (Kandahar), 1st Sept., 1880; bronze star for Kabul, Kandahar march; medal and clasps for Kabul and Kandahar; inspr.-gen., G. Coast constab., Mar., 1887, commandant of local forces, Trinidad, 1890; inspector-general, Br. Guiana, 1891.

MACKAY, ALEX. R.—Clerk of Peace, Fiji, 1876, resdt. commrsr. and stip. mag., Rotumah, 1884; resdt. mag., Auguilla, 1891; commrsr., Virgin Islands, 1894.

McKEAN, Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, C.M.G. (1891).—Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, Oct., 1871; A.D.C., Bengal, 1880; served in Transvaal war, 1881; staff officer, Zululand war (Eshowe column), 1883; D.A.A. and Q.M.G., South Africa, 1884; actg. D.A.A.G., Natal, 1886; surveyor to Zululand and New Republic Boundary Com., 1886; assist. commr., Zululand, 1887; commr. of Basuto levies in Zulu disturbances, 1888; was honourably mentioned and made brevet lieut.-col. for services; asst. mil. sec. to gov., Malta, 1889.

MACKENZIE, DONALD.—Chief inspector of police, Penang, Dec., 1887; ag. supt. police, Sungei Ujong, Ag. 1890.

MACKENZIE RIVER, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. WM. CARPENTER BOMPAS, D.D. (consec. 1884).—Curate of Sutton-le-Marsh and Alford, Lincolnshire, and New Radford, Notts., 1859-65; missionary, Mackenzie River, 1865; bishop of Athabasca, 1874; of Mackenzie River, 1884.

McKERROW, J.—Formerly surveyor-general, and secretary for crown lands and mines, New Zealand; chief commissioner of rlys. under Govt. Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

McKINNEY, JOHN A.—Ag. 3rd rev. offr., Br. Honduras, April, 1889; confirmed Aug., 1889; ag. 2nd and audit clerk, col. secy.'s office, Mar., 1890; 4th clerk, treas., customs, and P.O., Jan., 1891; 3rd clerk, Feb., 1891.

McKINNEY, W. J., C.M.G. (1890).—Postmaster, British Honduras, 1859; served as ensign, Belize volunteers, in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legislative assembly for his services; acting police magistrate, 1875; treasurer, Sept., 1890.

MACKINNON, LOUIS FULLERTON.—Accountant, savings bank, Jamaica, 1870; manager of government railway 1879.

McLELLAN, DAVID.—Member of House of Assembly and exec. coun., New Brunswick, provincial sec. and receiver gen.; president of exec. council, 1890.

McLEOD, CHAS. AUGUSTUS.—Entered Cape civil service after examination, 1857; inaugurated a system of deeds registry for Griqualand East, 1872; chief clerk, office of recr. of deeds, 1879; assistant recr. of deeds, Nov., 1891; Lieut. and Capt. in D.E.O.V.R., 1882-5; is a J.P. for Cape Town and District.

MACLEOD, Lt.-Col. JAMES FARQUHARSON,

C.M.G. (1870).—Served in Red River Expedition, 1870; judge of Albert District, N.W. territories, Canada.

MACLEOD, MURDOCH.—Clerk in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, 1883; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, 1885; clk. of ct. of Essequibo River dist., 1892; ag. stip. mag. N.W. dist., June, 1893 to 15 Oct. 1894, and from June, 1895.

McLEOD, NAIL.—Called to the bar, Prince Edward Island, 1872; member of house of assembly since 1879; provincial secretary and treasurer, 1879 to 1882; atty.-gen. and premier, 1889.

MACLEOD, NORMAN MAGNUS, C.M.G. (1880).—Late captain 74th Highlanders. Was commandant of Swazi contingent against Sikukuni, 1879.

MACLEOD, P. F., M.D.—Medical officer, parish of St. George, Grenada, 21 July, 1881.

McLEOD, WILLIAM.—Sub-inspector, Jamaica constabulary, Dec., 1866; 3rd class inspector, Jan., 1869; 2nd class, Oct., 1871; 1st class, Oct., 1873; acting inspector-general, Sept. to Dec., 1883, May to Oct., 1885, and April to Sept., 1886; June to Sept., 1888; May to Oct., 1890; June to Dec., 1891; and May to Nov., 1894.

MACLURE, JOHN STEVENSON GRANT.—Cik. Leg. Coun., Bahamas, Mar., 1888; acted for a time as clk in col. sec. off. and regr. of deeds off.; cik. police off., Aug., 1890.

MACLURE, WILLIAM MALCOLM GREY, M.D., M.R.C.S., England.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; physician to prison and police force, and health officer, 1873; medical inspector and chairman board of health, 1880; member of house of assembly from 1866 to 1879, when appointed to legislative council.

McNAIR, J. F. A., MAJOR, Royal (late Madras) Artillery (retired), C.M.G. (1879).—Educated at King's College, London, and student at the School of Mines; entered the Madras artillery in 1845; served in India, the Straits Settlements, and Labuan; private secretary to the governor, Straits Settlements, 1857, and subsequently executive engineer and superintendent of convicts, Singapore; chief engineer, Straits Settlements, on their transfer to the crown in 1867; accompanied the governor to Siam, Aug., 1867; surveyor-general, Straits Settlements, 1872; chief commissioner of Perak, throughout the disturbances in that country in 1875-6; and engaged in the affair at Kotah Lamah, on the Perak river; special commissioner to Selangore, to inquire into piracy, and to Perak in connection with the Pangkor treaty, 1874; again to Siam, in Aug. of that year, on special mission; and again, early in 1875, with Sir A. Clarke, in connection with unsettled state of affairs there; special mission to the State of Sungei Ujong, 1878; secretary to Sir W. Robinson's mission to Siam in Nov., 1878, to present the G.C.M.G. to the king; author of "Perak and the Malays," &c.; act. lieut.-governor and resident councillor of Penang from Feb., 1881, to Aug., 1884, when he retired.

McNEIL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CARSTAIRS, K.C.M.G. (1890), (K.C.B., 1882), (C.M.G., 1870), V.C.—Served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as A.D.C. to Sir F. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861-5 A.D.C. to Sir D. Cameron in New Zealand; commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances, 1866-67; served on the staff of the Red River expedition under Sir G. Wolseley in 1870, and in the Ashanti war, 1873-74; A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Jan., 1874, and an equerry to Her Majesty in Aug.

following; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, personally attached to the Duke of Connaught; served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885; commanded troops at the action of Tobrek, for which clasp was granted.

MACPHERSON, THE HON. SIR DAVID LEWIS, K.C.M.G. (1884).—A member of the Queen's privy council for Canada, and speaker of the senate till 1883; ed. at the Royal Academy, Inverness, Scotland; was elected for Saugeen to legislative council of the province of Canada; and on the confederation of the provinces of British North America, was summoned to a seat in the senate; acted as minister of the interior during Sir John A. Macdonald's absence from Canada, 1881; resigned 1885.

MACPHERSON, LT.-COL. JOHN.—Accountant and chief clerk store branch department of militia and defence, Canada, S. pt. 1872; director of stores and keeper of militia properties, Nov., 1880.

MCTURK, MICHAEL.—Revenue officer and asst. surveyor, Essequibo, 1872; commissnr. of taxation, Essequibo district, 1873; special mag. and suptdt. cr. lds. and forests, Essequibo, 1878; govt. gold mining officer, Br. Guiana, 1887.

MADDEN, SIR JOHN, Q.C., KT. BACH. (1893).—Chief justice of Victoria. 1893; administered the govt., 1893 and 1895.

MADDEN, W.—President of the Board of Land and Works, and commissioner, crown lands and survey, Victoria; 19th Aug., 1881, to 8th Mar., 1883.

MAGRATH, THOS. HENRY.—Junior clerk, P.O., Tasmania, 1853; chief clerk, 1869; comptroller of money orders, 1879 and of savings bank, 1882; sec. to P.O. 1888.

MAHONY, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN, C.M.G. (1879).—Paymaster, army pay department, in the Zulu war; retired with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col. Mar., 1884.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN K. H. A., R.N.—Entered royal navy Sept., 1850; lieut. May, 1858; served in Mediterranean as flag lieut. to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Coddington; served in China 1863 till 1868; commander, Oct., 1867, on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guard-ship at Jamaica, Oct., 1868, till July, 1871, when he was appointed to the "Chameleon," in the Pacific; retired as captain in Oct., 1873; stipendiary magistrate, Jamaica, April, 1874; acting inspector-general of police, 1875 to 1876; harbour-master, Kingston, 1876; and asst. pol. mag., 1876-8; pol. mag., 1888-91, when that office was abolished.

MAJOR, F. W.—6th clerk, Treas., Trinidad, Oct., 1885; 2nd clerk to suptdt. of prisons, Jan., 1886; 9th clerk, audit office, Aug., 1887; 8th ditto, 1888; priv. sec. to Sir W. Robinson, 1888; asst. controller of customs, 1891.

MALCOLM, ORMOND DUMMIE.—Called to the bar of the Bahamas, July, 1861; acting police magistrate in 1864 and 1866; elected member of the house of assembly in 1865, speaker, 1868; acting judge, court of common pleas, 1875; Queen's counsel in 1876; acting attorney-general, 1880, and again in 1881; confirmed, Mar., 1882; ag. chief justice, July, 1893, to Feb., 1894; ag. admn., June, 1895.

MALING, CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, C.M.G. (1892).—Educated at Wimbledon School and Royal Military Academy; late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; deputy magistrate and collector, Nuddea district, Bengal, 1857; served throughout the Indian mutiny, 1857-59; present in many engagements (medal); ensign, 1861, 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment; private secretary

and A.D.C. to the governor, West Coast of Africa, 1868; lieut. 35th Royal Sussex Regt., 1870; private secretary to the Marquis of Normanby, governor of Queensland, 1871, and New Zealand, 1874; colonial secretary and registrar-general of Grenada, 1879; administered the government in 1880, 1882, 1884, 1885, and 1886-7; actg. col. sec., Leeward Islands, 1888-9; and representative at quarantine conference at Demerara, 1888; actg. admin., 1889; admin. of St. Vincent, 1889; retired 1893.

MALSCH, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, A.M.I.C.E.—Draughtsman, works department, admiralty, 1866; assist. engineer, German admiralty works, Kiel, 1873; surveyor state engns. dept., California; surveying Sacramento and Fraser Rivers, &c., California and British Columbia, 1875; exploring Formosa for Chinese govt., 1881 to 1883; assist. engineer, P.W. Dept., Hong Kong, 1884; suptdt. of cr. lds., 1892; ag. assessor of rates, 1894; J.P., 1894.

MAMO, LOUIS ARNETT.—Clerk in chief secretaries office, Cyprus, 1880; higher division clerk, 1882; senior clerk, receiver-general's department, 1886; acted as treasurer, 1888-89; clk. chief sec. off., 1894.

MAN, COLONEL ALEXANDER.—Served with the field force under the late Brigadier Murray, R.A.; employed on the 30-mile radius round Shanghai during the summer of 1863 (medal); also, with the Anglo-Chinese contingent in Colonel Gordon's Taeping campaigns of 1860-64, being present during the operations before Soochow, and the siege and storming of Chang-chow (Chinese medal and Precious Star 2nd class); in 1868-69 was stationed in Formosa, and assisted the U.S. Consul and Mr. W. A. Pickering, C.M.G., in concluding a friendly settlement with the savage tribes; took part in the negotiations at Fort Zelandia and withdrawal of British force (thanked in despatches); selected in 1873 to raise a corps of military police for the Treaty district of Newchwang, Southern Manchuria, at that time infested by mounted banditti, and subsequently commanded the force embodied (thanks of the British and Italian ministers, and of the Imperial High Commissioner, with the brevet of colonel in the Chinese army, and the cross of the Italian Crown, 4th class); served with the Nile expedition of 1884-45, as boat officer and staff officer, and afterwards as commandant at Dal (medal with clasp and Khedive's star); A.D.C. to General Valentine Baker, Pasha, in 1885, and actg. dep. insp.-general of gendarmerie in 1886-7-8 (thanks of Egyptian Government, and Order of the Osmanieh, 4th class); comdt. of local forces, Trinidad and Tobago, 1891.

MANISTY, J. F.—Traffic superintendent, Natal government railways, 1878; dep. prot. of Indian immigrants, 1892.

MANN, JOHN.—Clerk in insolvency office, South Australia, 1862; clerk of local court, 1868; secretary of land titles office, 1870; to commissrs. of public works, 1875.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., R.E., C.M.G. (1881).—Entered R.E., 1840; surveyor-general of Mauritius, 1856 to 1861; director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica, 1867; resigned 1873, and re-appointed in Feb., 1874; official M.L.C., 1874; retired, 1886.

MANNERS-SUTTON, F. H. A.—Supervisor of customs, G. Coast Colony, Sept., 1891; governor's clerk, Feb., 1892; priv. sec. to governor, Jan., 1892; clerk of exec. and leg. councils, April, 1892.

MANNING, F. N., M.D.—Med. suptd. hospital for insane, Gladesville, N.S. Wales, Nov., 1867; inspector-general of the insane, N.S. Wales, 1879.

MANSEL, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1891).—Served in the Weenen Yeomanry through the Langalibalele rebellion in 1878; served as sub-inspector and inspector in the Natal Mounted Police, through the Zulu war, 1879 (medal with clasp), and Boer war, 1880 and 1881; raised and commanded the Reserve Territory Carbineers from 1883 to 1887, when the force was changed into the Zululand police; served in this force through all disturbances in Zululand from 1883 to 1888; twice mentioned in despatches as having shown conspicuous coolness and gallantry in action.

MANSERGH, CORNEWALL LEWIS WARWICKSHIRE.—Clerk, crown lands office, Cape Town, May, 1880; 2nd class clk. and private secretary to commissioner of crown lands and public works, May, 1884; first class clerk, April, 1892; chief clerk to the assistant commissioner of railways and public works, October, 1892.

MANTELL, D. G.—Surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Oct., 1858; assistant surveyor, Jan., 1871; chief surveyor, eastern province, 1877; and central province, 1880; surveyor-general, 1893.

MARCHAND, FELIX GABRIEL.—Member of the legislative assembly, Quebec, for the county of St. John's in 1867, re-elected in 1871, 1875, 1878, 1881, and in 1886; entered the cabinet as provincial secretary in 1878, and minister of crown lands in 1879; chosen speaker of the assembly in 1887; in Jan., 1862, organized the 21st bat. of infantry, and was apptd. lieutenant-col. Canadian militia, 1866; during the Fenian invasions of 1866 and 1870, took active service with his batn., and commanded a brigade on the frontier; is an author of works in prose and verse; has received the decoration of officer of public instruction of France, and is F.R.S. of Canada, and of many other literary institutions.

MARSH, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1881).—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, Feb., 1848; crown solicitor, April, 1854; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct. 1869; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1865; junior assistant colonial secretary, April, 1866; senior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; sole assistant, 1870; acting colonial secretary, 1875-6; auditor-general, April, 1876; colonial secretary and auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1879; acting auditor and accountant-general in Cyprus, 1881; administered government Hong Kong on six occasions; retired 1887.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR LACY.—Clerical assistant, immigration department, British Guiana, Dec., 1875; supernumerary clerk, 1876; clerical assistant to colonial secretary, Tobago, 1879; acting 2nd revenue officer, 1881; confirmed, May, 1882; provisional 1st revenue officer, Nov., 1884, con. April, 1885; chief clerk, treas., July, 1885.

MARSHALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1879).—For services rendered in the African war, 1879.

MARSHALL, FRED. WM.—Supervisor of customs, G. Coast, May, 1892; principal clk. col. sec. office, Sept., 1892; priv. sec. to ag. gov., Dec., 1893, to March 1894; local auditor, Lagos, June, 1894.

MARTIN, JOSEPH.—Member of leg. assembly, and exec. council, Manitoba; attorney-general and commr. of railways and lands.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Volunteer in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; clerk in the audit office, Jan. 1860; junior examiner, Mar., 1862; senior examiner, Sept., 1869; chief

clerk, immigration department, Mar., 1880; colonial postmaster and supt. of telegraphs, Sept., 1892.

MARTIN, COL. SIR RICHARD EDWARD ROWLEY, K.C.M.G. (1895), C.M.G. (1888). Inniskilling Dragoons.—Commanded mounted infantry at Cetywayo's installation, Zululand, 1883; commandant of general dépôt, Bechuanaland field force, 1884; major Bechuanaland border police, 1885 to 1887; was Br. commissnr. presdt. Portuguese-Swazi Boundary Commission, and Br. commissnr. on special mission to Tongaland, 1888; proceeded on visit of inquiry to Swaziland, 1889; secretary to British commission to Swaziland, 1889; British member of temporary joint commission of admin., 1889-95, commandant of police and dep. comr., Rhodesia, Mar., 1896.

MARTIN, S. B.—Ed. Wesleyan Mission Sch., Cape Coast; 6th class offr., customs, G. Coast, Sept., 1890; clk. to director of telegraphs and storekeeper, Aug., 1891; clk. and acctnt., July, 1893.

MARTINS, FRED. G.—Ed. C.M.S. coll. inst., Lagos; junior bailiff, supreme court, June, 1884; clerk to queen's advocate, Aug., 1886.

MARTINS, G. N.—Ed. C.M.S. Gram. Schl., Lagos; messenger, audit, and P.O., 1889; customs, outdoor officer, 1890; ag. clk. P.O., 1893; 4th clk. of customs, 1893; 3d. clk., and statistician, Mar., 1894.

MARTINS, PEDRO JOSIAH.—Supernumerary clerk, treas., Accra, Oct., 1883; junior clerk, governor's office, 1884; storekeeper, P.W. dept., Lagos, 1887; audit clerk, Jan., 1889; in charge of audit office, Apr. to Nov., 1889, Dec., 1889 to Aug., 1890; Aug., 1891, to Mar., 1892, and again Aug., 1893.

MASKEW, W. W.—Resident magistrate, Middleburg Cape Colony, 1875; civil commissioner, Clan William, Aug. 22, 1884.

MASON, CLAYTON T., M.I.C.E., J.P.—Educated King Edward's School, Birmingham; from 1874 to 1877 was engaged in the railway branch of the department of public works, New South Wales; resident engineer of the Geraldton and Northampton railway, Western Australia, 1877; superintended the construction of Point Moore Light-house and other public works in the Victoria district; afterwards resident engineer for four years of the Eastern Railway in the same colony; acting commissioner of railways on two occasions during 1882 and 1883; was provisionally appointed in 1884 director of public works and commissioner of railways; and member of the executive and legislative councils, general manager and maintenance engineer, June, 1886; commissioner of railways and member of exec. coun., Jan., 1890; after the introduction of responsible government, was appointed collector of customs, June, 1891.

MASON, J. D.—Educated at "The College," Llandoverly, and the London University; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1872; acting police magistrate, Panadura, Sep. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Nov. 1872; police magistrate, Balapitymodara, June, 1873, to continue to act at Galle; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1876; landing surveyor, Galle, 1876; acting district judge, Matara, 1876; acting police magistrate, 1877; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, 1877; police magistrate, Colombo, 1878; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, 1879; police magistrate, Colombo, 1888; dep. collr. of customs, Colombo, Dec., 1891.

MASON, L. H.—Protector of Indian immigrants, Natal, 1883.

MASSIAH, J. P.—Police magistrate of Bridge-

town and St. Michael, Barbados, Jan., 1882; parochial treasurer of St. John's, 1872 to 1882; acting coroner of St. John's and St. Philip's on several occasions; acting police magistrate of St. John's and St. Philip's, 1880, to Feb., 1881; acting senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1884 to 1885.

MASSON, THE HON. LOUIS FRANÇOIS RODERIQUE.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1859; was brigade-major, 8th military district of Lower Canada, from 1863 to 1868, and holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia; entered Canadian parliament, 1867; sworn of the privy council of Canada and appointed minister of militia and defence, 19th Oct., 1878; retired, 1880; called to the senate, 1882, and to the legislative council of the province of Quebec, 1884; lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1884-7; senator, 1890.

MATHEWS, THOMAS VINCENT.—Out-door officer, receiver-general and treasurer's department, Bahamas, 16th October, 1874; third clerk, 1st March, 1875; acting private secretary to administrator, E. B. A. Taylor, from 22nd September to 16th December, 1879; acting second clerk and book-keeper. Mar., acting collector of customs, 1883; 2nd clerk and bookkeeper, 1885.

MATHEWS, VEN., A. D., M.A.—Chaplain to the Bishop of Mauritius, resigned in 1868; volunteered for special service under Bishop Royston during the suspension of the ecclesiastical establishment in 1873; and since that has been civil chaplain of Port Louis; acting chaplain to the colonial church society for seamen; civil chaplain of Vacon and Black River; and bishop's commissary throughout; was a wrangler of St. John's Coll. Camb., in 1861; M.A., 1869; held several curacies and sole charges in England, including the senior curacy of St. George's, Hanover Square, 1868; was acting chaplain to the forces in Mauritius, 1864-5; incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, 1865; incumbent, St. John's and St. Peter's, Moka, 1866-7; diocesan inspector of schools for Mauritius, 1867-8; lecturer and senior assistant tutor of St. Aidan's theological college, Birkenhead, 1869-73.

MATHIEU, M.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1881.

MATTHEWS, MAYNARD REGINALD NELSON.—Jun. clk. telegraph office, Durban, 1878; postmr., Bothas Hill, Verulam, and Stanger, 1879; 3rd cl. clk. R. M.'s off., Durban, 1880; field cornet, Durban, and sec. wreck commr's. ct., 1886; 2nd cl. clk., 1886; ag. clk. mag. ct. and regr. circuit ct., Durban and Umlazi, 1886-7; clk. R. M.'s ct., regr. circuit ct., subdistrib. of stps., and dep. clk. of peace, Klip River, Dec., 1887; J. P., Klip River divn., 1894; has acted frequently as J. M., Klip River; ag. R. M., Inanda divn., Feb., 1895.

MAUNSELL, HORATIO EDMUND.—B.A., M.B., and M.Ch., Trinity College, Dublin, 1867; resident medical officer, public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, Nov., 1876; served on army medical staff Oct., 1868, to Oct., 1872, during three years of which period served in Jamaica; appointed to government medical service, Jamaica, Sept., 1876; appointed to St. Ann's Bay, Feb., 1881.

MAURICE, MORGAN SYDNEY.—Passed the civil service examination, 2nd grade, in Mauritius, in 1874; confidential clerk to the royal commissioners to enquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as senior assistant district clerk in the district and stipendiary magistracy of Black River in 1874; clerk and interpreter to the British consul, Island of Réunion, 1875, resigned; a sworn translator of Tamil to the supreme court, Mauritius, 1878; employed for a

short time in the colonial engineer's department, Natal, in 1879; and subsequently served as confidential clerk on the staff of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford; audit clerk in the office of the general manager of telegraphs, Cape, Oct., 1880; and shortly thereafter transferred as confidential clerk to Sir George Strahan; 3rd class clerk on the fixed establishment, July, 1881; second-class clerk, Oct., 1882; was also employed in the classification of papers and appendices in connection with the report of the royal commissioners appointed for the settlement of Transvaal affairs.

MAURITIUS, 5th BISHOP of, WM. WALSH, M.A., D.D.—Of St. Alban's Hall and Merton Coll., Oxford; asst. secy., C.M.S., 1865-70; chaplain in Rome, 1878-9, vicar of St. Mary, Newington, 1879-86; mission chaplain to Bishop of London, 1886; prebendary of St. Paul's, 1889; Bishop of Mauritius, 1890.

MAVROGORDATO, ALEXANDER STEPHEN.—Dispenser Civil Hospital, Nicosia, Cyprus, June, 1879; clerk to principal forest officer; June, 1881; acted as forest officer, May, 1883, to Dec., 1884; was engaged on the locust destruction as paymaster, 1883 to 1886; and as asst. to commr., Famagusta, 1889-92; examiner of accounts, audit dept., May, 1886; transferred to rec. gen.'s department, April, 1891; asst. in survey and forest deptms., Dec., 1892.

MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E.—Born 1861; educated at Berlin; clerk to commissioner, Famagusta, 1881; clerk and interpreter to Nicosia detachment, police, 1882; asst. insp., police, Limassol, 1883; inspector, police, Kyrenia, Sept., 1884; local commr. of police, June, 1895.

MAXWELL, FRANCIS R. O.—Cadet, Sarawak service, June, 1872; asst. resdt., 1872; resdt., Batang Lupai and Sareba, Jan., 1876; resdt., 1st class, 1st divn. (Sarawak proper), and member Supreme Council, Oct., 1881.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH P., M. Inst. C.E.—Public works department, New Zealand, 1874; general manager, N. Z. railways, 1880; rly. commissioner under Rlys. Act, 1887, Jan., 1889.

MAXWELL, JOSEPH RENNER, M.A., B.C.L.—Educated at Sierra Leone grammar school and at Merton Col., Ox.; 2nd class honours, jurisprudence; B.A., 1879, M.A., 1880, B.C.L. (honours), 1884; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1880; and practised for three years at the bar of the Gold Coast Colony; Queen's advocate, Gambia, Mar., 1884; also registrar of deeds, and colonial registrar; acting superintendent, police, Aug., 1885, to April, 1886; member of leg. coun., 1886; chief magistrate, 1887.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM D.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados; schoolmaster, St. Matthias primary school, Barbados, Aug., 1855; and of Anglican school, Dominica, April, 1863; clerk and warehouse keeper, Barbados, Oct., 1876.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G. (1885).—Educated at Repton; employed in supreme court, Penang and Singapore, 1865 to 1869; qualified as an advocate of the local bar in 1867; police magistrate and commissioner court of requests, Penang, Sept., 1869; ditto, Malacca, Feb., 1870; ditto, Singapore, Aug., 1871, ditto Prov. Wellesley, 1872; temporary judge of the supreme court, Penang, May, 1874; assistant government agent, province Wellesley, Sept., 1874; deputy commissioner with the Larut field force on the expedition to Perak to punish the murderers of the British resident, in Nov., 1875 (medal) mentioned in despatches; assistant resident, Perak, and member of the state

council, Feb. 1878; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1881; commissioned to visit the Australian colonies, to report on the Torrens land registration system, 1882; commissioner of lands titles S.S. (1882), and member of executive and legislative councils, 1888; employed by the foreign office on a mission to the West Coast of Atchin in 1884, when the release of the 18 survivors of the crew of the "Nisero" was obtained after they had been for 10 months in captivity; for this service received thanks of H.M.'s government, and was made a C.M.G.; actg. res. councillor, Penang, 1884-9; British resident, Selangor, 1889; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, 1892; ag. gov., Sept., 1893, to Jan., 1894; Governor Gold Coast, 1895.

MAY, ALFRED JOHN.—Ed. St. Saviour's Gram. Schl., New Shoreham, and Training Schl., Hurstpierpoint; head master St. Paul's Coll., Hong Kong, Jan., 1876; principal, govt. normal schl., Sept., 1881; 8rd master, govt. central schl. (now Victoria Coll.), Sept., 1883; 2nd master, 1888.

MAY, CECIL.—Clerical asst., treas., Br. Guiana; fourth class clerk, April, 1889; third class, June, 1892.

MAY, FRANCIS H., C.M.G. (1895).—Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Dub.; first honour-man and prizeman in classics and modern languages; appointed after competitive examination to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1881; acting-assistant registrar-gen., April, 1886; ag. asst. col. secy., Jan., 1887; secy. to bd. of examiners, Jan., 1889; asst. col. secy., Jan., 1891; private secy. to Gov. Sir W. Des Voeux, to Admr. Sir F. Fleming, and Maj-Gen. Barker, April, 1889, to Dec., 1891; ag. col. treas., April to Oct., 1892; member leg. coun., May, 1895.

MAY, HENRY FREDERIC PORTER.—Extra clerk, treasury, British Guiana, 1877; clerk, savings bank, 1880; acting accountant, 1887.

MAYER, GEORGE CLIFFORD.—Called to the bar June, 1860; Dec., 1864, district and stipendiary magistrate, Seychelles; May, 1868, district magistrate, Pamplemousses; Mar., 1881, ditto, Plaines Wilhems; Jan., 1887, senior district magistrate.

MEADE, HONORABLE SIR ROBERT HENRY, K.C.B. (1894), C.B., (1895).—Is an M.A. of Exeter Coll., Oxford; passed an exam. before the civil service commrs., May 9th, 1859; junior clerk in the foreign office, June 1st, 1859; was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria, from July 31, 1860, till Sept. 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty, in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion, in 1863, and again in 1865; was appointed groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was private secretary to Earl Granville from June, 1864, till July, 1866; private secretary to Lord Granville when secretary of state for the colonies from 9th Dec., 1868, till July, 1870, and when secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1870; assistant under secretary, colonial office, May, 1871; appointed registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, May, 1877; secretary, 1892; British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin, 1884; under secretary of state, 1st Feb., 1892.

MEADEN, C. W.—14th Hussars and 5th Dragoon Gds., 1870-76; convict service, England, 1877; suptd. of Chaguanas convict depot, Trinidad, 1885; J.P. for county Caroni, 1887; asst.

suptd. prisons, 1890; member central agr. bd.; carried out special agricultural experiments by prison labour, 1887 to 1892; acted twice as suptd. of govt. farm and pastures; acted twice as sec. central agr. bd.; and as warden of Chaguanas; lieut. and adjt. Trinidad Light Horse, Dec. 1894; manager govt. stock farm and supt. of pastures, Mar., 1895; lt. and adjt., Trinidad Light Horse, Dec., 1894.

MEANEY, S. J.—Entered col. office after examination, Apl., 1881; asst. clk., May, 1892.

MEARES, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1882).—Late mayor of Melbourne and commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-1.

MELDRUM, CHARLES, LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1886).—Educated at Marischal Coll., and Univ. Aber.; Lord Rector's prizeman, 1844, and first graduate of that year (hon. LL.D., 1876; entered the Bombay educational department, 1846; professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1848; secretary and one of the founders of the Meteorological Society of Mauritius, 1851; government meteorological observer, 1862; director, Royal Alfred Observatory, 1875; member of the council of government, 1886.

MELVILL, SAMUEL.—Served as captain commanding George native levy, Jan. to Sept., 1851; and lost arm in action at Amatola Basin, 28th June, 1851; 2nd asst. surveyor-general, July, 1882; railway expropriation commr., Aug., 1889; was commissioner of Lichtenberg, and agent for native affairs on the south-west boundary of the Transvaal, July, 1873, to Oct., 1874; and surveyor-general from latter date to April, 1877, under the government of the S. A. Republic; and surveyor-general from April, 1877, to Aug., 1881, under British rule; first assistant surveyor-general, Cape, July, 1892.

MELVILLE, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1891).—Late lieut., Kent Art. Militia; ed. Edinburgh Academy; clerk in the solicitor's department, inland revenue, after competitive examination, June, 1862; afterwards in the legacy and succession duty department; chief clerk, treasury, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1874; acted as colonial treasurer, Dec. 1874, to Feb., 1876, during which period also acted as colonial secretary, July to Sept., 1875; acted also as collector of customs and colonial surveyor, and held commissions as deputy coroner and J.P.; first clerk, government sect.'s office, British Guiana, 1877; assist. govt. sect. 1879; acted as govt. sect., 1881, 1882, 1887 and 1888, and also as audt. gen.; col. secy., audt. gen., and reg. gen. of British Honduras, 1889; admr. of govt., 1890 and 1891; admr. of govt. of Falklands, 1893; col. secy., Bahamas, 1894; admr. govt., 1894 and 1895; col. sec., Leewards, 1895.

MENENDEZ, M. RAMON.—Ed. Emman. Coll. Camb.; L.L.B., Camb., 1890; barrister-at-law. Inner Temple, ag. stip. and circuit mag. and judge ct. of common pleas, Bahamas, 1892; dist. commr., Lagos, Aug., 1894.

MENSAH, ALFRED.—Temporary clerk, customs, Gold Coast, Feb., 1875; superintendent R.E. labourers during Ashanti war, Dec., 1873, to May, 1874; 3rd clerk of customs, Cape Coast, Dec., 1874; 2nd clerk, July, 1875; clerk and warehouseman, Mar., 1878; sub-collector of customs, Winnebah, Oct., 1880; Appam, Oct., 1883; and Cape Coast, Feb., 1886.

MERCER, WILLIAM HEPWORTH.—Open scholar and Hody exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford; 2nd class, classical moderations; 2nd class, final classical school; 2nd class clerk in the colonial office after open competition, 30th June, 1879; awarded

first prize in common law offered by Council of Legal Education, 1883, and a pupil scholarship of 100 guineas, in real property, by the Society of the Inner Temple, 1885; called to the bar, 1886; secy. to the Earl of Jersey, when acting as British delegate at colonial confce., Ottawa, 1894; on special mission to Hawaii with Mr. Sandford Fleming, Sep. to Nov. 1894, negotiating for lease of landing station of proposed Pacific cable; asst. priv. sec. to Lord Ripon, 1st April, 1895; and to Mr. Chamberlain, 28th June, 1895.

MERCIER, C. J. A. W.—Ed. Antigua Gram. Schl.; sen. Camb. certificate 1st d. hon., 1893; matric. Lond. Univ., 1893; ag. asst. mr. St. Kitts Gram. Schl., 1894.

MERCIER, GUY, H. V.—Ed. Antigua Gram. Schl., senr. Camb. certificate, 1893; clk., treas., Antigua, 1894.

MEREDITH, O. R.—For many years leader of opposition in Ontario legislative assembly; chief justice ct. of common pleas, Ontario, 1894.

MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH.—Educated Harrow; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1880; passed final examination in Malay, May, 1882; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, and J.P. S.S., May, 1882; confirmed Jan., 1883; Malay interpreter with H.M.S. "Pegasus" to Tenom in connection with the "Nisero" case, June, 1884; ag. mag. and officer in charge treas., Malacca, 1886; Dist. offr. Dindings, 1886; actg. 2nd mag., Penang, 1888; actg. 1st mag., Penang, 1888; 2nd asst. col. sec., June, 1890; suptd. of census, 1891; ag. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1891; collr. of land rev., and in charge of treas., Malacca, July, 1892; ag. resdt. councillor, Malacca, Sept. to Dec., 1893; inspr. of prisons, S.S., 1893.

MERRIMAN, THE HON. JOHN XAVIER.—Commissioner of public works and crown lands, Cape of Good Hope, 1875-8; has for several years represented the electoral division of Dordrecht in the Cape legislative assembly; again commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1881 to 1884; treas.-gen., 1890-3.

MESSERVY, ALFRED M.A. (Oxon).—Edu. Vic. Coll., Jersey, and Exeter Coll., Ox., scholar in 1865; Taylorian scholar, 1867; rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, Nov., 1879.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; assistant colonial engineer, Lagos, Nov., 1870; assistant to superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov., 1871; superintendent of public works, Barbados, Sept., 1881; director of public works, Grenada 1885.

METHUEN, MAJ.-GEN. LORD, C.B. (1882), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1864; served in Ashantee campaign, 1873-4; in Egypt, 1882; in the Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5; inspected Bechuanaland police, 1890.

METZGEN, CARL A.—Temporary clerk surveyor-general's office, Br. Honduras, 1885; actg. clerk to attorney-general, 1886; confirmed, 1887; actg. clerk to clerk of courts, Sept. to Nov., 1887; revenue officer, 1888; actg. 3rd clerk, treasury, customs, and post office, Apr., 1888; confirmed, 1889; 2nd clerk, treasury, &c., Feb., 1891; captain Belize fire-brigade, June, 1889 to Feb., 1891; clk. to auditor, Dec., 1891; 4th clk. Treas., Sept., 1892; ag. 3rd clk., Nov., 1893; audit examiner, col. sec. dept., Feb., 1894.

MICALLEF, RICHARD.—Entered the Malta service, Nov., 1863; clerk in office of charitable institutions, Dec., 1864 clerk sanitary office and secretary to the medical board, Jan., 1881; deputy receiver-general, deputy comptroller of charitable institutions, and deputy commissary Monte di

Pietà, Gozo, April, 1884; assistant secretary to government for Gozor, Sept., 1885; controller of charitable institutions with a seat in council of govt., Nov., 1886.

MICHELL, ROLAND LYONS N.—Ed. Ch. Ch., Oxford (open studentship, 1865); tutor to Prince Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, 1870; recd. decoration of the Osmanieh (4th class) from the Khedive Ismail, 1878; and of the Medjidieh from the late Khedive Tewfik, 1879; commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus, Aug., 1879; also dep. commissioner, High Court, and police magistrate; is sheriff of district; ag. dist. offr., Dindings, June, 1895.

MICHELL, WALTER CBCL.—Ed. Godolphin School and Merton Coll., Ox.; B.A., 1887; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1887; actg. collr. and mag., Ulu Pahang, 1888; passed Malay final, Sept., 1889; ag. dist. offr., Balik, Pulau, April, 1890; confirmed, Oct., 1891.

MICHIE, THE HON. SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G. (1878).—Formerly attorney-general and minister of justice, Victoria, and afterwards agent-general in England for that colony.

MIDDLETON, LIEUT.-GEN. (retd.) SIR FREDERICK DOBSON, K.C.M.G. (1885), O.B.—Served in New Zealand (medal); and in India during Sonthal rebellion and mutiny (medal); graduate of the Staff College; in command of the Canadian militia 1884 to 1890; commanded the expedition against Riel in the north-west in 1885 (medal).

MIDDLETON, JOHN LYELL.—Ed. Coleford Gram. Sch. (Glouc.) and Cam. Univ.; headmaster, Titcheild High School, Jamaica, July, 1884; assistant inspector of schools, June, 1885.

MIDDLETON, JOHN PAGE, B.A.—Ed. Uppingham and Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1874, Norfolk and South Eastern circuits; acting queen's advocate, Gold Coast, Jan., 1882; president of district court Limassol, Cyprus, Sept., 1882; puisne judge, supreme court, 1892; ag. ch. justice, June and July, 1893; ag. judge of Consular Court, Constantinople, May to July, 1894; ag. ch. just., May to Oct., 1895; recd. thanks of S. of S. Foreign Affairs in connexion with Ottoman Dominions (Courts) O. in C., 1895.

MILES, W., B.A.—Principal of Queen's College, Trinidad, 21 Nov. 1872.

MILLER, GRANVILLE G.—Master of titles, Queensland, 8th Nov., 1882; Aug., 1879, district court judge.

MILLSON, ALVAN, M.A.—Private secretary to Sir R. Harley and General Turton, 1882-3; district magistrate, British Honduras, 1883; district commissioner, Lagos, 1887; assistant colonial secretary, 1889; sp. commissnr. to Yorubaland Jan. to May, 1890; actg. dist. commissnr. eastern dist., Jan., 1892; actg. col. sec. Mar. to Oct., 1892, and June, 1893; dep. gov., 3rd to 24th Aug., 1893.

MILTON, W. H.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape, April, 1878; 3rd class clerk, 1st Jan., 1879; 2nd class clerk, 20th Jan., 1881; 1st class clerk, April, 1883; secretary to the tender board, 1881; clerk to executive council, 1885; chief clerk and acctnt. colonial sec's office, 1891.

MINNOW, JOSEPH LAZARUS.—Extra clerk, customs, Elmina, 1872; scouts interpreter and commissariat issuer during Ashanti war, 1873-4; office keeper, customs, Cape Coast, 1874; clerk, colonial secretary, 1874; 1st landing waiter and deputy-registrar and interpreter Axim, 1875; clerk and examining officer, Salt Pond, 1880; sub-collr. of customs, Chamah, 1884; Cape Coast, 1886.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1869; dist. med. offr., Badulla, an., 1883; senr. med. offr., 1886; asst. col. surg., Galle, 1889.

MITCHELL, LIEUT.-COL. SIR C. B. H. (late R.M.). G.C.M.G. (1895). K.C.M.G. (1883), C.M.G. (1880).—Colonial secretary, Br. Honduras, July, 1868; administered the government in 1870, 1874, and 1876; receiver-general, Br. Guiana, 1877; colonial secretary of Natal, Nov., 1877; acted as governor, 1881, 1882, and 1885-6; governor of Fiji, 1886; of Leeward Islands, 1888, but did not take up apptmt.; admin. govt. of Natal and Zululand, 1889; appointed governor, Oct., 1889; Governor S. S., Oct., 1893.

MITCHELL, G. P. S.—Asst. clerk, ed. dept., Trinidad, Aug., 1880; 2nd clerk to asst. dir. of pub. works, Feb., 1884; clerk, northern division of the P. W. D., May, 1886; clerk to ward-n of St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, July, 1893.

MITCHELL, H. HASTINGS—Entered col. sec.'s office, Grenada, 1878; 2nd clerk, treasury, 1879; acted as revenue officer, 1880; in audit office, St. Lucia, April, 1881; acted chief clerk, treasury, 1881-2; 2nd clerk and checking officer of invoices, treasury, 1882; acted as auditor, 1882 and 1883-6; chief clerk, treasury, 1887; acting chief clerk, col. sec.'s office, Grenada, 1889.

MITCHELL, HENRY STUART, C.M.G. (1882).—Agent-general of immigrants, Trinidad; appointed 1858. Was superintendent from 1852 to 1853; retired on full pay, 1883.

MITCHELL, P.—Born 1824, called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1848; sat in N.B. legislative assembly from 1856 to 1860, when appointed to the legislative council; in 1867, called to the senate of the dominion, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the house of commons; a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865, and from April, 1866, to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was minister of marine and fisheries for the dominion July, 1867, until Nov., 1873, when the Macdonald gov. retired.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S., C.M.G. (1892).—Assistant clerk, immigration department, Trinidad, 1858; warden of the district of Montserrat, and commissioner of crown lands, 1867; sub-intendant of crown lands, 1869; was a J.P., member of the central road board and of the board of health; assistant protector of immigrants, Mauritius, 1872. Received the thanks of Her Majesty's royal commissioners for special services rendered during their inquiry into the treatment of Indian immigrants in that colony; acted as agent-general of immigration in Trinidad in 1873; government emigration agent in India, Oct., 1873; acting emigration agent for Jamaica, 1876; agent-general for immigration, British Guiana, 1881; emigration agent for British Guiana in Calcutta, 1884; in 1885 modified emigration rules under Act of 1883, and in 1886 obtained extension of Indian P.O. money order system to British Guiana and other West Indian colonies.

MITCHELL - INNES, NORMAN G.—Edinburgh academy and Repton; Hong Kong cadet, 1880; attached to the colonial office for one year, 1881; passed cadet, 1884; acting assistant colonial secretary; assistant-registrar-general, 1884; acting police magistrate and coroner, 1886; actg. supert. gaol, 1887; called to bar (Middle Temple), 1889; ag. regr. gen. 1889-90; treasurer, and member ex. and leg. councils, 1891.

MITFORD, CHARLES B.—Entered public works department, Trinidad, Jan., 1882; asst. col. secy. and treas., Sierra Leone, May, 1886; acted as audit-gen. collr. of customs and commt. of Sherbro, treas., Gambia, 1889; ag. admir., June to Nov.; col. treas., Sierra Leone, 1891; ag. col. secy., Jan. to Oct., 1892; dep'ty. gov., Mar., and again May, 1892.

MOFFAT, REV. JOHN SMITH, C.M.G. (1890).—Native commissioner, N.W. Border, Transvaal, 1880-1; R.M., Basutoland, Mar., 1882, to April, 1884; res. nag., Taungs, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885; asst. comr. for the protectorate, 1887.

MOIR, ALEXANDER WILSON, C.M.G. (1877).—In customs department, Jamaica, Feb., 1843; presiding magistrate of Bay Islands, Dec., 1855; treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent, June, 1861; president, Turks and Caicos Island, Aug., 1862; president, Virgin Islands, Oct., 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1872; president of St. Kitts, Feb., 1873; member of the executive council, Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council; retired, 1883.

MOLESWORTH, H.—Judge, court of insolvency, Victoria, 1886; formerly county ct. judge.

MOLONEY, SIR C. ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882), K.C.M.G. (1890).—Entered military college, Sandhurst, 1866; ensign, Feb., 1867; lieutenant, Dec., 1868; capt., Nov., 1874; acted as civil commandant of the Quiah district, Sierra Leone, 1867-8; A.D.C. to Sir James Walker, C.B., governor, Bahamas, Feb., 1871; private secretary to Capt. G. C. Strahan, administrator, Bahamas, April, 1871, to May, 1873; private secretary and A.D.C. to Governor Hennessey, June to Nov., 1873, when he embarked for service on the Gold Coast; served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); private secretary and A.D.C. to Governor Strahan, July, 1874; acting auditor, G.C. colony, Feb., 1875; acting inspector-general of constabulary, Mar., 1875; assistant colonial secretary, 1877; colonial secretary, 1879; administered government of Lagos, 1878 to 1880, and again in 1881; administrator of the government of the colony, 1882; resumed the administration of Lagos, 1882-3; administrator of the Gambia, 1884; administrator of Lagos, 1885; governor, 1887; governor, British Honduras, 1891; author of the "Forestry of West Africa."

MONIER-WILLIAMS, CYRIL FAIRFULL, M.A. (Oxon).—Of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; educated at Haileybury Coll.; served for more than 20 years in the master's office, ct. of Queen's Bench, and afterwards in the central office of sup. ct. of Judicature, England; regr. sup. ct. of Trinidad and Tobago; regr. in bankruptcy and marshal, Jan., 1894.

MOOR, THE HON. F. R., M.L.A.—Secy. for native affairs, Natal, 1893.

MOORE, MAJOR ALEX. McDONNELL—2nd lieutenant, Roy. Nth. Down Rifles, 1876; 3rd lieutenant, 89th P. V.'s Regt.; Suakin campaign, El Teb, &c., (medal and clasp and Khedive's star); adjt. depôt Armagh, 1884; capt. 2nd bat. R. I. Fus. 1885; inspr. S. Leone police, Feb. 1890; raised S. Leone frontier police: inspr.-gen., Jan., 1891; commanded expedition in Tambacca country, 1892 (medal and clasp); inspr.-gen. of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1892.

MOORE, GEORGE—Surveyor to commission for quieting land titles, Sept., 1875; first government surveyor, colony of Fiji, Oct., 1876; staff surveyor, January, 1880; acting crown surveyor, July, 1884, to Feb., 1885.

MOORE, CAPTN. S.—Late Roy. Irish Regt.; served in Afghanistan, 1879-80, in charge of regimental transport; acted as adjt. to rear-guard on evacuation of Lundi Kotal; served in Nile campaign, 1884-85, crossing the desert to Metemneh; was adjt. 1st Norwich Volr. Batt.; Inspector, S. Leone Frontier Police, 1894.

MOORE, W.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, 4th Aug. 1878, to 20th July, 1876, and from 9th to 13th Aug. 1877; colonial secretary, 13th Aug. 1877, to 20th Dec 1878, and again Oct., 1879, to 1881; now president of leg. coun.

MORCOM, RICHARD F.—Assistant clerk of peace and prosecutor, native high court, Natal, Jan., 1879; clerk of peace for several counties, Feb., 1880, and attorney for war department.

MOREHEAD, B. D.—Postmaster - general, Queensland, 17th Dec., 1880, to 3rd Aug., 1883; col. secy., 13th June, 1888; premier, 1889-90.

MORETON, THE HON. BERKELEY BASIL.—Postmaster - general, Queensland, Mar., 1885; minister of public instruction, April, 1885-8.

MORGAN, STANLEY WM.—Ed. Broomsgrove School; Dist. Commr., G. Coast, June, 1892; ag. chief regr. sup. ct. and regr. of deeds, Oct., 1892; confirmed, Jan. 1893.

MORINE, ALFRED B., L.L.B.—Born in Nova Scotia; removed to Newfoundland in 1883; became editor of the "Mercury" in 1883, and in 1890 of the "Herald," both published in St. John's; was admitted to bar of Nova Scotia 1894, and in same year to the bar of Newfoundland; was elected M.H.A. for Bonavista, Newfoundland, in 1886, 1889, 1893; was a member of the people's delegation to Great Britain, in 1890, on French treaties question, and a member of the legislative delegation to Great Britain, in 1891, on the same question; colonial secretary, April to December, 1894.

MORLING, ARTHUR.—Entered the customs department, Natal, Mar., 1862; second clerk to R. M., Durban, May, 1868; acting clerk of the court, &c., Klip river division, Mar., 1881; acting clerk of the court registrar of the circuit court, &c., Durban, Mar., 1872; acting clerk of the court, &c., city division, P. M. Burg, June, 1874; third landing waiter, customs, Jan., 1876; second ditto, May, 1879; and first ditto, Jan., 1881; magistrate, Lion's River divn., 1886.

MORRAH, A.—Secretary for lands, Victoria, 1st June, 1878; consmr. of audit, 1890.

MORRIS, DANIEL, M.A., D.Sc., C.M.G. (1893).—Ed. at Cheltenham and Royal School of Mines, London; late senior moderator and first gold medt., natural science honours, Trin. Coll. Dub.; B.A. (1876), M.A. (1880); assistant, Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Aug., 1877; on special duty. "coffee leaf disease inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; received the thanks of the "Planters' Association of Ceylon" for services in connection therewith, as also special commendation from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and honorarium equal to one year's salary; director, public gardens and plantations, Jamaica, Nov., 1879; on special mission to Trinidad and Grenada to report on the cultivation of cacao, 1882; reported upon the economic resources of the colony of British Honduras, 1882; chairman, Jamaica committee, Amsterdam exhibition, 1883; reported on the resources of St. Helena, 1883; prepared a report upon "planting enterprise in the West Indies," presented to parliament, 1884; chairman, board of go ernors of the institute of Jamaica, 1884-86; commissioner for the West Indies at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; chairman of local commission for Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; assistant director, Royal

Gardens, Kew, May, 1886; represented India at Rarvie Confce. at Paris, 1888 and 1889; on mission to W. Indies to organise botanical stations in Windward and Leeward Islds., 1889-90. Visited the Bahamas in 1895-6, with the object of advising and aiding the Colonial Government. Is author of numerous pamphlets on pure and applied botany, and of papers and reports relating to the distribution and cultivation of tropical economic plants.

MORRIS, E. P.—Member, Newfoundland exec. coun. (without portfolio), 1889 to 1894; ag. atty.-gen., 1890.

MORRISON, HON. D., Q.C.—Delegate to Canada, Newfoundland Treaty shore question, 1880; M.H.A. for Bonavista, 1888, re-elected, 1893; attorney-general and member ex. Coun., April to December, 1894.

MORTON, ALBERT.—Clerk financial secretary's department, War Office, Mar., 1878; clerk in auditor and accountant general's office, Cyprus, June, 1879; assistant collector of customs, Nov., 1882; acting chief collector, 1883 to 1884, and 1892; collector of customs, Larnaka, 1891; isld. treas., 1894.

MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY.—Temporary assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, Aug., 1881; sub-treasurer and collector, Sherbro, July, 1882; J.P. for Sierra Leone, Aug., 1882; commissioner of the court of requests, Sherbro, Aug., 1882; assistant colonial secretary and treasurer, Sierra Leone, 1884; civil comdt. Br. Sherbro, 1885; treasurer, Gambia, 1891; member ex. and leg. coun. and J. P. for the colony; admr. of govt. in 1891-2 and 3; on mission to Fofui country, 1891; treasurer, Lagos, 1894.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Admitted Bahamas bar, 1874; acting clerk, colonial secretary's department, Bahamas, April, 1872; private secretary to Governor Pope Heunessy, Nov., 1878 (*ex officio* clerk of executive council); and to Administrator J. D'A. Dumaresq, June to Dec., 1874; assistant private secretary to Governor Robinson, Dec., 1874, to June, 1879; private secretary to Administrator E. B. A. Taylor, June, 1879; to Governor Robinson, Dec., 1879, to June, 1880; also to Mr. Taylor, from that date to Dec., 1880; J.P. for the colony, and acting police magistrate for the island of New Providence Sept., 1878; registrar of titles, West Australia, 1881; admitted to West Australia bar, 1881; deputy commissioner of titles, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1888; J.P., 1883; reg. supreme court, 1889.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D.—Served in medical charge of expeditionary force up the river Gambia, West Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Maudingo town of Tubarcolong (mentioned in despatches); staff surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst; held the acting appointments of Queen's advocate (member of council), chief magistrate, colonial surgeon, and inspector of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman, at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); superintending medical officer for Jamaica, June, 1876; retired 1892.

MOUNTSTEPHEN, BARON.—Sir George Stephen (Hart., 1886); was chairman of Canadian Pacific Railway to 1888.

MOURITZ, GEORGE A.—Treasurer, Melbourne harbour trust, 1877; secretary, 1884.

MOWAT, SIR OLIVER, K.C.M.G. (1892), LL.D., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier, Ontario, 25th Oct., 1872.

MOYLAN, J. G.—Commissioner of emigration from Canada to Ireland, 1869-72; director of penitentiaries, Canada, 1872; inspector of penitentiaries, 1875.

MOYSEY, HENRY LUTTRELL.—Educated at Cheltenham Coll.; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Oct., 1872; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégala, April, 1873; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, July, 1873; assistant agent, Kurunégala, 1876; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; assistant agent, Matale, 1878.

MOYSEY, COLONEL CHARLES JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1884).—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; special commissioner Keate Award district, South Africa, 1880-1; assisted in defining the South Western boundary of the Transvaal, under the Pretoria convention of 1881; assistant director of works, War Office, 1884-9.

MUELLER, SIR FERDINAND VON, M.D., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.M.G. (1869), F.R.S., baron in the kingdom of Württemberg.—Government botanist, Victoria.

MUGLISHTON, THOMAS CROUGHTON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. and L.M. (Edin.)—Entered R.N. medical service, 1876-81; medical officer to French and United States consulates, Singapore; J.P. and coroner 1883; colonial surgeon, S. S., 1886; ag. prin. med. offr., Singapore, Feb. to Aug., 1890.

MUIR, THOMAS, M.A. (Glas., 1869), LL.D. (Glas.), F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.—Member London and Edinburgh Mathematical Societies, &c.; sub-warden, St. Leonard's College Hall, St. Andrew's, 1869; asst. prof. mathematics, Glasgow Univ., 1871; head mathematical and science master, Glasgow high school, 1874; examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy to Glasgow Univ., 1880-84; Keith medalist, R.S.E., 1881; examiner secondary schools, Scotch education department, 1885-87; examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy, St. Andrew's Univ., 1884-86; superintendent-general of education, Cape, April, 1892.

MUNN, EMIL AUGUSTUS.—Educated at Felstead College, Essex, and afterwards in Switzerland; appointed to the survey department, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; public works department, Jan., 1883; education office, June, 1884; office of registrar of supreme court, Sept., 1884; audit office, May, 1886; chief clerk, savings bk., Jan., 1888.

MUNRO, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier and treasurer of Victoria, 1891; agent-general for the colony in London, 1892-3.

MURE, ANDREW, M.A. Edin.—Reid fellow of University of Edinburgh; called to the Scotch bar, July, 1863; honorary advocate depute, 1860; resident sheriff of Shetland, 1865; 2nd puisne judge, supreme court, Mauritius, 16th Feb., 1880; acting 1st puisne judge, May, 1880, to Jan., 1881, and Jan. to Nov., 1882; 1st puisne judge, Dec., 1883; ag. ch. justice, April to December, 1890.

MURREIN, URIEL.—Acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May, 1867; second clerk, treasury department, Nov., 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec., 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office, June, 1870; second revenue officer, Dominica, Feb., 1871; first revenue officer, Nov., 1874; admeasurer of shipping, July, 1878.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, C.E. (Glasgow Univ.), A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer officer, P.W.D., Ceylon, 1871; superintendent, 1871; chief assistant head quarters, 1874; provincial engineer, 1886.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER.—Member of legislative assembly, Manitoba, 1874 to 1878; police magistrate, East Marquette, 1878; member of house of assembly, 1879; speaker, 1883 to 1886; municipal commissioner, Winnipeg, 1887.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Dumbura, in the same year; commissioner of requests, Balapitmodara, Oct., 1867; assistant government agent, Kurunégala, and acting landing surveyor, Galle, 1870; acting assistant agent, Jaffna, 1874; acting police magistrate, Galle, 1874; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1875; police magistrate, Kandy, 1876; assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1877; ditto, Hambantota, 1887.

MURRAY, C. E. R.—Crown prosecutor, S.W. district, N.S.W., June, 1875; district court judge, N.W. district, 1878; of N. district, 1880.

MURRAY, T., JUNR.—Government medical officer, Tacarigua district, Trinidad, 1 Jan., 1876.

MURRAY, W. SHEPHERD.—Dep. fiscal, N. Prov., Ceylon, 1868; asst. suptdt. police, 1873; ag. pol. mag. and commis. of requests, 1873; suptdt. of police, 1878.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, JUNR.—Private secretary to Governor Musgrave, in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869; served in same capacity in British Columbia, August, 1869, to April, 1872; private secretary and clerk of executive council Natal, July, 1872 to 1873; private secretary and clerk of executive council in South Australia, June, 1873; private secretary to governor of Jamaica, Aug., 1877, to June 1883; also acted as secretary to the local committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; private secretary to Sir A. Musgrave in Queensland, Nov., 1883; assistant deputy commissioner, New Guinea, 1885; govt. secy., 1888, and local auditor, Nov., 1890; member exec. and leg. councils.

MUSGRAVE, CHRISTOPHER.—Junior clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, Dec., 1874; clerk to magistrate district A, April, 1877; acted as chief clerk, registrar's office, Jan., 1879; acted as magistrate and coroner for district B, July, 1882; deputy-coroner for district A, Aug., 1882; clerk colonial secretary's office, Mar., 1883; private secretary to the admiral, Leeward Islands, Aug., 1883, to Jan., 1884; acted magistrate and coroner for district B, Dec., 1884, and for district A, Feb. and June, 1885; secretary to local committee of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, Jan., 1886; acting magistrate, Nevis, 1886; member of infirmity board, 1886; ag.-mag. and coroner, Barbuda Oct., 1888 to Nov., 1889; and for dist. A. Antigua, Dec., 1889 to June, 1890; ch. clk., regr.'s office, Antigua, Aug., 1890; regr. and pro-marshal, Dominica, July, 1892.

MUSSON, JOHN TURNBULL.—Ed. King's Coll. Schl. (Lond.); admitted solicitor, sup. ct., Jamaica, Oct., 1875; notary public, 1883; retd. mag., St. Andrew, Nov., 1888.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Clerk in the governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, April, 1866; second-class clerk in the office of the financial secretary, Sept., 1866; first-class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct., 1872; chief clerk, 1884; has repeatedly acted as assistant secretary and as auditor general, June, 1885, to May, 1886.

MYLNE, THOMAS.—Registrar of titles, Queensland, 1884; clerk, registrar-general's office, 1884;

chief clerk 1873; second deputy, 1878; principal deputy registrar, 1879; member civil service board, 1890.

NAUDI, ALFREDO, LL.D. (1877).—Received at the Bar, Malta, 1878; elected member coun. of govt., 1889; prof. of law, Malta Univ., 1892; crown advocate and govt. legal adviser, with seat in exec. coun. and council of govt., 1895.

NAUDI, SIR SALVATORE (Kt. BACH. (1878), C.M.G. (1888), LL.D.—Judge of the court of appeal, Malta, appointed in 1859.

NAZ, SIR VIOLE, K.C.M.G. (1880), (C.M.G. 1874).—Member of the council of government of Mauritius.

NEGUS, FRANCIS H. D.—Local auditor, Lagos, Dec., 1893; ditto, G. Coast, June, 1894.

NEILL, A. S.—Railway commissioner, South Australia. Was appointed 1888; born in Scotland, 1837; mercantile manager at Port Adelaide, 1862, to 1888; vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, at Port Adelaide, Aug., 1881, and resigned same, May, 1888.

NELL, LOUIS.—Advocate, supreme court of Ceylon, J.P.; author of a treatise on the Ceylon Courts of Requests, and of many other publications connected with the legal profession and the administration of justice; deputy Queen's advocate, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1873; for the island and law officer of the crown, 1874; acting deputy Queen's advocate for the island and commissioner of the loan board, 1879; crown counsel, 1884; acted also as district judge, Galle, 1886.

NELSON, THE HON. HUGH.—Lieut.-gov., Br. Columbia, 8th Feb., 1887; resigned, 1892.

NELSON, THE HON. I. M.—Treas., Queensland, 1892; also vice-pres. of coun. and premier, 1893.

NEVILL, EDMUND NEVILLE, F.R.A.S., F.C.S., &c.—Govt. astronomer, Natal, 1882; also govt. chemist and official assayer, 1886.

NEVILL, J. T.—Superintendent of public buildings, Newfoundland, Jan., 1864; also inspector of lighthouses, Jan., 1872.

NEVILLE, G. STANLEY.—Asst. clerk, queen's advocate's dept., G. Coast, 1879; extra clerk, col. secy.'s office, 1880; accompanied Governor Sir S. Rowe to Prahuas as special service clerk, 1881; clerk in regr. gen.'s office, 1881; extra clerk, governor's office, 1881-7; acted as governor's clerk, clerk of leg. coun., and clerk to bd. of edn., 1887; second clerk, col. secy.'s office, 1889.

NEVILLE, HUGH.—Was at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1869; police magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakacheri, July, 1871; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1st Sept., 1879; district judge, Matara, 1st Jan., 1885; fiscal for central province 1886; assistant to government agent. Trincomalee, 1891.

NEWCASTLE (Australia). BISHOP of.—Founded, 1847, RIGHT REV. JOSIAH B. PEARSON, D.D., educated at Chesterfield Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor; took a first class in the moral sciences tripos, 1864; vicar of Newark, 1874-80; consecrated, 1880.

NEWBY, JOSEPH.—M. Inst. C.E.; engineer on staff of chief insp., Cape Town, Nov., 1872; had charge of Buffalo Committee's, and Great Kei bridges, and reconstruction of all eastern province bridges destroyed by 1874 flood; special service in military engineering works during Gcaleka and Basuto wars and Tembu rebellion; in charge of Aliwal North and Kraai River bridges and other works and surveys, Nov., 1877; engineering

assistant, Cape Town, Sept., 1881; district inspector, 1882; chief inspector, June, 1893.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 4th BISHOP of, and BERMUDA. Founded 1839.—RIGHT REV. LEWELLYN JONES, D.D.; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1866; rector of Little Hereford, with Ashford Carbonell, 1874 to 1878; consecrated bishop, 1878.

NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN.—Asst. supt. police, Singapore, Dec., 1882; ag. supt. of police, Singapore, April, 1894, to Apl., 1895.

NEWMAN, GEORGE HENRY.—J.P., Queensland, 1877; trustee in insolvency, 1878; curator of intestate estates and in insanity, 1885; commanded corps of engineers, 1876-88; is a lt.-col., Queensland defence forces.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Superintendent of lunatic, pauper, and leper asylum, and coroner, St. George's, Grenada, 1868 to 1871; medical officer No. 2 district, St. Vincent, 1872 to 1880; acting colonial surgeon, 1879; appointed to No. 1 district (Kingstown), 1880; acting colonial surgeon, 1881, and again 1886; col. surgeon, June, 1887; is a J.P. and chairman medical board.

NEWTON, SIR EDWARD, K.C.M.G. (1887), C.M.G. (1875).—Assistant colonial secretary of Mauritius, May, 1859; acting auditor-general, Sept., 1863; auditor-general, April, 1866; colonial secretary, 1868; lieut.-governor and colonial secretary, Jamaica, Nov., 1877; on several occasions administered the governments of Mauritius and Jamaica; retired, 1883.

NEWTON, FRANCIS JAMES, C.M.G. (1892).—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxon, B.A., 1880; M.A., 1890; barrister, Inner Temple; lieutenant, 8rd batt., Hampshire regiment, and extra A.D.C. to Sir H. Robinson, governor, Cape, 1881; private secretary to Sir Thomas Scanlen, prime minister of the Cape, 1883; and to Sir H. Robinson, 1884-86; secy. to Mauritius royal comsn., 1886; ag. admn. and chief mag. Br. Bechuanaland, 1888; col. secy. and recr.-gen., 1889; ag. admn. and chief magistrate, 1892; resdt. commnsr. Bechuanaland Protectorate, Dec., 1895.

NEWTON, GEORGE.—Attorney-at-law in Mauritius, in 1873; acted as secretary to two committees of attorneys, to report on the tariff of attorneys' fees, and to make observations on a draft ordinance on judicial sales (1880-81); was placed in charge of the arrangements for bringing into operation the Seychelles Mortgage Act, 1882; conservator of mortgages, Seychelles, 1882; legal adviser to the Seychelles Government, 1883; accountant in bankruptcy, Mauritius, 1884; is also official liquidator under the companies winding up order; was member of commission to inquire into the working of the bankruptcy laws, Mauritius, 1885-6; author of a "Treatise of the Bankruptcy Law."

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd BISHOP of.—RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D. Consecrated June, 1869; was chaplain of the 8rd division of Sir Colin Campbell's army at the capture of Lucknow in March, 1858; was present at the actions of Coorssee, Rooyah, Aligimje, and Bareilly, with Sir Robert Walpole's column in April and May of the same year; was chaplain to the Viceroy of India's camp in the autumn of 1863; to Sir John Garrook's column against the Afghan tribes, Nov. and Dec., 1863, and present at the storming of Laloo and the fight at Chumhal. Indian and Afghan medals, with clasps for Lucknow and Umbeyla.

NIBLETT, CHARLES HERBERT.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of

the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the colonial office, 1st Sept., 1879; promoted to higher grade 1st April, 1891.

NICHOLLS, CAPT. GEORGE THOMAS.—Ed. at Cheltenham Coll.; entered R.N. 1865; entered R.E. 1872; retired 1887; asst. col. engineer, Natal, 1882; ag. asst. col. secy. and col. engineer, 1884; member ex. and leg. council 1884; comanr. of mines, 1887.

NICHOLLS, HENRY ALFRED ALFORD, C.M.G. (1896). M.D., C.M., Abdn.—M.R.C.S., Eng.; F.I.S.; C.M.Z.S.; corresponding member New York Academy of Sciences and Jamaica Inst.; medical superintendent Dominica Yaws Hospitals, 1877; surgeon, Roseau Infirmary, 1879; medical officer public institutions, 1880; chairman Poor Law Board, 1885; crown nominee in the legislative assembly of Dominica, 1875-7; local commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; ag. curator, Dominica Botanic Station, May to Oct., 1890; gained prize of £100 for best text book on Tropical Agriculture offered by Govt. of Jamaica; special commissioner to enquire into prevalence of Yaws in West Indies, 1891, for report on which received thanks of S. of S., 1894.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, 1st BART. (Creat. 1859). KNT. BACHEL. 1852, D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a member of the first legislative council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1850); is provost of the university of Sydney.

NICOLL, Wm., M.A. (1879). LL.B. and Forensic Prizeman, Edin., 1882.—Member faculty of advocates, Scot., and called to the bar, July, 1882; asst. prof. of civil law, Edin., 1883; stip. magistrate, Br. Guiana, Ap., 1888; ag. chief justice Br. Honduras, 1891-2; ag. puisne judge, Br. Guiana, 1893-4; ag. solr.-gen. 1894.

NICOLLE, H. C.—Assistant auditor, Cyprus, 17th Feb., 1880; auditor-general 1883; British delegate of Evkaf, in addition to his other duties, June, 1886; local auditor, Hong Kong, Jan., 1890.

NIMMO, JOHN.—Commissioner of public works, Victoria, Feb., 1886-90.

NOBLE, JOHN, C.M.G. (1895).—Clerk of house of assembly, Cape, elected May, 1865; confirmed by H.M., Feb., 1866; is a J.P. for the colony; was sec. to the comp. of 1880-82, appointed to report upon native laws and customs; and to the confce. of delegates from the O. F. State, Cape and Natal, at Cape Town, in 1888, for establishment of a S. African customs union; author of "Descriptive Handbook, Cape Colony (1875); "Official Handbook, Cape and South Africa" (1878); "South Africa Past and Present;" "A Short History of the European Settlements at the Cape;" and edited the Official Handbook of the Cape for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

NOCK, W. C.—Clerk public works department, Trinidad, 1881; road accountant, Sept., 1883; store-keeper, May, 1886; accountant special pub. works and rd. loan bd Sept., 1890.

NOEL, ARTHUR BAPTIST.—Eldest son of Judge Noel, Victoria; called to the bar Inner Temple, Jan., 1877; acted for some time as a Crown prosecutor in Queensland; district court judge, Queensland, 1883.

NORMAN, GEORGE W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; landing waiter, Antigua, 1854; lieut. of fire brigade, 1856; harbour master, June, 1856; adj., Antigua yeomanry cavalry, 1859; in 1865 accompanied Sir

Stephen John Hill to Dominica, as confidential secretary; acting provost marshal, Oct., 1865, to May, 1866; immigration agent, 1867, also notary public; acting auditor general, 1869, of the Leeward Islands; on several occasions acting excise officer; inspector of weights and measures, and secretary to the Board of Health, July, 1869, to Feb., 1870; commissioner of water works and fire brigade, and escheator general, in 1869; in 1872 commissioned to examine the warehouses, and to report on the working of the treasury and revenue departments of Antigua; in June, 1873, J.P. and member of the Board of Health; chairman of this board, May, 1877; captain of forts and fortifications, and in charge of signal stations, June, 1873; acting resident magistrate of St. John's, and puisne justice of Antigua, Feb. to Mar., 1878; visiting justice of the grol, Mar., 1878; in July, 1874, nominated member of the legislative council of Antigua; acting surveyor of public works, 1876; postmaster general, Mar., 1876; harbour master, Trinidad, Oct., 1877, and J.P., county of St. George, Jan., 1878; is also registrar of births and deaths for the waters of the colony, coroner for the Gulf, and secretary to the Quarantine Board.

NORMAN, GEO. WM., jun.—Clerk, regr's office, Antigua, May, 1871; chief clerk marshal's office Dec., 1874; ditto regr's office, Oct., 1877; ag. prov. marshal and regr. in 1878 and 1880; marshal V. A. Ct., Aug. 1870; secy. to law library, supreme court 1878-80; chief clerk G.P.O. Trinidad, April 1880; surgeon gen.'s dept., May 1865; ag. warden of St. Ann's and Diego Martin ward union, July 1888, to Jan. 1889; supervisor for the colony, Feb., 1889; 2nd lieut., Trinidad rifle volunteers Sept., 1890.

NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLLIE, C.B. (1859). K.C.B. (1873). G.C.B. (1887). G.C.M.G. (1887). C.I.E. (1878).—Joined the Bengal Army in 1844; served as adjutant to the 31st native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapore, battles of Chilianwalla and Goojerat and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as brigade major or assistant adjutant-general, engaged in numerous affairs and expeditions on the Peshawar frontier in the years 1850-51-52-53-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign in command of a detachment; in the mutiny campaigns of 1857-58-59, as assistant adjutant-general or deputy adjutant-general, and the greater part of the time as adjutant-general to the army in the field; served throughout the siege of Delhi; in all the actions under Greathed and Grant from Delhi to Lucknow; relief of Lucknow; operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge, and re-occupation of Futehghur; siege and capture of Lucknow, March, 1858; campaign in Rohilcund (wounded at the action of Bareilly); campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-59, including several actions; in 1860, assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards; in 1861, military secretary to the Government of India; in 1870, member of the viceroy's council, and in 1878, member of the Council of India in London; A.D.C. to the Queen from 1863 to 1869; in 1883, governor of Jamaica; governor, Queensland, 1889; viceroy of India, but did not take up appointment, 1893; retired, 1895.

NORONHA, HENRIQUE LOURENÇO.—Member of the government board of examiners for the Hong Kong civil service from 1878 to Sept., 1879; superintendent government printing office, Singapore, Sept., 1879; compiled the "Straits Civil Service List" for 1883 and 1884.

NORQUAY, HON. J.—Provincial treasurer and premier, province of Manitoba, Canada, June, 1878; railway commissioner and premier until 1887.

NORTH, M. K. A. M. I. C. E.—Ed. at Marlborough and Freiburg (Germany); pupil to Ed. Easton & Co., Westminster; employed on Brighton, Hastings, Herts, Essex, and other waterworks, and on drainage wks. in Norfolk and Lincolnshire; engr., Sta. Fé and Cordoba Gt. Stn. Rly., Argentine, 1888; ch. engr. for contractors, main line extension, Central Argentine Rly., Rosario to Peirano, 1889-91; asst. col. civ. engr., B. Guiana, 1892; ag. col. civ. engr. and memb. Ct. of Policy, 1893.

NORTHCOTE, ERNEST AUGUSTUS.—Ed. at Westminster, and Trin. Coll., Camb., LL.B. (hon), 1873; called to the bar, Middle Temple, in 1875, Oxford circuit and the Worcester and Usk Sessions; stipendiary magistrate, Br. Guiana, 1882; sheriff of Essequibo, 1884; acting puisne judge, April, 1884, to Sept., 1885; puisne judge, Jamaica, 1886; ag. chief justice, June, 1892, Sept., 1893, to June, 1894, and Aug., 1894, to Apl., 1895.

NORTON, 1ST BARON (United Kingdom), created 1878, **RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G. (1869).**—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies July, 1866, until Dec., 1868; president of the Royal Commission on the sanitary laws, 1868; president of the Board of Trade, 1874 to 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA, 6th BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. FRED. COURTNEY, D.D., consec. 1888.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK.—Clerk, commissariat department, Tasmania, 1852; clerk to governor, 1857; to executive and legislative council, 1864; government statistician, 1867 to 1882; clerk of federal council of Australasia, first session, 1886, and second session, 1888; is author of a parliamentary handbook.

NOYES, EDWARD THOMAS.—Writer, Ceylon, 1874; police magistrate, Kalpitaya and Puttalam, 1877; assistant to government agent, eastern province, 1883; asst. govt. agt. and dist. judge, Chislaw, Jan., 1888.

NUNES, W. G.—clerk in secretariat, Jamaica, 1875 to 1878, clerk, internal revenue, 1880; clerk of parochial boards, 1882; inspector of poor, St. Ann's, 1886.

OBAFENI, EDWIN HARRISON.—Messenger P.O., Lagos, 1869; asst. ldg. waiter, customs, 1872; asst. examg. offcr., 1876; second clerk, 1891.

O'BRIEN SIR GEORGE THOMAS MICHAEL, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1889).—Educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll., Camb.; writer, Ceylon service, attached to colonial secretary's office, 1867; additional police magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; police magistrate, Harrispatu, Jan., 1869; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Feb., 1870; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct., 1870; assistant government agent, &c., 1871; second assistant colonial secretary, 1874; principal assistant, Sept., 1876; treasurer, Aug., 1886; acted several times as col. secy.; auditor-gen., 1890; col. secy., Cyprus, 1891; ditto, Hong Kong, 1892-5; retired, 1895.

O'BRIEN, H. ARTHUR.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 1875; passed his final examination, 2 Nov., 1878; attached to office of Lieut.-Gov., Penang, Mar., 1879; assistant magistrate for Penang and

Province Wellesley, 1879; commissioner and magistrate, Malacca, Jan., 1883; acting resident, Sungei Ujong, May, 1884, to June, 1885; acting resident councillor, Malacca, July to Sept., 1885; acting senior magistrate, Singapore, April, 1886; postmaster-gen., Str. Settles, 1888; ag. col. treasurer, 1891; ag. audr.-gen. S.S., May to Nov., 1892, and Sep., 1893, to Sep., 1894; 1st mag., Penang, Apl., 1895.

O'BRIEN, H. L.—Ed. Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and Royal Naval School, New Cross, Kent, England; 3rd clerk, registrar-general's office, Trinidad, April, 1881; 2nd clerk to the assistant director of public works, July, 1881; extra clerk, Northern Division, Aug., 1881, to July, 1882; acting during same period as clerk to the general superintendent of railways; first clerk to assistant director of public works in July, 1882; and transferred to the financial branch, Oct., 1883; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, Sept., 1884; act. chief clerk, Mar. and April, 1888; chief clk., regr.-gen. office, Oct., 1889; ag. dep. regr.-gen., March and April, and June to Nov., 1892, and Jan. to Apr., 1893; Capt., Trinidad Light Infantry Voila, Feb., 1891.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. SIR J. TERENCE N., C.M.G. (1879), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Ensign 67th regiment, 11th Sept., 1847; transferred to 70th foot, Mar., 1848; lieutenant 5th May, 1850; captain 5th fusiliers, 2nd Feb., 1858; transferred to 20th regiment, 12th Feb. 1858; brevet-major, 26th April, 1859; major, unattached, 19th May, 1868; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 3rd June, 1870; embarked with his regiment for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a surveyor and a civil engineer; became assistant in the revenue survey, from which he was transferred to the public works, in which he rose to be executive engineer; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1855, at Peshawur, during the Ensofaie expedition (medal and clasp); served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to a column in the field; present at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Amethie, evacuation of Shunkurpore, and flight of Beni Madhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gosra Affairs of Muchleegawn and Kumdakoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepal (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as assistant military secretary; appointed to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior district, 1863; inspector-general of police, Mauritius, May, 1867; poor-law commissioner and director of the Orphan Asylum, 1870; governor of Heligoland, 1881; of Newfoundland, 1888; retired on pension, 1895.

O'CARROLL, M.—Colonial surgeon, district 8, St. Vincent, 1st May, 1879.

O'CONNOR, C. Y., C.E.—Under secretary, public works department, New Zealand; marine engineer, 1890; engineer-in-chief, W. Australia, 1891.

O'CONNOR, CAPT. JOHN THOMAS.—Clerk to officer commanding No. 5 Company, F.A.M.P., King William's Town, 27th April, 1867; served in British Basutoland in 1868, under Colonel Bowker, acting as postmaster, collector of revenue, &c., in addition to his regimental duties; sub-inspector of F.A.M.P., July, 1870; commanded No. 3 Troop at the Diamond Fields, Nov., 1871, to

May, 1878; J.P. for that territory, Sept., 1872; commanded No. 3 and subsequently No. 2 Troop, June, 1873, to Aug., 1875; acted as magistrate in Tamboukiesland, Aug., 1875; commanded F.A.M.P. in East Griqualand, July, 1876, to Mar., 1880, and served during the Griqua rebellion in 1878; also at Moiros mountain in 1879, and commanded the whole field force after the taking of that stronghold, until the disbandment of the auxiliary forces; Kafir war medal and clasp; inspector, F.A.M.P. July, 1877; captain C.M.R., Aug., 1878; R.M., Bomvanaland, Mar., 1880; ditto, Umzimkulu district, Nov., 1881; despatched by the Cape government on three special missions to the Pondo chief Umikela, between Sept., 1884, and April, 1885, all of which were successful, and elicited the express thanks of the Cape government; R.M., Tsolo, East Griqualand, Sept., 1886; now R.M., Ngwamakwe, Transkei.

O'CONNOR, IZON D.—Crown solicitor and administrator—general, Trinidad, 1st May, 1869.

O'CONNOR, OWEN L.—Inspector of Police, Mauritius, Oct., 1862; poor law guardian, district of Moka, 1866; was hon. secretary of the "Moka special fund committee" for the relief of the sick poor, during the fever epidemic of 1867, and was presented with silver plate by inhabitants for his services; poor law guardian, district of Flacq, Jan., 1872; ditto ditto, Grand Port, Jan., 1874; sanitary guardian, Savanna, June, 1874; poor law guardian, Grand Port, Jan., 1875; acting inspector of immigrants, 1877; inspector of immigrants, Feb., 1883; member of district prison committee, 1868-76, and of local board of health, 1868-74; director, widow and orphans' fund, Jan., 1880; actg. protector of immigrants and member of council of education, 1889; chairman, Rodriguez Inquiry Comm., 1889; ag. protector of immigrants, May, 1894.

O'CONNOR, THE HON. RICHARD E., M.A.—Minister of justice in Dibbs' ministry, N.S. Wales, 1891-94.

O'DONOVAN, DENIS, C.M.G. (1893), F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c.—Ed. partly in Ireland, partly in Paris; for some time on the French press, and professor in one of the colleges of the university of France; in Melbourne, secy. of Royal Comm. on Federation of Australian Colonies in 1870; parliamentary librarian of Queensland, 1874; is author of "Memories of Rome," and other literary works, and has produced an analytical and classified index of the library over which he presides, which has attracted much attention, not only in England and America, but on the continent of Europe; is a fellow of the Incorporated Society of Authors (England), a member of the Society of Art (England), a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom; fellow of the Society of Literature (England); and hon. member of the Société d'Anthropologie of Paris; also a corresponding member (*correspondant honoraire*) of the Sociétés de Géographie Commerciale of Paris and Havre.

O'DWYER, RICHARD H.—Member Newfoundland executive council and receiver-general, 1889-93; ag. commissioner of poor, 1893.

OFFORD, JAMES ALBERT, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).—Surgical scholarship, Lond. hosp., 1889; late suptd. Forston Asylum, and house-surgeon, surgical asst., and asst. in dept. of skin diseases, Lond. hosp., and resd. med. off., Bradford children's hosp.; asst. govt. med. off., Fiji, 1894.

O'HALLORAN, JOSEPH CLANFERGAEL.—First clerk and cashier, crown lands department, S. Australia; 2nd clerk to the protector of immigrants; 3rd accountant, surveyor-general's department, 1865-8; inspector of constabulary, Mauritius, 1st Sept., 1870; poor law guardian of Flacq district in 1874, and of Plaines Wilhems district in 1875; twice received the thanks of the government for services rendered while in the police; police magistrate, Rodrigues, 1879; civil commissioner, 1882; magistrate, Bahamas, 1892.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER, C.M.G. (1895).—Clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1859; clerk of executive council, and clerk to the court of appeals, 1869; acted also as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., Governor of South Australia from Feb. to May, 1870; assistant secretary, royal colonial institute, June, 1881, and secretary, Jan., 1884.

OKEDEN, W. E. P.—Formerly immigration agent, Brisbane; under colonial secretary, Queen'sland, 1890.

OKES, H.—C. C. and resident magistrate, Willowmore division, Cape Colony, 1st April, 1880.

OLIVIER, SYDNEY, B.A.—Educated at Tonbridge School; open exhibitor, Corpus Christi College, Oxford; second class classical moderations, 1878; second class in final classical school, 1881; appointed after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 17th April, 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; ag. col. sec. Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890, to April, 1891; ag. auditor gen., Leeward Is., Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896.

O'LOGHLEN, THE HON. SIR BRYAN, BART.—Attorney-general, treasurer and premier of Victoria, Australia, 9th July, 1881; retired, 1883; M.L.A. for Port Fanny, 1889; member of Patterson ministry, 1893-4, as attorney-general.

O'MALLEY, SIR EDWARD LOUGHLIN, K.T. (1891).—Ed. at Trin. Coll. Cam., graduated B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; joined the Norfolk circuit; attorney-general of Jamaica, 1876; attorney-general, Hong Kong, Nov., 1879; chief justice, Straits, 1889; retired, 1892; chief justice, British Guiana, 1895.

O'MEARA, WILLIAM.—Third assistant clerk, the registrar's office, British Guiana, 1868; second assistant clerk, 1872; first ditto, 1872; sworn clerk and notary public, 1876; first sworn clerk and notary public, 1882; actg. provost marshal, Br. Guiana, Oct., 1889; confirmed, June, 1892.

OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1882), K.C.M.G. (1890).—Late captain R.E.; ed. at Cheltenham coll. and R.M.A., Woolwich; entered the royal engineers, Jan., 1864; employed under the War Office and Admiralty, and at R.M.A., from 1867 to 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies, 4th March, 1874, to 1st January, 1877, when he was appointed a Crown Agent for the colonies; a commissioner for the colonial exhibition, 1887.

ONGLEY, PERCY ALGERNON.—Clerk, commra. office, Nicosia, Cyprus, 1879, and sub. collr. customs and excise, 1882; ag. local commd. of police, 1898.

ONSLOW, EARLOF, G.C.M.G. (1889), K.C.M.G. (1887), WILLIAM HILIER ONSLOW, VISCOUNT GRANLEY, 4TH EARL (created 1801).—Educated at Eton and Exeter College, Oxford; J.P. and deputy-lieutenant of Surrey, and High Steward of Guildford; parliamentary under-secretary of state for

the colonies, 16th Feb., 1887; parliamentary secy., bd. of trade, Feb., 1888; vice-president of the colonial conference, 1887; a delegate to sugar bounties conference, 1887; gov., N. Zealand, 1889; resigned 1892; under sec. of state for India, 1895.

ONSLOW, SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, KT. BACH. (1895).—Ed. Westminster and Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. in 1864; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1868, Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions; attorney-general British Honduras in 1878; ditto, Western Australia, in 1880; chief justice, July, 1883; administered the Government, 1885; and again in 1891 and 1895.

ONTARIO, 1st Bishop of, 1861.—RIGHT REV. J. T. LEWIS, D. D.—Educated at Trin. Coll., Dub., B.A., 1847 (gold medallist ethics and logic); Dominion bronze medal for service in cause of lit. and sc., Nov., 1885.

ORD, DUNCAN BERESFORD.—Clerk, crown lands office, West Australia, 1882; clerk, treasury, 1882; clerk to magistrates, postmaster, &c., Derby, 1883; 2nd clerk, police department, 1884; clerk, governor's office, 1889.

O'REILLY, HON. C.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, Aug., 1876, to Aug., 1877, and Dec., 1878, to Nov., 1882; stipendiary magistrate, Ringarooma, and commissioner of gold fields and mines, N.E. district, Jan., 1883.

ORGIAES, PAULIN, M.D. M.R.C.S., London.—Medical officer of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surgeon of colonial hospital and medical officer of the town of St. George, 1867; health officer and surgeon of royal gaol, 1870; has been a member of the legislative assemblies since 1868; is a J.P.; member of legislative council, 1881.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON.—2nd class clerk, internal revenue department, Jamaica, Oct., 1870, retired, Oct., 1871; J.P. for the parish of Portland, June, 1872, and member of the parochial boards of that parish, Jan., 1873, to Nov., 1875; first-class clerk, collector-general's office, Nov., 1875; chief clerk, Feb., 1878; supervisor of rev. offices, Jan., 1889.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Superintending officer, public works dept., Ceylon, 1866; acting provincial assistant, N.W.P., July, 1870, to May, 1871; provincial assistant, Ratnapura, 1876; ditto, Anuradhapura, 1877; financial and office assistant to director, Aug., 1877; acting provincial assistant, W.P., May, 1879; ditto, Uva, 1880; ditto, C.P., 1883-4; ag. director of P.W., May, 1887, to Jan., 1888.

O'RORKE, THE HON. SIR GEORGE MAURICE, KNIGHT BACHELOR (1880).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he is a graduate; emigrated to Victoria in 1852, and settled in New Zealand in 1854; elected to the House of Representatives in 1861, for the Town of Onehunga, and sat uninterruptedly for that until it was merged in the elective district of Manukau, for which he has sat since 1882; elected speaker of the House of Representatives, July, 1879; and a dissolution having taken place in Aug., was re-elected speaker in Sept. following; on both occasions was elected unanimously; previous to this he had been thrice elected chairman of committees of the House of Representatives, viz., in 1871, 1875, and 1876; had been also speaker of the Auckland provincial council for twelve years, from 1865 to the abolition of the province of Auckland in 1876; entered the Waterhouse ministry in 1872, as secretary for crown lands, and minister for immigration. On Mr. Waterhouse resigning the premiership in 1873, he continued in the ministry of Sir Julius Vogel until 1874, when he resigned; is a member

of the New Zealand bar, and in 1879-80 was chairman of the royal commission to inquire into the operations of the university of New Zealand, and the secondary schools of the colony in their relation to the university; was for the 3rd and 4th time unanimously elected speaker of the House of Representatives, May, 1882, and Aug., 1884, respectively; and again in 1887; was elected as first chairman of the council of the Auckland University College, founded in 1883, and still holds that office; he is also chairman of the board of governors of the Auckland grammar school.

ORPEN, A. R.—In service of Orange River Sovereignty, 1852-3; clerk to R.M., East London, 1856; served in customs, 1857-62; R.M. and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, Cape Colony, 1862 to 1870, and sub-collector of customs, East London, July 1st, 1870; sub-collector and surveyor of customs, Port Elizabeth; surveyor and registrar of shipping, 1878; chairman, Harbour Board, 1882.

ORPEN, C. E. H.—Temporary clerk to C.C., Griquatown Division, Cape Colony, 1872; clerk, post office, Barkly, and thence clerk to surveyor-general, 1873; clerk to surveyor-general, on the fixed establishment, Griqualand West, 1874; secretary to commission on Griqualand claims (on special duty), Feb. to June, 1875; clerk to C.C., Barkly, 1876; re-appointed to surveyor-general's office, 1st Sept., 1876; secretary to special commissioner on native claims and locations (special duty), Feb. to June, 1877; served by special permission as a volunteer in the One Star Diamond Contingent, and in the Intelligence Department, Griqualand Field Force, May to Dec., 1878; South African war medal; clerk (special duty) in staff paymaster's office, March, 1879; inspector of native locations, division of Hay, 1882; inspector of natives, Herbert division, 1883.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT.—Captain commanding Colesberg native levies, from Jan., 1851, to Aug., 1853, during the Kaffir war also as district adjutant of North Victoria from April, 1852, to March, 1853; held several other military appointments during the same period; Kaffir war medal; appointed to the customs department at Port Elizabeth, Dec., 1853; landing surveyor, August, 1857; sub-collector and surveyor and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, October, 1867; temporary charge of customs department, April, 1868, assistant treasurer, accountant-general, and stamping commissioner, May, 1876; receiver-general and paymaster-general, 1881.

OSBORN, SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk and native interpreter to resident magistrate, Inanda, Natal, 1854; clerk to K.M., Pietermaritzburg, 1855; J.P., clerk, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith, 1860; clerk to attorney-general, resident magistrate, and administrator of native law, Newcastle, 1865; captain commanding Newcastle mounted rifles; accompanied Sir T. Shepstone, Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, as secretary to the mission, Dec., 1876; on the mission to the chief Sikukuni, March, 1877; secretary to government, Transvaal, July, 1877; British resident in Zululand, 1880; commissioner in the Zulu reserve, 1882; resident commissioner and chief magistrate, Zululand, 1887; retired, 1893.

OSLER, B.—Resident magistrate, Cathcart division, Cape Colony, Feb., 1881.

OSLER, FEATHERSTON.—Puisne judge, Ontario, 1879; promoted to court of appeal, 1884.

OSMENT, DAVID S.—Colonial engineer, St. Vincent, 25th Feb., 1876.

OSULLIVAN, ARTHUR WARREN SWETE, B.A., University scholar and medalist, Trin. Coll., Dublin.—Cadet S.S., Oct., 1843; passed final exam. Mar., 1845; ag. dist. off. S.W. dist., Penang, 1846, confirmed, Jan., 1848; district officer, Balik Pulau, Penang, 1848; actg. collr. land rev., Singapore, 1849; ag. postmr. gen., S.S., Oct., 1849, to Jan., 1850; coll. ld. rev., Penang, June, 1850; ag. Indian immign. agt., Ap. to Oct., 1852; ag. senr. dist. off., P.W., May, 1855

OTWAY, LOFTUS JOHN BRIDGEWATER.—Post-master-gen. Grenada, 1874; was speaker house of assembly in 1875; on change of constitution official member; leg. ass. ag. pol. mag. west. dist., Apr., 1876; pol. mag. and coroner. N. dist., Sept., 1876; ag. pol. mag., W. dist., July, 1884, confirmed as such, also as coroner and regr. births and deaths, Dec., 1884; ag. pol. mag., south dist., April, May, and Oct. to Dec., 1888; co-manager district savings Bk. of St. John's and St. Mark's in W. dist., Mar., 1889, in addition to magisterial duties.

OUMET, G. D. C. L., Q.C.—Premier of Quebec, 1873; superintendent of public instruction 1876.

OUMET, THE HON. JOSEPH ALDRIC, Q.C.—Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, 1890-91; minister of public works, 1892.

OVERBEEK, J. D.—5th clerk, customs, Cape Town, April, 1865; 4th, 1867; 3rd, 1870; Port Elizabeth, 4th examining officer, April, 1871; 3rd officer, 1874; 2nd ditto and measuring surveyor, 1879; East London, chief examining officer, 1880; measuring surveyor of shipping, 1882; assistant surveyor of customs, 1883; special officer of customs on staff of Sir B. Frere in Natal Sept. to Nov., 1878, to report on feasibility of establishing a customs union; inaugurated collection of customs inland at Beaconsfield, Feb. to Oct., 1883, and rebate system at Frere, Bethulie, and Colesberg bridges, Aug., 1884; principal officer of customs, Kimberley, Nov., 1886; chief clerk, general management department, customs, Nov., 1888. On special service in Orange Free State in reference to customs union, June-Aug., 1889, Oct., 1890, and Sept., 1891; acted as collector of customs, Jan. to Mar., 1891. On special service in S. A. Republic, June-July, 1892.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Acting clerk, immigration office, Trinidad, May, 1872; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1872; 4th clerk, Jan., 1873; acting inspector of police, June, 1873; acting private secretary to Governor Longden, 1873 to 1874; inspector of police, 1873; J.P.

PACKER, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.—Entered telegraph service, Tasmania, Jan., 1859; landing waiter, customs, Launceston, 1862; sessional clerk House of Assembly, 1862; clerk ordnance department, 1863; sessional clerk, legislative council, 1864, clerk R.E. department, 1865; chief clerk, telegraph department, 1866; superintendent of telegraphs, 1873; clerk assistant, House of Assembly, 1878; clerk of the House, and librarian to Parliament, 1882. Is a magistrate for the Colony.

PACKER, JOHN EDWARD.—Entered telegraph service, Tasmania, 1859; chief clerk, 1866; ministerial clerk and secretary to public debt commission, 1886; under treasurer, 1886.

PAGDEN, A. S.—Ed. Wellington Coll. and King's Coll., Camb., scholar of King's College, first class classical tripos, 1881.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, Oct., 1881; police magistrate, Pana-

dua, 1st June, 1887; office assistant to the gov't. agent, Colombo, Dec., 1890.

PAGE, ARTHUR GEO.—Clerk to judicial commissioner, Cyprus, Dec., 1879; ag. regr., High Ct. of Justice, Feb., 1882; asst. regr. sup. ct., and clerk to the judges, Mar., 1883.

PAGE, SIDNEY HERBERT.—Cik., aud. and acctnt. gen. off., Cyprus, 1881; higher div. clk., 1882; transferred to aud. off., 1883; retired, 1892; 1st clk., Island Treas., Cyprus, 1894.

PAIRAUDEAU, E. A.—2nd clerk, crown lds. dept., Br. Guiana, Nov., 1876; 1st ditto and draughtsman, Sept., 1879; 3rd asst. crown surveyor, Sept., 1884; 2nd govt. surveyor, Jan., 1887.

PALGRAVE, W. C.—Actg. R.M., Griqualand West, 1872; C.C. and R.M., 1873; sp. commssnr., tribes north of Orange River, 1876; C.C. and R.M., George, Cape, 1881.

PALMER, ACALUS LOCKWOOD.—Born 1820; called to the bar, N. Brunswick, 1846; Q.C., 1867; and leader of the bar. 1874-9; member of Dominion house of commons for St. John, 1871-9; puisne judge, N.B., and judge in equity, 1879.

PALMER, ALFRED FELIX.—Auditor's clerk, Grenada, Sept., 1879; rev. off., St. Lucia, 1882; ag. chief rev. off., 1882-83; ag. chief clk., treasury, 1883 and 1884; sub. collr., customs and inland rev., and clk., 2nd Dist. Ct., Oct., 1884; acted twice as mag. and coroner; dep. coroner and J.P.; ag. chief clk., govt. office, 1893.

PALMER, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HUNTER, K.C.M.G. (1881).—Colonial secy.; secy. for works, Queensland; secretary for lands, Queensland, 1867-68; colonial secretary and premier, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874; colonial secretary and secretary for public instruction, Jan., 1879, to Dec., 1881, when appointed president, legislative council; administrator of the government, May to Nov., 1883, April to Dec., 1886, and Oct., 1888; was a member of legislative assembly for sixteen years.

PANET, COLONEL C. E.—Deputy minister of militia and defence, Canada, 5th Feb., 1875.

PANTON, JOS. ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1895).—Commssr. of cr. lds. and gold fields, Victoria, 1852; resdt. commanr., Bendigo and Sandhurst gold fields, 1854; police magistrate in various parts of the colony from 1862; first metropolitan police magistrate, Melbourne, coronor, guardian of minors, &c., 1874; is also president of military court under Defence Act.

PARDEY, JAS. MCIMERY, M.B., Ch.B. (Melb.).—House surgeon, Launceston Gen. Hosp., Tasmania, 1886.

PARKER, FREDERICK HARDYMAN, M.A. Edin., 1877, F.R.G.S.—Scholar in property law, Middle Temple, Trin., 1879; called to the bar, Trin., 1880; employed in Canada; admitted to the bar, British Honduras, 1881; deputy att.-gen. Corosal circuit, 1882; notary and standing conveyancing counsel, 1883; registrar of the supreme court, keeper of the records and provost marshal, Sept., 1884, also registrar Admty., lands, titles, a J.P., &c.; acted as dist. mag. and coroner, Belize, and as att.-gen., 1883-5-6-7, and 9; acting chief justice, 1886-7; presdt., dist. ct., Papho, Cyprus, 1890; ag. presdt., Limassol, 1892, and Larnaka, 1893, 4, and 5; presdt., Famagusta, 1892; passed in modern Greek, 1894.

PARKES, THE HON. SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1888), K.C.M.G. (1877).—Emigrated to New South Wales, 1839; was colonial secretary from Jan., 1856, to Sept., 1868, having been previously a member of the legislature from 1854; came to England as commissioner for emigration, 1861-62;

president of the council of education in New South Wales, 1867-70; colonial secretary and first minister, 1872, 1875, 1877, and from 1878 to 1882, and again 1887 and 1889 to 1891; was president of the federation convention at Sydney in 1891; author of "Fifty Years in the making of Australian History."

PAIKES, J. C. ERNEST.—Educated at the Catholic Institution, Freetown, and at Albert College, Suffolk; assist. clerk, Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1882, third clerk, colonial secretariat, 1884; employed in the aborigines dept. from March, 1885, to Dec., 1888; superintendent of that dept., 1889.

PARR, LT.-COL. HENRY HALLAM, C.M.G. (1880).—Military secretary to Sir B. Frere at the Cape; served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; deputy assistant adj. and quartermaster-general, 1882; A.D.C. to Her Majesty.

PARRY-OKEDEN, W. E.—Inspector of border patrol, Queensland, 1870; police magistrate, 1872; immigration agent, Brisbane, 1886.

PARSONS, J. L.—Minister of education, South Australia, 24th June, 1881, to 12th Mar., 1884; government resident northern territory, 1885; resigned, 1890; M.L.A. for northern territory, 1890.

PASEA, H. A.—Assistant inspector, immigration department, Trinidad, 1st Jan., 1882.

PASLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES, C.B., late R.E.—Employed in 1850 at Bermuda in deepening and improving the entrance to St. George's Harbour by the colonial government; in 1853 appointed colonial engineer of Victoria, and in 1854 was nominated a member of the legislative council; was despatched by Governor Sir Charles Hotham on a special mission to Ballarat during the outbreak in the same year; on the proclamation of the new constitution in 1855 he joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as commissioner of public works, and was returned to the assembly for the district of South Bourke; resigned with Mr. Haines in 1857, and on the reconstruction of his cabinet in the same year served as professional head of the department of public works till 1860, when, on the outbreak of the New Zealand war, he volunteered to serve in that colony on the staff of Major-General Pratt; was severely wounded at the capture of the Kaihiti Pas in October; was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to brevet-major for his services there; returned to England in 1861, and was special agent in that country for the government of Victoria from 1861 to 1868; superintended, on behalf of the colony, the equipment of the "Nelson," and the design, construction, armament, and despatch of the "Cerberus"; was director of works of the navy from 1873 to 1882; was acting agent-general for Victoria between the years 1880 and 1882.

PATERSON, A. S., M.D.—Colonial surgeon, South Australia, 1 Jan., 1870.

PATRICK, ALFRED, C.M.G. (1882).—Born in Canada of English parents; late clerk, House of Commons of Canada; superannuated, 1881, after 54 years' service.

PATTERSON, THE HON. JOHN COLEBROOKE.—Secretary of state for Canada, 1892; minister of militia and defence, Dec., 1892; Lieut.-Gov., Manitoba, 1895.

PATTERSON, L. J.—Chief clerk to auditor general, Barbados, 1868; has acted on several occasions as auditor; government auditor, Barbados railway, May, 1883.

PAUL, G. W.—District court judge, Queensland, 3rd Aug., 1874.

PAUNCEFOTE, THE RT. HON. SIR JULIAN, G.C.B. (1892), G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1880), (KT. BACH., 1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1852; attorney-general of Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils; acting chief justice in 1869 and again in 1872; received the thanks of the leg. council of Hong Kong, and the honour of knighthood, for his public services to the colony; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1873; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, 28th Sept., 1874, to 29th June, 1876; assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, 30th June, 1876; permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, 1882; minister at Washington, 1889; ambassador, 1893; privy councillor, 1894.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS OTONBA, F.R.G.S.—Commissioner, petty debt court, Lagos, Aug., 1863; clerk of police court, Jan., 1866; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; employed to name the streets of Lagos, 1868; collector of taxes, Mar., 1869; clerk of court, civil and criminal justice, and performing the duties of sheriff, Nov., 1869; clerk of court of requests, Jan., 1871; clerk of courts on the amalgamation of the two offices of the police court and clerk of the superior court, Nov., 1872; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack;" registrar and taxing master, supreme court, April 4, 1877; registrar of aliens, Feb., 1878; acting district commissioner from Nov. to Dec., 1881; acting crown prosecutor, 1881; member of the Lagos executive committee, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1885-6; regr. V. A. ct., Feb., 1887; chief regr., supreme ct., Aug., 1889; census commissioner, April, 1891; deputy coroner, July, 1891.

PEACE, WALTER, C.M.G. (1893), F.S.S.—Acting emigration agent for Natal, Feb., 1880; confirmed, Jan., 1881; London agent for Natal Harbour Board, Sept., 1881; author of "Our Colony of Natal;" chevalier de l'ordre de Léopold, for services as Belgian consul in Natal, 1870-9; agent-general for Natal, 1893.

PEARCE, G. H.—Clerk in penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860; in private secretary's office, 1864; in post-office, 1865; chief clerk, post-office, 1875; acted as postmaster, 1874 to 1875, and 1882.

PEARCE, W. T.—Assistant traffic manager, Ceylon railways, 3 Oct., 1881; acting financial and traffic manager, 1882; general manager, 1885.

PEARSE CHARLES, T.—Cadet, Sarawak civil service, July, 1875; cashier, 1875; acting treasurer and clerk to supreme council, Feb., 1876; treasurer of Sarawak, May, 1877; and member and recorder of supreme council, May, 1889.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Educated at Rugby; appointed 1867, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies; second class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 9th March, 1874, to 3rd Feb., 1878; assistant private secretary to Sir M. Hicks Beach, 4th Feb. to 6th Mar., 1878; private secretary to Earl Cadogan, 1st July, 1879, to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, 29th April, 1880, to 31st Dec., 1880; 1st class clerk, 1st Jan., 1881; principal clk, 1st April, 1895.

PEARSON, MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHARLES K., C.B., K.C.M.G. (1879).—For distinguished service in the Zulu war.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collector of customs at Port Alfred, Cape, April, 1869; chief clerk,

in general management department of customs, Cape Town, Sept., 1880.

PEARSON, H. W.—M. L. A., Cape, and mem. ex. council; col. sec., 1889; resigned, July, 1890.

PEARSON, TURNER.—Chief clerk and purveyor, public hospital, and clerk to the lock hospital, Jamaica, April, 1875; clerk to the government reformatory at Stony Hill, August, 1869; transferred to the Queen's College, Spanish Town, August, 1873.

PECK, CAPT. HERBERT W.—Served in Pultim's rifles, Zulu War (Medal); cadet, Sarawak service, Feb., 1884; acting commandant, Mar., 1884; capt. and commandant, April, 1885; principal inspector of police, July, 1886; acting Sarawak consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1888; administrator of Brooketon and vice-consul for Brunei and Labuan, June, 1889.

PEEL, RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK, Privy Councillor (1857), K.C.M.G. (1869). 2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.—Edu. Harrow and at Trin. Coll., Camb., 1st class in classics, 1845; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1849; under-secretary for the colonies, Nov., 1851, to March, 1852, and Dec., 1852, to Feb., 1855; under-secretary for war, 1855 to 1857; is a deputy-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster, Feb., 1849, to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, July, 1852, to April, 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and appointed secretary to the treasury, 1860; railway commissioner, 1873.

PEIRCE, T. ESTWICK.—Ed. Harrison's Coll., Barbados, clk. to col. secy., Barbados, 1880; 5th clk., col. secy.'s office, Jan., 1881; 4th clk., aud. gen.'s office, Mar., 1881; excise offr., St. Lucia, 1882; special clk., aud. gen.'s office, Barbados, 1884; officer of customs, 1887; supervisor of customs, G. Coast., Feb., 1892; ag. travelling and inspecting supervisor, May to Aug., 1892; cashier, treas., 1893; asst. treasurer, Feb., 1894; ag. treas., Gambia, May to Oct., 1894.

PELLETIER, CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALEON, C.M.G. (1878).—President of the executive committee for the Dominion of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and late minister of agriculture and statistics, and commissioner of patents for the Dominion; member of the Privy Council for Canada.

PELLETIER, PHILIPPE.—Called to the bar, Quebec, 1875; member of the council of the bar of Montreal, and secretary, 1878; a fire commissioner for city of Montreal, 1879 to 1887; unsuccessfully contested St. John's in provincial elections, 1886, and Beauharnois in dominion elections, 1887; chief clerk to sec. of state, Canada, 1888.

PENDLETON, A. G.—General traffic manager, South Australia, rly. dept., 16 Nov., 1876.

PENFOLD, HUGH MARCHANT.—Commander, R.N.R.; J.P., Cape Colony; marshal of admiralty ct., nautical assessor, port captain, and shipping master, 1879; suptd. of convict station, 1886; post capt., Table Bay, 1889.

PENNEFATHER, LT.-COL. E. G.—Insp. gen. of police, S.S., April, 1895.

PENNELL, CHARLES HENRY.—Clerk, ex. council, and confidential clerk to governor, Cape, entered civil service, Cape, 1861; clerk to sub-collector of customs, Port Elizabeth, 1869; colonial secretary's office, 1871; first clerk and accountant (acting), general management department, customs, 1876; colonial secretary's office, 1878; acted as chief clerk on several occasions, also as accountant and chief clerk, convict branch, April-June, 1879, and as chief corresponding clerk, commissioner's

department, upon the transfer of the control of convict discipline and maintenance; despatch clerk, government house, Oct., 1879; private secretary to Major-General Sir H. H. Clifford, administrator of the gov't., 1880; J.P., Cape Town and district, 1886.

PENNEY, F. GORDON.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, and Edin. Univ., M.A., 1876; cadet, S.S. Sept., 1876; magistrate for Singapore and a J.P. for the colony, Sept., 1878; acting coroner, Dec., 1878; acting coll. land rev., Singapore, Jan., 1879; coll. land rev., Penang, 1880; acting 2nd mag., Penang, 1882; act. sup. education, Penang, 1882; 2nd mag. and comr., court of requests, Singapore, May, 1883; acting sen. mag. 1884-5; acting 2nd ass. col. sec., 1886 and 1888; is a licensing justice; 2nd asst. col. secy., 1888; mag., Malacca, Jan., 1890; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of coun., Apr., 1890; senr. dist. offr. P.W., June, 1890.

PENNYCUICK, CHARLES EDWARD DUCAT.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; writer, Ceylon civil service, Nov., 1866; acting landing surveyor, Galle, March, 1867; police magistrate, &c., Panvilla, Feb., 1868; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871; district judge, Tangalle, 1873; acting police magistrate, Kandy, 1874; district judge, Badulla, 1874, acting assistant agent, Puttalam, 1876; ditto, Kegalla, 1876; acting district judge, Kurunegala, 1877; assistant government agent, Matara, Dec., 1883; ditto, Trincomalee, May, 1886, ditto, Puttalam, 1891.

PERCEVAL, SIR WESTY BROOK, K.C.M.G. (1894).—Was member for Christchurch City in legislative assembly of New Zealand; chairman of committees in 1890; agent-general for the Colony in England, 1891 to 1896; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1878; was a Royal Commissioner for Chicago Exhibition, 1893.

PEREGRINE, LAWSON N.—District commissioner, Gold Coast, 1888.

PERHAM, REV. J.—Missionary, S.P.G., in Sarawak, 1868-88; col. chaplain, Singapore, 1891; archdeacon, 1892.

PERKINS, H. INNES, F.R.G.S.—Clerk to director of surveys, Trinidad, 1880-81; 3rd assistant, crown surveyor, British Guiana, Dec., 1881; 2nd ditto, Sept., 1884; accompanied E. F. Im Thurn on an expedition to ascend Mount Roraima, in 1884-5, and furnished from actual survey a map of the mountain and the country in its vicinity to the Royal Geographical Society; is a J. P. author of papers on natural history, geography and mining industries of Br. Guiana; asst. crown surveyor, July, 1889; ag. crown surveyor, 1890, 92 and 93; is member of institution of mining and metallurgy, London.

PERRIN, GEO. SAMUEL, F.L.S., F.R.S. (Tasm.).—Forester, wds. and for. dep., S. Australia, 1880; chief forester, Wirraburn, 1885; conservator of forests, Tasmania, 1886; ditto, Victoria, June, 1888.

PERRY, GEORGE MCREDDIE, M.B., C.M., Glasgow and St. Mary's Hospital, London, F.R.G.S.—Asst. col. surg., Lagos, Oct., 1893; ag. col. surg., Feb.-Mar., 1894; ag. asst. col. secy., May, 1894; medical officer to expedition to Idanan Mountains; sen. asst. col. surg., Aug., 1895; ag. col. surg., 1895.

PERRY, HAROLD ARTHUR.—Educated at Eton; Newcastle scholar, 1869; scholar of King's Coll., Camb., 1870; Sir William Browne's medallist, 1873; proxime accessit Craven scholar, 1873; 1st class classical tripos, 1874; fellow of King's Coll., 1875; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 26th Jan.,

1878; commissioner of the high court for the Macclesfield savings bank enquiry, April, 1889; resident magistrate, Jamaica, 22nd Dec., 1891.

PETERS, JOSHUA HENRY.—Officer, Antigua gaol, 1853; superintendent of convicts, June, 1874; governor of the gaol, 1868; keeper of gaol of Leeward Islands, 1871.

PETERSWALD, W.—J.P., Commissioner of police, South Australia, May, 1882.

PETHER, CARLTON R.—Probation clerk, printing department, West Australia, Apr. 1876; third clerk, audit office, 1878; acting second clerk, May, 1880; confirmed, 1881.

PETHER, RICHARD.—Clerk to magistrates, Perth, W. Australia, Oct., 1862, to Aug., 1863; temporary clerk treasury, 1865; clerk, G.P.O., 1865; 3rd class clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1865; general post office, 1867; again in colonial secretary's office, 1867; govt. printer, 1870.

PETT, F. P.—Entered civil service, Cape Colony, 1858; C.C. and R.M., Carnarvon, 1878; Murraysburg, 1878; Prince Albert, 1883; relieving C.C. and R.M. of the colony, 1885; C.C. and R.M., Humansdorp, 1886.

PEYRE, EDMOND DE LA.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1866; Mar., 1873, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; Mar., 1873, ditto, Rivière du Rempart; Aug., 1873, ditto, Savanne; Nov., 1873, acting additional district magistrate, Port Louis; Jan., 1874, acting district and stipendiary magistrate, Savanne; Oct., 1875, district judge, Seychelles; Oct., 1879, acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles; Jan., 1880, acting stipendiary magistrate, Flacq; April, 1880, acting district magistrate, Pamplémousses; May, 1880, acting junior magistrate, Port Louis; Aug., 1880, acting senior district magistrate, Port Louis; Jan., 1881, police and additional district magistrate, Port Louis; Feb., 1881, visiting magistrate, vagrant dépôt; Sept., 1881, member Wood and Forest Land Purchase Commission, of commission for drafting civil procedure rules for district courts; acting junior district magistrate, Port Louis, June, 1882; acting substitute master, supreme court, and senior district magistrate, Port Louis, 1886.

PHEAR, SIR JOHN BUDD, KNT. BACH. (creat. 1877), M.A., F.G.S.—Educated at Pembroke Coll., Camb., and graduated 6th wrangler in 1847; afterwards fellow and assistant tutor of Clare College; called to the bar 1854; puisne judge, high court, Calcutta, 1864; retired 1876; chief justice of Ceylon, 1877; resigned 1879; J.P. and chairman of quarter sessions, Devonshire; unsuccessfully contested the Honiton division of Devon in 1885, and the Tavistock division in 1886; author of "Elementary Hydrostatics," "The Aryan Village," "International Trade," and other works.

PHILLIPS, GEO. B.—Writer, colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1851; third clerk, 1852; second clerk, 1856, and was also employed in the governor's private office; assistant, district registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, 1856; acting chief clerk, 1865; chief clerk, Mar., 1866; also held the offices of registrar-general, registrar of titles, and registrar of deeds; acted as colonial secretary, 1873; acting colonial treasurer, 1875 to 1877, and 1878 to 1880, with a seat in the executive council; J.P., 1878; assistant colonial secretary, 1880; acting colonial secretary, 1880 and 1883; now commissioner of police.

PHILLIPS, H. DENBIGH.—Supernumerary clerk col. sec. office, Br. Honduras, 1887; ag.

clerk, col. engineer's office, 1888; ag. rev. officer, July, 1888, to Feb., 1889; ag. clerk to atty-gen., Mar., 1889, confirmed May; ag. clerk to regr. sup. ct., Mar., 1889; Nov. to Dec., 1890; June to Aug., 1891; and from March, 1892, confirmed, 1894.

PHILLIPS, SIR HENRY LUSHINGTON, KNT. BACH. (1880), C.M.G. (1877).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1850; puisne judge of the supreme court, Natal, 1858; acting chief justice, Barbados, 1877; temporary judge, supreme court, Straits Settlements, 1877; senior puisne judge, Natal, 1878; transferred temporarily for service as legal adviser to the high commissioner in Cyprus same year; retired 1880.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH HENRY, C.M.G. (1892).—Unofficial member of executive council, British Honduras.

PHILLIPS, J. R.—Ed. Uppingham and Trin. Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1886; solr. (unadmitted); sheriff, G. Coast, and in charge of prisons, 1891; ag. Queen's advocate, 1892.

PICKERING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1884).—Resided in Formosa, 1863 to Dec., 1870, during which time received the thanks of the United States government for assisting in the negotiation of a treaty with the savages at the south of that island; also thanked by the British minister at Peking for securing Spanish subjects from slavery; Chinese interpreter, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1871; during 1874 was engaged in the native states, and twice received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies for conducting the negotiations which terminated in the pacification of Larut, and for services in Sungai Ujong; J. P. and police magistrate, Singapore, Mar., 1874; protector of Chinese, April, 1877; retired, 1889.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Private secretary to Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. W. Cairns, when lieut.-governor of British Honduras, 28th July, 1870; chief clerk to the colonial secretary and clerk to the legislative council of British Honduras, 28th Mar., 1872; acted as colonial secretary, May to Oct., 1877; acting additional magistrate, northern district, Oct., 1877; magistrate, northern district, April, 1878; district magistrate, Orange Walk, 1885; ditto, Corozal, Aug., 1886.

PIEREZ, G. M.B., C.M.—Medical officer, Antigua, 8 Feb., 1882.

PIERIDES, LUKE, G. Z.—Clerk to Commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, Dec., 1884; treasury clerk, Larnaca, June, 1887; is an official member of local administrative council.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Clerk of the peace of the county of Caroni, Trinidad, Nov., 1860; clerk of the peace of the county of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain and the western district of the county of St. George in June, 1869; acting stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and in Jan., 1874, stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and acting stipendiary magistrate of Arouca and Arima; stipendiary magistrate of the town of Arima and the ward of Arima, 1878.

PIERS, W. R.—Resident magistrate, Murraysburg division, Cape Colony, 1883; master and registrar of eastern districts court, Feb., 1880; resident magistrate, Peddie, 14 Aug., 1884.

PIGNET, JAMES GEORGE.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865;

clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the President as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873; acting magistrate, Dominica, 1878; 1st clerk, registrar's office, Antigua, 1880; clerk to President and executive council, St. Kitts, 1882.

PILCHER, ERNEST G.—Ent. P. W. dept. N. Zealand, June 1874; record clk. rly. dept. Oct. 1880; chief clk. ag. 1882; sec. to N. Zea. rly. comasurs. Jan., 1889.

PILE, SIR GEO. CLARKE, Kt. Esq. (1892).—President of legislative council and member of executive council, Barbados.

PILE, THEODORE CONRAD.—Cik. col. sec. off.. Trinidad, June, 1892; asst. sec. judicial enquiry comsn., 1892; priv. sec. to governor, Aug. to Dec., 1892; sec. to road loan bd., 1892-5; to Chicago exposn. comsn., 1893-4; 2nd asst. hrbr. mr., Aug., 1893, to Dec., 1894; ag. sec. to quarantine bd., June to Oct., 1894; asst. hrbr. mr., Jan., 1895.

PILLINGER, THE HON. A. T.—Minister of lands and works, Tasmania, Oct., 1888-92.

PILOT, CHAS. LOUIS HENRY.—Copyist, coll. sec. off., Mauritius, 1882; addl. offr. of civil status, Plaines Willms, 1884; also dist. cashier. Curepipe from Feb. 1890. Dist. cashier, Savanne, Feb. 1894; called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1894.

PILOT, G.—District magistrate, Black River, Mauritius 4th Sept., 1882.

PINNEY, F. B.—Clerk, legacy duty department, London, 1830 sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 1838; resident magistrate, 1847; collector of customs, 1865; chairman of Table Bay harbour commission, 1868; retired, 1868; member of executive council.

PIRBRIGHT, THE RT. HON. LORD, 1st Baron, created 1895, **BARON HENRY DE WOHMS.**—Born 1840; edu. King's Coll. Lond., fellow in 1863; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1863, S. Eastern Circuit; is magistrate and dep. lieut. for Middlesex; M.P. for Greenwich, 1880-5, and for Toxteth div. Liverpool since 1885; parly. sec. to board of trade 1885, and again 1886; parly. under secretary of state for the colonies, 1888 to 1892; president of sugar bounties confce., 1887-8; author of "The Earth and its Mechanism," 1863, "The Austro-Hungarian Empire," 1872, "England's Policy in the East," 1877, "Memoirs of Count Beust," 1887; privy councillor, 1888.

PISANI, PROFESSOR S. L., C.M.G. (1895), M.D. —Graduated Univ. Malta, 1850, Univ. Edinburgh, 1853, L.R.S.C.E., 1853; professor of anatomy and histology, Malta university, Mar., 1858; professor of anatomy and midwifery, Dec., 1859, of anatomy and surgery, Oct., 1869, of surgery, Oct., 1876; chief government medical officer, July, 1885.

PITTS, HON. JAMES S.—Appointed to leg. coun., Newfoundland, 1883; member of exec. council, 1888 and 1889, and again April to December, 1894.

PLAMONDON, M. A.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1874.

PLAYFORD, THE HON. THOMAS.—Member house of assembly, South Australia; held office as commissioner of crown lands and immigration at various periods between 2nd Feb., 1876, and 24th June, 1881; commissioner of public works, 16th June, 1884, to 4th Feb., 1885; commissioner of crown lands and immigration, 4th Feb., 1885, to 16th June, 1885; treasurer and premier, 1887-9, and again 1890 to 1892; member of federation convention, 1891; member of Kingston ministry, 1893. Agent General for South Australia, 1894, and representative of colony at colonial conference, Ottawa, 1894.

PLOWMAN, G. T.—Cik. and shorthand writer, col. sec. off., Natal, 1890; 1st clk., 1891; chief clk., 1894; sec. to civ. ser. bd.

POGUE, ROBERT H.—3rd class clk., col. sec.'s office, Gibraltar, Feb., 1883 (after competitive exam.); transferred to police office, Jan., 1886; 3rd class clk., P.O., 1889; 2nd class, Jan., 1891; 1st class clk., col. sec. office, Nov., 1893; transferred to treas. and port. dept., July, 1895.

POIRIER, FRÉDÉRIC.—13th April, 1870, volunteer, procureur-general's office, Mauritius; 1870, copying clerk, ditto; 1872, acting clerk, ditto; 1873, assistant clerk, junior district magistracy; 1874, second clerk, procureur-general's department; chief clerk, 1886; in 1876, secretary to a committee to inquire as to the central gaol; in 1882, secretary to a committee of inquiry as to the working of the central civil status departments; curator of vacant estates, June, 1890.

POLKINGHORNE, THE HON. J. T.—Member leg. council, Natal, 1868 to 1879; of the executive council from 1872; colonial treasurer, 1879-93; is J.P.; president of legislative council on introduction of responsible government, 1893.

PORHAL, ALBERT.—Super. clerk, Crown Land, Office, Gibraltar, Nov., 1862; 2nd class clerk, Jan., 1875; 1st class clerk, Jan., 1883; secretary to commission to enquire into the organization of the police force, 1887; act. contracting officer in 1890; secretary to the Crown Land Board, with a seat at that board, Jan., 1891; ag. contracting officer, June to Oct., 1892; commissioner of Crown lands, 1894.

PORRAL, JOHN.—Clerk, port office, Gibraltar, Aug. to Sept., 1874, and July, 1877, to May, 1878; writer in H.M.'s dockyard, Sept., 1874, to July, 1877; 3rd clerk, colonial sec.'s office, June, 1878; 2nd clerk, 1883; 1st class clerk, Jan., 1890; chief clerk, Dec., 1891.

PORTELLI, COL. A. M., of the Royal Malta Feucible Artillery.—C.M.G. (1882), for services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882.

PORTELLI-CARBONE, ALFONSO, M.D. (Malta Univ., 1883).—L. M. (Rot. Hosp. Dub.) 1890; police physician for Zurricco, Safi, Crendi, and act. police physician for Micalibba and Chircop, and sanitary inspector for the 6th country district, Aug., 1884; district medical officer for Valetta, Sept., 1885; is a member of the British medical association (Mediterranean branch), 1888; fell. Brit. Gynæcol. soc., and memb. Internl. Med. Cong. Berlin, 1890, and Rome, 1894 (obst. sec.)

PORTER, ALEX.—J.P., Br. Honduras, 1879; foreman, pub. wks., Dec., 1886; dist. mag. and coroner, W. dist., Sept., 1889; ditto, Stann Creek, July, 1890; *ex-officio* judge, civil jurisdiction ct., and dist. regr. births, deaths, marriages; ag. dist. mag. and coroner, Orange Walk, 1886; W. dist. 1887; and Toledo, 1888-9.

PORTER, SIR NEALE, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1888).—Capt. 1st Warwickshire reg. (Mil.); pres. mag. in charge of Anguilla, Mar., 1869, to May, 1871; ag. col. sec. of Antigua, May, 1871, to Oct., 1871; acting lieut.-governor Dominica, Oct., 1871, to Mar., 1872; acting president, April to June, 1872; president, Montserrat, June, 1872; acting president, Dominica, June to Nov., 1882; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, April, 1883; administered government June, 1883, to Jan., 1884, July to Sept., 1884; and July to Dec., 1887; colonial secretary, Jamaica, 1887-95.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Clerk, president's office, Dominica, Nov., 1874; treasury clerk and excise officer, Nevis, 1878; 1st landing waiter and quaran-

line officer, St. Kitts, May, 1881; acting treasurer, Dominica, Feb., 1884 to Oct., 1887; ag. mag. dist. F., Nov. 1887 to Feb. 1888. Treasurer, Dominica, July, 1890.

POTBURY, J. A.—St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A.; Math. Tripos, 1881, M.A., 1886; 2nd master, Queen's Coll., B. Guiana, Oct., 1882; acted as principal, Apr., 1884, to Oct., 1885, and Apr. to Sept., 1888.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Ed. S. Leone Gram. School; served in H.M. commissariat at S. Leone June, 1858, till Jan., 1860; acting 2nd clerk, treasury, July, 1865, to Jan., 1866; extra clerk, Jan., 1866; house and land-tax clerk, Aug., 1869; 2nd clerk, treas., after a competitive examination, Sept., 1870; census master, 1871; chief clerk and cashier, 1877; acting auditor-general, Dec., 1886, to Feb., 1887; charity commissioner, 1890.

POWELL, COL. W.—Adjutant-general of militia at headquarters, Canada.

POWELL, JAMES.—Collector of customs, New South Wales, 1st Aug., 1881.

POWER, CAPT. W. LE POER.—Local commandant of police, Cyprus, 1892.

PRENDERGAST, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHN. (1881).—Is a graduate of the University of Cambridge; called to the bar (Middle Temple) in England, in 1857; admitted a barrister of the supreme court in New Zealand, in December, 1862; attor.-gen., 1865; ch. justice of New Zealand, 1875.

PRENDERGAST, JAMES EMILE PIERRE.—Educated at Commercial Academy, Seminary of Quebec, and Laval University, Quebec; B.A., 1878; LL.B., 1881; returned for La Verandrye, Manitoba, Aug., 1885, again Dec., 1886; on formation of cabinet by Hon. Thomas Greenway, Jan., 1888, was given portfolio of provincial secretary; re-elected in said constituency; elected for Woodlands, 1888, which he now represents.

PRICE, FERDINANDO HAMLYN.—Educated at Rossall and Queen's Coll., Camb.; open scholarship, 1875; writer to the government of Ceylon, Mar., 1878; attached to the Colombo Kachcheri, June, 1878, to the Kandy Kachcheri, Dec., 1878; extra office assistant to the government agent for the Central Province, Sept., 1879; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, Oct., 1880; also at Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1880; resumed duties at Trincomalee, Jan., 1881; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Mar., 1881; acting office assistant to government agent, Central Province, June, 1881; assistant government agent, Negombo, Dec., 1883; assistant colonial treasurer and chairman, Colombo municipality, Jan., 1884; acting office assistant, C.P., Dec., 1885; acting assistant government agent, Kegalla, Mar., 1886; office asst. to govt. agent, North Central Prov., May, 1886; ag. chairman, municipal council and mayor, Colombo, Sept., 1889; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Dec., 1889; confirmed, Dec., 1891.

PRIEST, HENRY.—2nd class clerk, library and museum, Jamaica, Oct., 1878; librarian, institute of Jamaica, Apr., 1879; sec. to governors of the institute, Oct., 1879.

PRINSEP, HENRY CHARLES.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; went to W. Australia, 1866; appt. J.P. in 1867; ag. clk. and draftsman in lands dept., 1874; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admr., Nov. 1884, to June, 1885; ch. draftsman, lands dept., 1890; ch. clerk, 1892; under secy. for mines, 1894.

PROBYN, LESLIE.—Ed. at Charterhouse, and afterwards in France and Germany, called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1884. Joint author of "The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Mayor's Court,"

and other law books, attorney-general, British Honduras, 1898.

PROCTOR, S. F., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.E., and L.M.—Educated University Edinburgh and St. Thomas's Hospital, London; appointed assistant medical officer, Grenada, June, 1878; house surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Grenada, Nov., 1879; resigned Sept., 1880; acting medical officer, Trinidad, June, 1881, to May, 1882, during yellow fever epidemic; assistant colonial surgeon and immigration medical officer, St. Lucia, Oct., 1882.

PROUT, W. T., M.B., C.M., Edin.—Asst. poor law med. offr., Mauritius, 1885; asst. col. surg., G. Coast, 1888; col. surg., Gambia, 1893; ditto, Sierra Leone, 1894.

PROWSE, D. W.—Central district court judge, Newfoundland, 1869; author of a "History of Newfoundland," 1895.

PRIOR, WM. BURGESS.—Member, provinsl. N. Borneo assocn.; read. E. Coast dist. Br. N. Borneo, Aug., 1881; prot. of coolies, E. Coast, 1884; member E. Coast Coun., 1883; Br. Con. Agt., 1880; resdt. and mag. Gold Field dist., Feb., 1887.

QU'APPELLE, BISHOP OF (THE RT. REV. THE HON. A. J. R. ANSON, M.A., D.C.L.).—Ordained priest, 1865; commissary to bishop of Rupert's Land, 1883; bishop of Qu'Appelle, Regina, Manitoba, 1884.

QUARTEY, R. E.—Outdoor offr. customs, Accra, 1881; 4th clk. customs and treas., 1883; 2nd clk. aud. off., 1885; 1st clk., 1887; audit clk. to local auditor, Jan., 1889; has several times acted as local auditor.

QUEBEC, 4TH BISHOP OF.—DR. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Educated at Crewkerne school, and Pemb. Coll., Ox.; B.A., 1851, 3rd class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open grammar school in connection with Bishop College, Lennoxville; is a professor in that college; consecrated 4th Bishop of Quebec 1863.

QUENTRALL, THOMAS.—Mining engineer, Kimberley, Cape, July, 1889; inspr. of mines, July, 1891; appointed to fixed establishment, July, 1892.

RADFORD, HENRY WYAT.—Clerk assistant, legislative assembly, Queensland; clerk of legislative council, 1881.

RAE, JAMES MACLURE.—Admitted to the Bahamas bar, 1877; notary public same year; J.P., 1878; resident justice, Crooked Island district, Oct., 1878; assistant commissioner at Cockburn harbour, Turks, and Caicos Islands, July, 1880; acting judge of the supreme court, and ex officio auditor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Aug., 1882, to May, 1883, and Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1886; assistant commissioner, Grand Turk, 1885; stipendiary magistrate, Bahamas, Nov., 1887. Ag. atty.-gen., July, 1893 to Feb. 1894; ag. chief justice, Feb. and Mar. 1894.

RAE, JOHN, M.A.—Educated Univ. Aber.; M.A., 1832; law student from 1831 to 1839; arrived in New South Wales, 1839; town clerk of Sydney, 1843; a commissioner for the city of Sydney, 1854; secretary to the railway department, N.S.W., 1857; under secretary for public works and commissioner of railways, 1861; under secretary for public works, 1879; retired, Mar., 1888.

RAINIER, G. G.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Tulbagh division, Cape, 1883.

RAMA-NATHAN, PONNAMBALAM, C.M.G. (1889).—Educated at the Academy, Colombo, and Presidency College, Madras; barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; advocate, supreme court, Ceylon, 1878; edited several volumes of law reports,

and received the thanks of the judges and congratulations of the Government; member of the legislative council, 1879; member of the law commission appointed to consider and report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the commission appointed at his instance to report upon the Thoroughfare Ordinance, 1881; agitated for, and obtained the introduction of Post Office Savings Bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; framed and carried through Ordinance No. 11 of 1882, to provide for the more speedy and effectual recovery of the possession of "small tenements" unlawfully held over; was one of the select committee of the legislative council appointed to report upon the means of retrenching the public expenditure of the island, 1882-83; a member of the commission to report upon the abuses alleged to exist in the working of the minor courts of the island, 1884; a member of the council of legal education, 1884; was instrumental in obtaining the passing of an ordinance to establish reformatories and industrial schools, 1886; a member of the Ceylon commission of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886; a member of the Central Irrigation Board, 1888; and of the Select Committee to report upon the incidence of the Grain Taxes, 1889; framed and passed through the legislative council a complete scheme of legal education for students seeking admission as advocates and proctors, 1889; and, together with the attorney-general, received the special acknowledgments of the Secretary of State for the part he had taken in the preparation of certain codes of law relating to the courts of the island and their procedure; member of the commission appointed to inquire into the extension of the railway to the northern parts of the island, 1890; author of papers on "The Ethnology of the Moors of Ceylon, &c.," read before the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of the council of which he is a member. He is also a member of the committee of the Ceylon Museum; solicitor-general of Ceylon, 1892, ag. attorney-general, 1894.

RANFORD, HENRY SAMUEL.—Contract surveyor, Western Australia, 1872; employed on admiralty survey, 1875; staff-surveyor, 1884; senior ditto, 1886.

RANNIE, CLARENCE RUPERT.—Ck. to col. engr., Antigua, Mar., 1891; ag. clk. to aud. gen., Sept., 1894; 2nd clk. to aud. gen., Leeward Is., Jan., 1895.

RAPINET, CHARLES.—Entered the colonial service, October, 1853; was a clerk in the office of controller of charitable institutions, Malta; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1869; chief clerk in audit office in 1877; acted as auditor-gen., May to Nov., 1878; and as aud.-gen. and director of contracts, June to Oct., 1880, Oct. to Nov., 1881, May to Nov. 1882, and July to Dec., 1883; commissary of the Monte di Pietà and Savings Bank, 1885.

RATTRAY, W. WALLACE M.—3rd clerk, governor's office, Windward Islands, 1883; transferred to Grenada as 2nd clerk in governor's office on separation of Barbados from Windward Islands, June, 1885; supervisor of customs, G. Coast, Nov., 1891; ag. controller of customs, May to Sept., 1892, and Feb. to May, 1894.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1875). C.B. (1858).—Educated at Eton; clerk in the board of trade, Jan., 1829; served as private secretary to the vice-president, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the president, Mr. Alex.

Baring, 1834; and to the vice-president, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as secretary to the pilotage commission, 1843-36; civil secretary to the governor-general of Canada, Aug., 1842; treasurer, Mauritius, Jan., 1844; colonial secretary, Cape of Good Hope, May, 1854; governor, Bahamas, Nov., 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant commission as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica; governor-in-chief of Windward Islands from 1868 till 1875; retired on pension.

RAWSTORNE, HENRY CLANCY.—Asst. off., civil status, Mauritius, Jan., 1874; clerk, stipendiary court, Flacq, March, 1875; asst. clerk, dist. ct., Port Louis, July, 1875; joint clerk, ditto, Oct., 1876; inspr. of police force, May, 1877; inspr. inl. rev., March, 1880; and supdt. of distilleries, March, 1893.

RAWSTORNE, L. G.—Resident magistrate, Wodehouse division, Cape Colony, May, 1880.

RAYNER, THOMAS CROSSLBY.—Educated at Owens college; matriculated, London, 1878; barrister, mid. temple, 1882; district commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, 1887; acted as judge, 1890; magistrate, Trinidad, 1890; ag. puisne judge, June to Oct., 1891; chairman of commission of enquiry into registry of supreme court, Jan., 1892; ag. commr., Tobago, Sept. to Dec., 1892; ag. puisne judge, Trinidad, Dec., 1892, to Sept., 1893; puisne judge, Gold Coast, Jan., 1894; chief justice, Lagos, 1895.

READ, EDWARD INSKIP, F.R.C.S.I.—Entered govt. service, Trinidad, Feb., 1882; ag. dist. med. officer, S. Niparima and town, and Port of San Fernando, 1882-3; asst. surg. col. hospital, Port of Spain, 1884; ag. surg. in charge San Fernando hospital, 1886; confirmed 1887; ag. health officer of shipping; inspector of immigrants and dist. med. officer, Port of Spain, 1891; in temporary charge of col. hospital, Port of Spain, April, 1892; confirmed Nov., 1892; clinical asst., Roy. Westminster Ophthal. Hosp., 1893.

READ, HERBERT JAMES, B.A.—Brazenose Coll., Oxford; 1st class math. mod., and 1st class math. finals; clerk, higher div., War Office, Feb., 1887; 2nd class clerk, Colonial Office, Jan., 1889.

READ, HORATIO.—Ensign, 40th regt., Mar., 1857; Lieut., 1870; exchanged to 2nd W. I. regt., 1871; retired, 1873; private secretary to Sir James Longden, governor, Br. Guiana, 1875 to 1877; sub-agent of immigration, west coast district, British Guiana, 1877; stipendiary magistrate, 1884; is a J.P.; student, Middle Temple, Easter, 1885; ag. inspr. of prisons, June, 1886 to May, 1887, and Aug. to Oct., 1888.

READ, THE VEN. ARCHDN. J. H., D.D.—1st ARCHDEACON OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1860;—Ecclesiastical commissary, 1858; formerly of St John's College, Cambridge, and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's College, Frederikton, New Brunswick; rector of Milton, 1865.

READ, WILLIAM HENRY MACLEOD, C.M.G. (1886).—M.L.C., Straits Settlements, 1867-85.

REAL, C.—2nd puisne judge, Queensland, 1890.

REDWAR, H. W. HAYES.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1881; dist. commr., G. Coast, Oct., 1887, at Axim, Nov., 1887; at Salt Pond and Anamaboe, April, 1888; at Accra, Oct. 1888; also dep. sheriff there; again at Saltpond and Anamaboe, May, 1889; ag. cr. proscr., Cape Coast, June and July, 1889; ag. Queen's advocate, Jan. to July, 1891; ag. puisne judge, July to Dec., 1891, and Aug., 1892 to June, 1893, when confirmed.

REECE, FREDERICK ST. AUBYN.—Clerk, post office, Barbados, 1873; 2nd clerk, 1875; resigned 1878; landing waiter, St. Lucia, 1883; colonial postmaster, St. Lucia, 1885.

REECE, Rev. J. E.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1868; M.A. in 1874; acting curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, Barbados, and private secretary to Bishop Parry, 1872; assistant master of Harrison College, and curate of St. Michael's Cathedral, 1877; curate of St. Bartholomew's, 1878; curate of St. Luke's, 1882; bishop's chaplain, 1884; inspector of schools, 1885.

REECE, J. RICHARD.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. in 1870; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1871; J.P., Barbados, 1873; coroner for parishes of Christ Church and St. George, 1873; acting provost-marshal and serjeant-at-arms, 1874; acting police magistrate of St. Michael's parish in 1875; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1875; appointed to investigate the preliminary charges preferred against the rioters in 1876; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1877, 1878, and 1879; a commissioner of probates in 1877; acting solicitor-general in 1880; registrar of friendly and benevolent societies, 1880; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal in 1880-82; commissioner to report on the several police magistrates' courts and petty debt courts (Barbados) in Oct., 1882; acting attorney-general of Grenada, 1883; sole commissioner to report on a complaint made by the vestry of St. Michael's parish against the Bridgetown Water Works Company in Oct., 1883; judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1883; acting chief justice of St. Vincent, 1884 and 1885; local commissioner of the Incumbered Estates Court (St. Vincent) in Oct., 1884; resident magistrate, Jamaica, 1888.

REES, SIR JOSIAH, K.T. (1891), F.R.A.S.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 21st Nov., 1851; went the South Wales and Chester Circuit, was a revising barrister on that circuit from 1865 to 1877; chief justice, Bermuda, 1878; judge of the vice-admiralty court, and president of the council.

REEVE, HENRY.—Assoc. Mem. I.C.E.—Cadet, Victorian survey department, 1873; cadet, N.S.W., survey department, 1874; surveyor, 1878; surveyor, Fiji, survey department, May, 1880; staff surveyor, Jan., 1881; acting commissioner for works, July, 1884, to Feb., 1885; colonial engineer, St. Lucia, 1887; director of survey, Windward Islands, 1891; mem. leg. coun., St. Lucia, 1891; special member exec. coun., St. Lucia and St. Vincent, 1891; colonial engineer, Gambia, 1894.

REEVES, SIR WILLIAM CONRAD, K.T. (1888). Q.C.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 6th June, 1863; acted as attorney-general of Saint Vincent from May to December, 1867; elected member of the House of Assembly, Barbados; solicitor-general and also escheator-general of Barbados, Aug., 1874; acted as attorney-general, Aug., 1874, to 19th Feb., 1875; resigned office in April, 1876; nominated member of the executive committee on passing of "The Executive Committee Act, 1881;" appointed attorney-general, 8th Feb., 1882; *ex officio* member of the executive council from February, 1882; Queen's counsel, July, 1883; chief justice, Barbados, 1886; *ex officio* president, Windward Islands, court of appeal.

REIBEY, THE HON. T.—Speaker of House of Assembly, Tasmania, member for Westbury; member of the executive council, July 20th, 1876; was leader of the opposition, Mar. 18th, 1875, to July 20th, 1876; and Aug., 1877, to Dec. 20th, 1878; premier and colonial secretary, July 20th, 1876, to Aug., 9th, 1877; colonial secretary in

Mr. Crowther's ministry, Dec. 20th, 1878, to Oct. 30th, 1879; elected speaker, July, 1887.

REID, HON. G.H.—Minister of public instruction, N.S.W., 5th Jan., 1883, to 1st Mar., 1884; M.L.A. for E. Sydney; leader of op., 1891; premier, 1894.

REID, IRVINE KEMPT.—M.B.C.M., 1884, M.D., 1887, D.P.H. (1st class honours in Practical Hygiene), 1891; Aberdeen University, member of Roy. Med. Soc., Edin.; member of soc. of med. offrs. of health; house surg. and secy., West Norfolk and Lynn Hosp., King's Lynn, 1886; surgeon, resident medical staff, colonial hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana, 1887-89; government medical officer, island of Wakonaam, Rio Essequibo, 1889; med. off., Penal Settlm., Massaruni; and resd. surgeon, pub. hosp., Bartica, 1892; med. offr., Mara district, 1893; ditto, Peter's Hall district, and member medical board, 1894; med. offr., Cotton Tree dist., 1895.

REID, ROBERT.—B.A., Queen's Univ., Ire., first class in science, 1862; M.A., first class in science, 1863; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; J.P. and deputy coroner, Colombo; commissioner of requests, &c., Kalpitya, 1868; assistant government agent, Jaffna, June, 1869; acting ditto, Mauria, 1870; second assistant colonial secretary; continuing to act as district judge, Ratnapura, April 1872; landing surveyor, Colombo, 1874; collector of customs Galle, 1878; assistant government agent, 1883; registrar of lands, 1891; principal collr. of customs for Ceylon, and memb. leg. coun., May, 1894.

REID, WALTER SCOTT.—Is a barrister of the supreme court of New Zealand, admitted in 1865; assistant law officer to government in 1871; and solicitor-general (non-political) in 1875.

REINHOLD, ADOLPHUS.—Clerical ass. treas., Gold Coast, Jan. to June, 1885; ditto audit dept., July, 1887, to Dec., 1888; 3rd class clk. col. secy.'s office, 1889; 2nd class clk., Aug., 1891; also agt. govt. interpreter, 1892.

RENNER, WILLIAM, M.D. (BRUX.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.K. and Q.C.P., L.M. (IRELAND).—Educated at the Liverpool College, and University College, London and Liverpool, Rotunda, Dublin, and St. Jean Hospital, Brussels; a member of the Pathological Society of London; late ophthalmic assistant to Prof. Streetfield, University College Hospital, London; acting surgeon, Sierra Leone, 1882 and 1883; assistant colonial surgeon, 1884; in charge of lunatic asylum, and incurable and small-pox hospital, Kissy; ag. col. surg., 1887.

RENNIE, ALFRED HERBERT.—Ed. Hamilton Gram. Schl., and Upper Canada Coll., Toronto; confid. clk. to Hon. John Norquay, premier and provl. treas., Manitoba, 1885 to 1889; delegate to England and New York to negotiate a loan for Manitoba, 1887; correspdec. clk. pub. wks. dept., Hong Kong, 1890; ag. asst. harb. mr. and ag. supt., water police, 1892; ag. sanitary supt., and secy., sanitary bd., Hong Kong, 1893.

RENNIE, E. A.—Auditor-general, New South Wales, 1893; inspector of accounts, Jan., 1896.

RENWICK, SIR ARTHUR, K.T., BACH (1894). B.A. (Sydney), M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.—Minister of public instruction, N.S.W., 26 Feb., 1886; secretary for mines, 12 Oct., 1881, to 4 Jan., 1883; executive commissioner for N.S.W. at Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81; vice-president, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; member of medical board of N.S.W., 1873; president, state children's relief department, 1881; fellow of the senate, Sydney university, 1872; president, Sydney hospital, benevolent society of N.S.W., and of deaf,

dumb, and blind asylums; commissioner for N.S.W. at Chicago exhibition, 1893.

REVELL, THOMAS, F.—4th clerk customs department, Natal, May to July, 1881; clerk to sub-auditor railway department, Jan., 1883.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE ALEXANDER.—Entered audit office, Cape, 1865; transferred to office of C.C., Colesberg, Jan., 1868; 2nd class certificate in law and jurisprudence; asst. to C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, Feb., 1869; acted as C.C. and R.M. in 1869-70-71; as sub-collr., Port Nolloth, in 1871; and as R.M. and sub-collr., Hondeklip Bay, in 1871; investigated state of R.M.'s office, Hondeklip Bay, 1875, and took over duties Feb. to May; transferred to audit office as inspector and acctnt. of the general and revenue branches, Aug., 1875; ag. C.C. and R.M., Namaqualand, Nov., 1875; chief clerk, office of master of supreme court, Dec., 1889.

REYNOLDS, THE HON. W. H.—Member of provincial parliament, Otago, New Zealand, 1853 to 1876, having been eight years a member of the provincial executive, and four years speaker; member of colonial parliament from 1868 to 1878; member of legislative council since 1878; has held various offices in colonial ministry; delegate to Australasian conference in 1878; is now M.L.C.

RHODES, THE RT. HON. CECIL JOHN.—M.L.A. for Barkly, Cape; member of executive council, 1893; director of chartered British South Africa Co., and of De Beer's Mining Co., 1889; premier and commissr. of cr. lds. and pub. wks., July, 1890; afterwards premier, and minister for native affairs; member of H.M.'s Privy Council, 1895; resigned office in Cape Govt., Jan., 1896.

RIBEIRO, JOSE FRANCISCO.—2nd clerk, colonial secretariat, Gold Coast, Feb., 1879; acted as deputy registrar, supreme court, Accra, 1880.

RIBEIRO, M. F.—Money order clerk, P.O., Accra, July, 1888; clerk and sorter, Dec., 1888; chief clerk, G.P.O., G. Coast, 1890.

RICCARD, HERBERT JACKSON HARMAR.—Inspector of police, Mauritius, mounted constabulary, 1869; assistant suptd. of police, Penang, June, 1878; J.P., 1879; suptd. police, 1882; ditto, Malacca, 1887; actg. ditto, Penang, 1889; suptd. of police, Penang, Dec., 1890; ag. inspr. gen. of police, April, 1891, to April, 1892.

RICE, CECIL N.—Ed. Harrison coll., Barbados; super. clk. admr. off., St. Vincent, 1890; ag. 2nd clk., April to July, 1891; Dec., 1892, to Feb., 1893; 2nd clk., June, 1893; is also secy. to gen. bd. of health; ag. ch. clk., 1895.

RICHARDS, ED. H.—Ed. Charterhouse and Osgott; English solr., qualified 1878; admitted 1880; solr. and advocate, G. Coast, 1880; dist. comsr., Lagos, 1886; ag. judge, 1886 and 1888; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1889; ag. ch. justice, 1889, 1891, and 1893; suptd. of census, 1891; chairman of commn. on P.O., and of bd. of enquiry on acctnt. system of P.W. dept., 1893; ag. ch. just., 1895; puisne judge, G. Coast, 1895.

RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, F.R.G.S.—Associate to chief justice of Western Australia, 1881; clerk to chief judicial commissioner, Western Pacific, Sept., 1888; associate to chief justice, and clerk supreme court, Fiji, Nov., 1888; marshal, vice-admiralty court, 1884; acting private secretary to Sir W. Robinson, Governor of South Australia, July, 1885; A.D.C., May, 1886; and also in Melbourne, March, 1889; private secy. to Sir W. MacGregor, admin. of New Guinea, Aug., 1889, and R.M. in the same year; treasurer and collr. of customs, and a member of the exec. and leg. councils, 1890, also regr.-gen., 1891; ag. govt. secy.,

Feb. to Sept. 1892; asst. col. sec., Gold Coast, 1893; ag. chief asst. col. sec., Mar. to July, 1894; and clk. exec. and leg. councils, Mar. to June, 1894.

RICHARDSON, EDMUND L.—Junior clerk, colonial secretary's office, Tobago, May, 1874; chief clerk, Oct., 1879; acting registrar of deeds, supreme court, July, 1880, to June, 1881; chief clerk, audit office, July to Dec., 1881; 2nd revenue officer and landing walter, St. Lucia, Dec., 1881.

RICHARDSON, THE HON. EDWARD, C.M.G. (1879).—Entered the New Zealand parliament in 1871 as representative for the city of Christchurch; minister for public works, 1872; held that office through various changes of ministries till January, 1877, when he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health; again took office as minister of public works, Sept., 1884, to Oct., 1887.

RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH.—Stipendiary magistrate of North West Territories, Canada, 1876; presided at trial of Louis Riel, 1885; senior puisne judge, sup. ct., N.W.T., 1887.

RICHARDSON, JAMES A.—Copyist in the registrar's office of British Guiana, 1st December, 1878; appointed to act as 3rd assistant sworn clerk in same office, 26th May, 1880; appointed 1st assistant sworn clerk, 1st July, 1883.

RICHARDSON, MAJOR-GENERAL J. S., C.B. (1885).—Late 12th foot; commanded military forces, N. S. Wales, Aug., 1885 to 1892; Crimean campaign, 1855, siege and fall of Sebastopol, with 72nd Highlanders; New Zealand war—Taranaki, 1860-61, with 12th reg.; volunteered from 2nd bat. and served with 1st bat., 12th reg., in Waikato campaign, 1863-4; Soudan expedition, 1885, commanded N.S.W. contingent; Suakin, advance on Tamai; despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Aug., 1885; Crimean medal and clasp, Turkish war medal, New Zealand medal, and medal with clasp for the Soudan, and Khedive's star; retired, 1893.

RICHEY, MATTHEW HENRY, Q.C., D.O.L.—Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1864-67, and again 1875-78; sat in the commons for Halifax from 1878-88; lieut.-governor of Nova Scotia, 1888-9.

RICHMOND, JAMES, M.I.C.E.—Engineer irrigation works Jamaica, 1874-90; district engineer, 1876-90; asst. director pub. wks., 1890; acted as director, on several occasions; is a J.P., and also managing commnr., Kingston improvement works.

RICKETTS, OSWALD F.—Cadet, Sarawak service, Oct., 1881; asst. readt., 4th divn., June, 1881; readt., 2nd class, 4th divn., Jan., 1888.

RICKETTS, S. G.—Educated Wesleyan High School, Cape Coast; temp. out door off. customs, Accra, Aug., 1890; 6th class off. of customs, Feb., 1891; clerical asst. col. secy's off., Sep., 1891; 3rd class clk., col. sec. off., Jan., 1893.

RIDLEY, HENRY NICHOLAS.—M.A. (Exeter Coll., Oxford); director, botanical gardens, Singapore, 1888; also director of forests, Selangor, 1895.

RIDGEWAY, THE RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., P.C. (Ireland).—Born 1844; retired from the army with the rank of Colonel, 1889; under-secretary foreign dept., India, 1881-5; commissioner for delimitation of Afghan frontier, 1885-7; under-secretary to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1887; lt. gov. of the Isle of Man, 1893; governor of Ceylon, Dec., 1895.

RIDGWAY, H. V.—Acting clerk and interpreter to resident magistrate Alexandra county, Natal, 1874 to 1876; interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Nov., 1879.

RIPON, 1st MARQUESS OF (created 1871), **GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G.** (1869).—Privy councillor (1863), G.C.S.I., C.I.E., son of 1st Earl of Ripon; born 1827; succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon and Viscount Goderich, 1859, and his uncle as Earl de Grey and Baron Grantham the same year; created a marquis in 1871, in recognition of his services as chairman of the Joint High Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington in 1871; is lord lieutenant and C.A., North Riding of York; deputy lord lieutenant of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; under-secretary of state for war, June, 1859; removed to India Board, Feb., 1861; returned to War Office, July, 1861; and was secretary of state for war, April, 1863, to Feb., 1866, when he resumed his position at the India Board; finally resigned, June, 1866; lord president of the council, Dec., 1868, to Aug., 1873; governor-general of India, 1880-4; first lord of the Admiralty, Feb. to Aug., 1886; secretary of state for the colonies, Aug., 1892, to June, 1895; was M.P. for Hull, 1852-8, for Huddersfield, 1853-7, and for the West Riding of York from 1857-59; hon. D.C.L., Oxford, 1870.

RITCHIE, JOSEPH NORMAN, M.A.—Educated at King's Coll., Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1857; Q.C., 1872; was recorder of Halifax; is lieutenant-col. militia; asst. judge, Nova Scotia, 1885.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Clerk to the judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, 1864; registrar vice-admiralty court, 1873; marshal of vice-admiralty court, 1882.

ROBERTS, SIR ALFRED, KNT., 1883.—Hon. Sec. and consulting surgeon, Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, N. S. Wales; consulting surgeon, Sydney Hospital, hon. sec., Carrington Centennial Hospital for convalescents; president, Royal Society, N. S. W.; chairman, bd. of official visitors of hospitals for the insane; trustee, Australian museum, and Technological museum.

ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A.—Ed. Charterhouse and Magd. Coll., Oxon.; 1st class in classical mod., and a 2nd class in classical finals; was "proxime accessit" for the Hertford scholarship, and was awarded the "Galsford" Greek prize in 1879; assistant master in Winchester College, 1883; 1st class professor, Royal College, Mauritius, 1886.

ROBERTS, MAJOR-GENERAL C. F., C.M.G. (1885)—Late R.A., commanding artillery forces, New South Wales, 1876.

ROBERTS, CHARLES JAMES, C.M.G. (1882).—Born 1846; educated at Sydney Gram. Sch.; alderman of Sydney, 1877; J.P., 1878; mayor and chief magistrate 1879; commissioner at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879-80; commissioner for New South Wales at Melbourne Exhibition, 1880-81; at Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; at Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84; and at Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886-7; M.L.A. 1885 and 1888; postmaster-general, 1887, in the Parke's ministry; member Centennial Celebration Commn. N.S.W., 1888.

ROBERTSON, ABRAHAM FAURE.—Acting 1st clerk to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870; clerk, audit office, Feb., 1872; 2nd clerk to C.C. and R.M., George (acting as chief clerk), May, 1872; clerk to C.C. and R.M., Prince Albert (2nd class clerk), Dec., 1872; ditto, Bredasdorp, July, 1874; assistant accountant, treasury, Jan., 1876; ditto, colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1877; ditto, native affairs office, April, 1879; accountant, July, 1879; acted as C.C. and R.M. at George in 1872; Prince Albert in 1873 and 1874; Bredasdorp in

1874, 1875 and 1876; Stellenbosch in 1878, and Robertson in 1878; was secretary to the tender board, April, 1877, to April, 1879; was member of the second departmental committee on system of books and accounts in 1879; at request of imperial government acted as C.C. and R.M., Vryburg, British Bechuanaland, Oct., 1885, to April, 1886, when he resumed duties as accountant, native affairs office; C.C. and R.M., Colesberg, July, 1880; ditto, Robertson, 1890.

ROBERTSON, J.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, July, 1878.

ROBINSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERCULES, G.R., BART. (1891).—G.C.M.G. (1875), (KNIGHT BACHEL., 1859), (P.C., 1883).—Served for some time in the 8th Fusiliers; on his retirement from the army was actively engaged during the Irish famine, 1846-9, under the commissioners of public works and poor law board in Ireland; chief commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland, 1852; president of Montserrat, 1854; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher, 1854; with which he held the dormant commission of governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands; governor of Hong Kong, June, 1859. Was a member of the commission appointed in the autumn of 1868, to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements; governor of Ceylon, 16th May, 1865; governor of New South Wales, 1872; employed on special service in 1874-5 in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain; governor, New Zealand, 1879; governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West, and H.M.'s high commissioner in South Africa, 1880; president of the Royal Commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881; governor of British Bechuanaland in conjunction with governorship of the Cape Colony, 1885; on special mission to Mauritius, Oct., 1886, when he assumed the government for a few days; resigned, 1889; reappointed 1895.

ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1889).—M.L.A., Natal; represented Colony at col. confce., 1887; and at customs and rly. extension confce. at Capetown, 1888; first premier of the colony on the introduction of responsible government, 1893, with office of colonial sec. and minister of education.

ROBINSON, T. M.—Postmaster, telegraphist, gaoler, and officer for the sale of ammunition, Ixopo, Natal, Nov., 1883 sub-distributor of stamps, Nov., 1885.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM.—Resident surgeon superintendent of New Providence asylum, Bahamas, 1883.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G. (1883). (C.M.G. 1877), F.R.G.S.—Clerk in the colonial office, 1 Jan., 1854; assistant junior, 3rd Nov., 1854; 3rd class, June, 1858; was private secretary to Mr. Herman Merivale, from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blachford, from May, 1860, to March, 1862; when he was promoted to be an assistant senior. Private secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, from April 4 to June 17, 1864; appointed, Nov. 1869, to represent the Colonial Office on the East African Slave Trade Commission; senior clerk, 1st July, 1870; and a principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; one of the colonial committee for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1878, and special commissioner for the Crown colonies, and superintendent of the colonial court at that exhibition; edited the report upon the British colonies represented there; was one of the committee for securing a permanent colonial museum in London; lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands, Oct. 1874, and governor,

1875; Lieut.-governor, Windward Islands, 1880; gov't., 1881; gov't. of Trinidad, 1885; gov't. of Hong Kong, 1891; received thanks of bd. of trade, 1877, and of H.M.'s Gov't., Nov., 1878, in reference to administration of Bahamas; received also thanks of H.M.'s Gov't., Dec., 1887, for satisfactory settlement of Venezuelan difficulty arising out of the "Henrietta" and "Josephina" cases.

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1873).—Was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the governments of St. Kitts and Hong Kong, from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica, Jan. to Oct., 1865; governor and commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov., 1873; governor-in-chief Leeward Islands, 1874; governor W. Australia, Oct., 1874; governor Straits Settlements, Aug., 1877; proceeded to Bangkok in 1878, on a special mission to invest the King of Siam with the G.C.M.G., on which occasion his majesty conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Siam, which the Queen authorised him to accept and wear; governor W. Australia, Jan., 1880; governor S. Australia, Nov., 1882; ag. governor Victoria, 1889; gov. W. Australia, 1890; retired, 1895.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM VALENTINE.—Clerk of the legislative assembly of Victoria; was educated at T. C. Lockwood's school, Leeds, and at the Leeds Grammar School; reporter for the "Leeds Intelligencer" (now "Yorkshire Post"); shorthand writer, and occasional reporter for, as well as correspondent for and contributor to various Yorkshire newspapers; provincial correspondent for the "Morning Herald," "Standard," and other London journals; left England for Melbourne, Australia, Oct., 1861, under engagement with the proprietors of The "Argus" to be one of their staff of parliamentary reporters; resigned his connexion with that newspaper at the beginning of 1866, to assist in the production of official reports of the debates and proceedings of both houses of the Victorian parliament; appointed by the governor in council, on the nomination of the speaker, clerk-assistant of the legislative assembly, May 1, 1869, and promoted to be the clerk May 11, 1891.

ROBITAILLE, THE HON. THEODORE.—Lieutenant-governor of province of Quebec, Canada, July, 1879, to 1884; senator, 1885.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the post office, Hong Kong, Feb., 1865; accountant, July, 1872; acting assistant postmaster, Sept., 1891, to May, 1883.

ROCHE, S. E.—Colonial revenue officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; district registrar of births and deaths, 1866; police magistrate and coroner, 1876; acting ditto southern district, 1880-1; police magistrate, northern district, 1884.

ROCKETT, E. D.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 9th November, 1880; supt. of printing dept., 1894.

ROCKWOOD, W. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.—Medical assistant, civil medical department, in Ceylon 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867; 1st class, 1874; surgeon, general hospital, Colombo, 1878.

RODEN, ROBERT B.—Clerk, public library, Antigua, 1880; 2nd clerk to the governor, Leeward Islands, 1881; has acted on several occasions as

chief clerk, and as clerk to the legislative and executive councils, and as a dist. mag., Antigua; also acted as priv. sec. to gov't., Leeward Islands, in 1883 and 1890; mag. Nevis, 1890; member St. Kitts and Nevis leg. coun., 1891.

RODGER, J. P.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon.; called to the bar, Inner Temple (certificate of honour), Jan., 1877; chief magistrate and commissioner of lands, Selangor, Sept., 1882; acting British resident, Mar., 1884; Br. resdt., Pahang, Sept., 1888; ag. secy. to gov't., Perak, July, 1894; ag. resdt., Selangor, Oct., 1894.

ROE, J. B.—Junior clerk, survey department, Western Australia, 1851; senior clerk, July, 1851; registrar of brands, 1865; 1st class clerk and keeper of records, land office, 1876; sheriff, 1877, and inspector of prisons, 1886.

ROGER, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd royal Lanark militia, Aug. 1859; gazetted to the 2nd West India regiment, Nov. 1860; lieutenant, Aug. 1861, captain, Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st battalion 17th regiment, Feb. 1867; sold out of the service, Jan. 1870; was private secretary to Mr. Bayley, governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjutant, Jamaica, Dec. 1863, to Sept. 1864; acting police magistrate of the rural districts, St. Christopher, Dec. 1872; confirmed, June, 1873; district magistrate, May, 1874.

ROGERS, CHARLES HENRY, A.M.I.C.E. (1889).—Chief road officer, P. W. D., Trinidad, 1878; ag. 2nd engineer, 1878-79; ag. 1st engineer, 1881-82, 1884-85, also 1886 and 1888; special duty in connection with Port of Spain water works and light rlys., 1890-92; ag. engineer, S. Province, 1892.

ROHRWEGER, FRANK.—Educated Radley and Brasenose; called to the bar, Inn. Temp., Hil. 1885; joint author of "Parochial Assessment Rules"; a dist. consnr., Lagos, 1894; ag. Queen's adv., 1894; D.C., E. dist., 1895; pol. mag., 1896.

ROLLESTON, LOFTUS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Late commandant, Diamond Fields Horse, Griguland West, Cape.

ROLLESTON, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Was educated at Rossall; graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; 2nd class in the classical tripos in 1855; was appointed a member of an education commission which framed the educational system adopted in the province of Canterbury, New Zealand, 1863; provincial secretary of that province and member of the board of education, 1864; under-secretary, native department, and inspector of native schools, 1865; elected superintendent of the province of Canterbury, 1868; was again elected superintendent at two consecutive elections, and held the office at the time of the abolition of the provinces, 1876; sat in the colonial parliament from the year 1868 to 1887; is a member of the senate of the university of New Zealand; minister for education, lands, and immigration, 1880; also temporarily minister for native affairs, 1881; minister for lands, mines, and immigration, 1882 and 1883, and till the accession of the Stout ministry in 1884; leader of the opposition, 1891-93.

RONAYNE, THOMAS.—Ed. Wakefield, Yorks; apprentice at Inchicore works, Dublin, of Gr. Southern and West. Ry. of Ireland; employed subsequently at Atlas loco. works, Manchester; emigrated to N.Z., 1875; employed in various capacities on N.Z. rlys. up to 1886, when apptd. resdt. and loco. engr. on Wellington section, where he effected improvements on the Rimutaka incline; subsequently transferred as loco. engr. to Addington, and later to Greymouth to put the Grey-Brunner line into working order. Is now general manager, N.Z. rys.

ROOKS, CHARLES JOHN.—Capt. Trinidad Light Infantry Vol.; 2nd clk., col. sec. office; ag. chief clk., June to July, 1892; and ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. ex. and leg. councils, July to Sept., 1892; first appointment (col. sec.'s office), Oct., 1881; ag. warden St. Ann's and Diego Martin Ward Unions, April to July, 1893; has held the following appointments: hon. sec. to council for management of Queen's Roy. Coll.; sec. to bd. of special loan for public works and roads; sec. to bd., civil service widows and orphans pension fund, hon. sec. Trinidad branch, St. John's ambulance association, and to commn. on rly. extension; colonial A.D.C. to gov., June, 1894; priv. sec. and A.D.C. to admnr., July to Nov., 1895.

ROOSMALECOQCQ, GERALD CHARLES.—Ed. at Univ. Coll. School, Lond.; writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, Sept., 1872; police magistrate Panadure, 1875; assistant agent, 1877; district judge, Chilaw, 1883; Langgalla, May, 1887; police mag., Galle, Nov., 1887; ag. commnr. of requests, Colombo, July, 1890; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1890.

ROPER, H. B.—Clerk in treasury, and secretary to government's office, Grinqualand West, 1873; acting postmaster general, 1874; C.C. and R.M., Hay, 1876; ditto, Herbert, 1878; acting R.M., Kimberley, 1881; acting C.C. and registrar of deeds, 1882; chairman of municipal and mining areas commission, 1882; inspector of Sihuel's Diggings, 1883; held inquiry into detective department at Kimberley, 1884; chief of detective department, and commissioner of police, Kimberley, 1885; commnsr. of police, 1888; insp.-gen. of gaols and convict stations, 1888.

ROPER, W. H.—Sub-inspector of schools, Dominica, Aug., 1882; acting district magistrate, coroner, and registrar district F., June, 1886; member bd. of poor law guardians; nominated member leg. assembly, 1886; ag. insp.-gen. of schools, Leewards, July, 1887.

ROSE, JOHN F. B.—Temporary clerk, customs, at Cape Town, June, 1845; transferred to fixed establishment, Feb., 1848; 2nd clerk (second class), Oct., 1853; 2nd clerk (first class), audit office, April, 1860; 1st clerk, Oct., 1867; chief clerk, Aug., 1875; and 1st Jan., 1876; on the introduction of the new audit system, under Act No. 30 of 1875; appointed assistant controller and auditor, 1875; acting comptroller and auditor-general, 1880.

ROSS, A. C.—Clerk of the legislative and executive councils, and confidential clerk, colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, June, 1868; also secretary to Board of Education and to the Council for the Management of the Queen's Royal College, Jan., 1880; acting receiver general, Nov., 1885, to Feb., 1886; entered the service Feb., 1864; now asst. col. sec.

ROSS, A. E. CLARENCE.—2nd clerk, surg.-gen.'s off., Trinidad, 1875; clerk to dir. pub. wks., Feb., 1876; sav. bk. clk. rec.-gen.'s dept., Nov., 1880; acctnt. sav. bk., Oct., 1882; sec. to trade and taxes commn., 1886; acctnt. rec.-genl.'s dept., May, 1889.

ROSS, DAVID ALEXANDER.—Admitted to the bar, Quebec, 1848; Q.C., 1873; in 1878-9 member legislative assembly for county of Quebec; member of the executive council, attorney-general, and in 1887-8 member legislative council.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, C.M.G. (1890), M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Member Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; served formerly on the army medical staff; parochial medical attendant, Spanish Town, Jamaica, July, 1866; medical superintendent, coolie depot, 1867; medical

attendant, lazaretto, Apostle's Battery, 1867; a government medical officer, Dec., 1868; acted as resident, 1869, and chief medical officer and director, public hospital, Kingston, May, 1870, to Jan., 1874, and in 1875 and 1876; acted as suptd. medical officer, 1872-3, and as chief medical officer of lock and small-pox hospitals, 1873-74 (organised both the latter); assistant medical officer and register public hospital, and surgeon, Kingston constabulary, Jan., 1874; senior medical officer, April, 1879; member quarantine (1873) and central (1871) boards of health, medical examiner civil service, widow, &c., orphans' pension fund (1875), and a J.P., colonial surgeon, Sierra Leone, April, 1885; also inspector of health and shipping for Freetown, and a J.P. and member of exec. coun., and *ex officio* member leg. coun.; chief med. offr. Br. Guiana, 1894.

ROSS, G. W., LL.D.—Held seat in house of commons, Ontario, 1872 to 1883; minister of education in 1883; was inspector of public schools from 1871 to 1883; commissioner for Ontario and also for the Dominion to the Ind. and Col. Exhibn., 1886.

ROSS, JOHN KENNETH MURRAY.—Clerical asst. native dept., Fiji, Sept., 1879; ag. stip. mag., Aug., 1880; confirmed, 1886; ag. resd. commrs., Colo West, Oct., 1882; magistrate, Tailevu and Ra, April, 1887; ditto, Lauraivitu, Aug., 1888; proceeded in July, 1893, to Rarotonga and Penrhyn Island as special judicial commnsr. under the W.P. high commnsr.

ROSSELLOTTY, J. C.—Medical officer of the Sussex district, Western Australia, June, 1864; resident magistrate and medical officer of Williams and Kaijamp districts, 1876.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1858; graduate of the Faculty of Laws, Paris, 1860; edited a complete edition of the laws of Mauritius; district magistrate, Mauritius, 1865; senior district magistrate, Port Louis, 1881; chairman, Forest Lands Purchase Commission, 1881; master, supreme court, 1884; puisne judge, 1886.

ROULEAU, CHARLES B.—Educated at Laval Normal school, Quebec; advocate, Quebec, 1868; dist. mag., Ottawa, 1876; stip. mag., N.W. Territories, 1883; judge, N.W. Territories, 1887.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., M.A., C.M.G. (1887).—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double second class in moderations, and a second in classics in the final examination 1868; appointed after a competitive examination, clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; accompanied Sir P. J. Julian to Mauritius in 1873 as secretary on special mission of inquiry into the civil establishment and general expenditure of that colony; assistant private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 7th March, 1878; and private secretary, 1st April to 27th April, 1880; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 8th Jan., 1881; first class clerk, and financial clerk, 1st Dec., 1881; on special service to British Bechuanaland and Mauritius, 1886; acted as colonial secretary, Mauritius, 1886-7; principal clerk, Mar., 1896.

ROUTHIER, A. B.—Puisne judge, superior court, Quebec, 1873.

ROUTLEDGE, ROBERT M.—Ed. at Abdn. Univ.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1879; judge and magistrate, Falklands, June, 1891; judge, magistrate and col. secy., Dec., 1891; stipendiary magistrate, Trinidad, 1893.

ROWELL, THOMAS IRVINE, C.M.G. (1890), M.D., C.M., Aberdeen.—Principal civil medical officer, Straits Settlements, July, 1877; and health

officer, port of Singapore; J.P.; had acted as colonial surgeon on several occasions from May, 1868, to Mar., 1876; accompanied Sir W. Robinson on mission to invest king of Siam with G.C.M.G., Nov., 1878; registrar of births and deaths, Dec., 1882, and of Mohammedan marriages, Dec., 1883; presd., fisheries inquiry commission, 1887; pres., Singapore municipal comm., 1888-9; retd., 1890.

ROWLAND, J. W.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast Colony, 15 May, 1880; district commissioner, Lagos, 1887; colonial surgeon, 1887.

ROWLEY, THOS. WM.—Ed. Cheltenham Coll.; 2nd Lieut., 2nd L. I. Regt. Roy. Guernsey Militia; attached to 105th Regt., L.I., at Guernsey, for two trainings, and passed school; Lieut., Mar., 1879; passed prelim. exam., R.M.C., Sandhurst, Apl., 1880; and qualifying exam. for line, July, 1881; joined armed constab., N.Z., 1885; transferred to mtd. pol., Jan., 1886, and to N.Z. Art. June, 1886 resigned, Aug., 1888; inspr. of roads, Perak, Nov., 1889; asst. collr. ld. rev., magistrate and J.P., Perak, Dec., 1890.

ROXBURGH, T. LAWRENCE.—Ed. Edin. Univ.; clk. petty sessions, parish of St. Elizabeth, and asst. clk. to dist. ct., Jamaica, Jan., 1882; clk. of cts., St. Elizabeth ap., 1888, 1st. class clk. col. sec. office, Feb., 1890.

ROYAL, THE HON. JOSEPH.—Lt.-gov., N.W. Territories, Canada, 1888-93.

ROYELLS, BENJ. B. J.—Clk. col. sec. off., Singapore, 1871; accompanied Sir A. Clarke to Selangor, as clk., and subsequently clk. to consuls. to enquire in piracy case at Langat, 1874; ch. clk., resdt. off., Larut, 1875; clk. to gov., 1878; 4th clk., col. sec. off., 1881; 8rd clk., 1883; ch. clk., pol. off., Feb. 1886; compiler of general index to proceedings of leg. coun., S.S., 1867-82.

RUDOLPH, GERHARDUS M., C.M.G. (1882).—Clerk, and Dutch and Zulu interpreter, and postmaster, Weenen, Natal, 1855; J.P., 1870; Landdrost, Utrecht, and commissioner of Swazi and Zulu borders, Jan., 1874; rendered valuable services to British commanders in Zulu war; member, Transvaal-Swazi boundary commission, 1880, (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Klip River, Natal, June, 1881.

RUMSEY, ROBERT MURRAY.—Entered R.N., Sept., 1862; lieut., April, 1873; served on North American, West Indian, East Indian, Pacific, and Home stations; commissioner of Volta district, Gold Coast, May, 1880; retired commander, R.N., Jan., 1882; acting assistant colonial secretary, Lagos, and district commissioner, Jan. to July, 1883; acting assistant colonial secretary, Gold Coast, Jan., Feb., 1884; deputy governor, Lagos, Mar. to Aug., 1884; assistant harbour-master, Hong Kong, 1884; harbour-master, 1888.

RUSDEN, GEORGE WILLIAM.—Under secretary of Victoria, 1851; clerk of legislative council and clerk of parliaments, 1856; retired, 1882; author of "A History of Australia," "A History of New Zealand," "Moyarra," and other works.

RUSSELL, MAJ.-GEN. SIR BAKER CREED, K.C.M.G. (1880). C.B. 13th Hussars.—Was in command of the troops employed against Sikukuni, in South Africa; aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, 1880; assistant Adjutant-General for cavalry in the expedition to Egypt, 1882, where he also commanded the 1st Cavalry brigade.

RUSSELL, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. (1890).—Government astronomer, New South Wales, July 12, 1870; author of memoirs on Australian eclipse expedition, 1875, and of numerous other papers on astronomical subjects, and has designed a variety of instruments for use in the observatory.

RUSSELL, JAMES JOHN.—Entered colonial office, Mar., 1867. Appointed a clerk of the lower (now second) division, 28th Nov., 1879; promoted to higher grade, 1st Apr., 1890; superintendent of copying branch, Feb., 1892.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.—Educated at Edinburgh Univ. and Church of Scotland training college; headmaster government high school, Durban, Natal, May, 1866; inspector of schools, Jan., 1875; superintending inspector, Jan., 1878.

RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G. (1877).—Formerly defence minister, New Zealand; also controller of customs and navigation laws.

RUSSELL, WESTERN F.—Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A. (1884); professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1886.

RUSSOUX, J. W. H.—C.C. and R.M., Piquetberg division, Cape, 1882.

RUTHERFORD, G., C.M.G. (1888).—Landing waiter, Grenada, 1841; landing surveyor, St. George's, 1845 to 1847; sub-collector of customs, Falmouth, Jamaica, 1850; collector of customs, Natal, 1853; also controller of customs and navigation laws, 1854; retired, 1889.

RUTHERFORD, H.—Excise Department, England, from Mar., 1864; inspector of distilleries, Natal, Feb., 1882; acting controller of excise, May, 1882, confirmed, Jan., 1885.

RUTLEDGE, THE HON. A.—Barrister, Queensland, 1878; member of legislative assembly since 1878; attorney-general from 1883 to 1888.

RYAN, SIR CHARLES LISTER, K.C.B. (1887), C.B. (1881), J.P. Berks.—Appointed assistant examiner Imperial audit office, 4th March, 1851; junior clerk in H.M. treasury, Whitehall, 25th Feb., 1852; was private secretary to Mr. Disraeli, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Gladstone; appointed to audit office as secretary, 6th May, 1865; assistant comptroller and auditor, 22nd March, 1873; comptroller and auditor-general, 12th June, 1888; is honorary auditor of certain crown colonies (see p. 13), acting on behalf of H.M. secretary of state for the Colonies, retired 1896.

ST. AUBYN, GEOFFREY PETER.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, April, 1880; western circuit, pol. mag., Kingstown, St. Vincent, 1891; member leg. coun., 1891; ag. chief justice, June, 1893; ag. treas., Nov., 1893; ag. atty.-gen., Dec., to May, 1894.

ST. HELENA, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1859).—**RT. REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.**—Archdeacon of George Town, Cape, 1856; bishop of St. Helena, 1862; also col. chaplain, 1862-86.

ST. QUINTIN, C.—Clerk to A.A.G., Griqualand West, 1879; border police, 1880; acting sub-inspector, Cape police, 1884; sub-inspector, Bechuanaaland police, 1884; lieutenant, Bechuanaaland border police, 1885; inspector of native reserves and J.P., 1887; storekeeper, 1889.

ST. QUINTIN, FREDERICK SIMPSON.—Entered the army on May 11th, 1878; served in the Afghan and Wazury campaigns, and as A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India from 1882 to 1884; retired from the army Oct., 1885; private secretary to the Marquess of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, Aug., 1892, to June, 1895.

SALOMONS, SIR JULIAN EMMANUEL, Q.C., KT. BACH. (1891).—Vice-president, executive council, N.S. Wales, 1891; resigned 1893; membr. of legis. council.

SAMUEL, LIONEL L.—Admitted solicitor, Supreme Court, Jamaica, June, 1878, acted as clerk of petty sessions, clerk of St. Ann's circuit court, 1879; assistant clerk Port Antonio (now eastern) district court, and clerk of Bath circuit

court. Oct., 1879; now clk. of cts., St. Ann's; is a J.P.

SAMUEL, THE HON. SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G. (1882), C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1886).—Late postmas.-gen. of New South Wales; vice-pres. of the exec. coun. and representative of the govt. in the legislative council of that colony; has also held office in four previous administrations as minister for finance and trade; was first elected in Oct., 1854, in the old legislative council, before the introduction of responsible government in the colony; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legislative assembly, his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of East Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872, when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislative council to represent the government in that house; in 1873 appointed special commissioner to visit New Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; resigned, 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry; agent general in London for New South Wales, 1880; royal commissioner Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886; and representative commissioner for N.S.W.; delegate to colonial conference, 1887.

SAMUELSON, S. O.—Acting registrar native high court, Natal, Feb., 1881, to April, 1882; acting Zulu interpreter, supreme court. May to June, 1882; clerk and Zulu interpreter to R.M. Umlazi division, Oct., 1882; Zulu interpreter, supreme ct., Feb., 1888; under sec. for native affairs, 1893; member of civil service bd.

SANDERSON, FREDERICK JAMES.—(Clerk in treasury, South Australia, 26th June, 1854; secretary to Lands Titles Commissioners, 1st Dec., 1862; and secretary to attorney-general, 1st Dec., 1870; acting under secretary and government statist, Jan., 1878, to June, 1879; collector of customs and chief inspector of distilleries, 9th July, 1879: is a special magistrate.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; appointed 1874; educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was tutor and senior censor; M.A., 1851; hon. canon of Canterbury, 1871; rector of Bishopsbourne, Kent, 1870 to 1873.

SANGSTER, C. F. A.—Clerk and accountant, police department, Hong Kong, 1860; 2nd clerk, registrar-general's office, 1864; clerk of the supreme court, April, 1874; sheriff, 1876; acting deputy registrar, 1877; official trustee, 1880; deputy registrar, Admiralty Court, 1880; acting registrar official assignee in bankruptcy, and official administrator 1881 to 1882; deputy registrar, 1883; J.P., 1890; official trustee and regr. of companies, July, 1890, to Jan., 1891, April to Dec., 1891, and April, 1892, to March, 1893; ag. regr. land off.; official trustee and regr. of companies, April to Dec., 1894.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—First class clerk in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, Aug., 1878; clerk in office of main road commissioners, Sept., 1868; clerk in office of executive committee, Feb., 1864; second-class clerk in financial secretary's office, 1886, and now in colonial secretary's office; was secretary to a commission appointed "to inquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica," 1877; one of the compilers of the "Handbook of Jamaica, 1881;" acting commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands,

1883; and again, 1885; ag. col. sec., treas., and pol. mag., Falklands, July, 1890-1; admr. of the govt. for a short time in 1891; ag. col. sec., Jamaica, 1894.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1861).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1848; 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1848; formerly chief justice of the Ionian Islands; puisne judge, Bombay, 1876; chief justice, 1882.

SARGOOD, LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. SIR FREDERICK THOS. M.L.C., K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1886).—Minister of defence, Victoria, Nov. 13, 1883, to 1886; and again in 1891.

SARTORIUS, LIEUT.-COL. REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., V.C. (1874).—6th regiment of Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the Victoria Cross for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergeant-major of Housas.

SAUER, THE HON. J. W.—Secretary for native affairs, Cape Colony, 9th May, 1881; retired 1884; col. sec., July, 1890 to Jan. 1896.

SAUNDERS, CHARLES J., B.A.—Ed. Merchant Taylors and St. John's Coll., Oxon; cadet S.S., 1891; passed final exam. in Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 2nd asst. prot. of Chinese, Feb., 1895; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, May, 1895.

SAUNDERS, C. J. R., C.M.G. (1895).—Clerk of the court and Zulu interpreter to the R.M., Alexandra county, Natal, Nov. 1876; to the R.M., Durban, 1878; to the R.M., Alexandra, Nov., 1879; acting chief clerk, office of secretary for native affairs during Zulu War, for the purpose of registering native levies, April, 1883; Zulu interpreter, supreme and circuit courts, Dec., 1888; acting registrar to the native high court, April, 1884; assist. adminstr. native law, Umlazi, Jan., 1886; ditto, Inanda, June, 1886; proceeded to Amatongaland to ratify treaty with queen of that ctry., Sept., 1887 (mentioned in despatches); R.M., Eshowe, Zululand, Jan., 1888; apptd. to define bdy. between Amatongaland and Zululand (again mentioned in despatches), July, 1889; asst. consmr. and R.M., Lubombo, Aug., 1890.

SAUNDERS, FREDERICK RICHARD, C.M.G. (1886).—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1857; assistant agent, Trincomalee, July, 1862; assistant to government agent at Kandy, Aug., 1865; district judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov., 1865; assistant to the government agent, Western Province, at Ratnapura, Oct., 1867; inspector-general of prisons, 1874; agent, Eastern Province, 1878; agent, Western Province, 1879; M.L.C., 1879; ag. auditor-general, 1890; treasurer and commissn. of sts., Oct., 1890.

SAUNDERS, JAMES B.—Hrbr. mr., Trinidad, Sep., 1894; also J.P. and mag. and regr. of births and deaths for waters of the colony; coroner for Gulf of Paria; member of quarantine bd., and shipping mr., &c.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1857; assistant registrar, colonial secretary's office, June, 1863; registrar, 22nd June, 1882.

SCANLEN, THE HON. SIR THOMAS CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1884).—Member of the House of Assembly, Cape, since 1869 deputy sheriff for Cradock 1857-66; J.P. for Cradock, May, 1869; member of the divisional council of Cradock, 1867-77; commissioner and chairman of the municipality of Cradock, 1870-77; appointed by supreme court examiner for admission of attorneys and notaries, May, 1887; member of the executive council, May, 1881; attorney general and premier, May, 1881, to June,

1882; colonial secretary and premier, 1st July, 1882, to 18th May, 1884; proceeded to England to negotiate loan for public works, Oct., 1883; as a private member, carried through the Executors and Trustees Accounts Act, 1873; Titles Registration and Derelict Lands Act, 1881; amongst other principal measures prepared and carried during term of office are, General Loans Act, 1881; Postal Act, 1882; Lands Clauses Act, 1882; Municipal Act, 1882; Police Regulation Act, 1882; Aliens, Naturalization Act, 1883; Public Health Act, 1883; Liquor Licensing Act, 1883.

SCARISBRICK, RIGHT REV. W. B.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, Dec., 1871, to 1887.

SCHARSCHMIDT, SAMUEL T.—Educated at King's Coll., London; engineer's asst., 1865-72; asst. eng., public wks. dept., Jamaica, 1872; dist. engineer, 1876; conducted part of survey for railway, 1872; super. of survey of part, 1888-9.

SCHERMBRUCKER, THE HON. FREDERIC.—Lieutenant, British German legion, during the Crimean war; came to the colony with the corps of German military settlers in 1857; represented the division of King William's Town in house of assembly in 1868; commandant during the Gaika rebellion and Gcaleka war, 1877-78, and subsequently commanded the corps of Kaffrarian riflemen during the Zulu war, 1879; organised the corps of Basuto-land police at the outbreak of hostilities in Basuto-land in 1880, and was appointed commandant thereof; retired from the service, 1881, and entered the legislative council as one of the representatives of the eastern circle in 1882; at the general election in 1884 again returned at the head of the poll for the eastern circle; commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1884 to 1890.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS EDWARD.—Appointed in Aug. 1861, clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Moka, Mauritius; Sept. 18, 1861, clerk in the colonial secretary's office; July, 1863, corresponding clerk; registrar, April, 1866; chief clerk and secretary to council, Nov., 1877; now storekeeper-general; rec.-genl., 1889.

SCHOLTZ, CLERKE BURTON.—Commissioner, Lichtenburg, Transvaal, 1877; Lieutenant, Bechuanaland field force, on Sir C. Warren's staff; was member of commission on Stellaland claims, 1885; chief clerk and asst. magistrate, Vrijburg, 1885; R.M., Kuruman, 1889.

SCHOOLE, HENRY RAWLINS PIPON.—Educated at Marlborough; called to the bar Middle Temple, Hilary, 1873; admitted to bar, Leeward Islands, May, 1878; member for Sandy Point leg. assembly of St. Kitts, Mar., 1874, to April, 1876; acting attorney-general, Leeward Islands, April to Sept., 1876; re-elected member for Sandy Point, Jan., 1877; a member of new leg. council of St. Kitts, 1879; and elected by the leg. council as senior member for St. Kitts of federal council of the Leeward Islands; June, 1880, attorney-general British Honduras; June, 1881, appointed provisionally as chief justice of British Honduras; attorney-general, Grenada, April, 1883; ditto, Jamaica, 1896.

SCHREIBER, COLLINGWOOD, C.M.G. (1893).—Emigrated from England, 1852; entered service of Hamilton and Toronto Railway, and became asst. engineer, 1852; super. eng. of works, Northern Railway of Canada, 1860-64; divisional engineer, Nova Scotia govt. service, on Truro and Pictou Railway, 1864-5; survey engineer, Dominion govt. service, on Intercolonial Railway, 1886; super. eng. engineer, New Brunswick Eastern Railway, 1869-71; ditto, Intercolonial Railway, 1871-3; chief engineer of govt. railways in operation,

1878-8; also general manager, 1878-80; also engineer in chief, Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880; now engineer in chief, govt. rlys. and deputy minister of rlys. and canals.

SCHULTZ, THE HON. SIR JOHN C., K.C.M.G. (1895). M.D.—Lt.-Governor, Manitoba, 1888-95.

SCIORTINO, ADOLFO.—Entered the Malta colonial service in 1852; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1865; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council in 1871; acted as secretary to Mr. F. W. Rowsell when commissioner in Malta on the Fiscal system; receiver-general, 1880; auditor-general, July, 1892.

SCOTT, COL. SIR FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, K.C.M.G. (1892), C.B.; served throughout Crimean war, 1854 to 1856, with the 42nd Highlrs.; medal with clasps for Alma, Balaklava, and Sebastopol; 5th class Modjidie, and Turkish medal; served with same regt. in Indian Mutiny, 1857 to 1859; medal and clasp for Lucknow; also in Ashanti war, 1874; mentioned in despatches, brevet of Lieut.-Col., created C.B., medal and clasp; served in H.M.'s. body guard, 1878 to 1888; household jubilee medal, 1885; commanded 4th bat., Middlesex regiment, 1885 to 1888; inspector-general, Gold Coast constab., Nov., 1891; member exec. and leg. councils; commanded Jebu expeditionary force, May-June, 1892, and after three days' fighting captured the capital of Jebu Ode, took the Awujale or king prisoner, with his court and family; received thanks of governor of Lagos and exec. and leg. councils; created K.C.M.G., and extra clasp (1892) on Ashanti medal; in command of Ashanti expedition, 1895.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was employed in the foreign office on the affairs of the North American boundary commission, from 1840 to 1843; appointed, in 1843, secretary to the boundary commission, established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, for which he received the special approbation of the secretary of state; appointed surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan, 1848; acting lieutenant-governor and treasurer in 1849; lieutenant-governor, Nov., 1850; governor of Natal, 1856-65; governor of British Guiana, 1868-73, when he retired on pension.

SCOTT, J. H.—Magistrate, Tembuland, Aug., 1876; captain in Tembu levies, Sept., 1877; acting chief magistrate, Tembuland, April to July, 1878; chief clerk, native affairs department, Oct., 1878; secretary to attorney-general, on special duty to Northern Border during war there, Feb. to April, 1879; acting special commissioner, Northern Border, May to July, 1879; special commissioner and special magistrate of Northern Border, July, 1879; resdt. comsnr., Pondoland, July, 1888.

SCOTT, THE HON. RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Born 1825; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legislative assembly of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the separate school act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario Assembly at Confederation, 1867; retired on his entrance into the Dominion Government, November, 1878; called to the senate, 18th March, 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 7th to 21st December, 1871; a member of executive council and commissioner of crown lands for same province, from latter date until 7th November, 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy council; appointed secretary of state of Canada, 9th January, 1874; retired on resignation of Mackenzie government, Oct., 1878 is now a senator.

SCOTT, W.—Appointed, after competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the Civil Service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 22nd Jan., 1883.

SEAFER, MERRING BLOOMFIELD.—Ed. at Wellington Coll.; 2nd lieutenant, R.M.L.I., 1866; 1st lieutenant, 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1874; asst. commr., Nicosia, Cyprus, 1878; commr. Kyrenia, 1879; deputy judicial commr. and British delegate of Evkaf, 1880; capt. R.M.L.I., 1881; presdt. dist. ct., Nicosia, 1883; major, R.M.L.I., 1887; retired from R.M.L.I.

SEALY, A.—Police magistrate of district B, Barbados, Sept., 1873.

SEALY, FRANK DEAN.—Super. clk. immigr. dept., Br. Guiana, Jan., 1884; 4th cl. clk., April, 1891; 3rd class, Jan., 1898; has acted as chief clerk.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; graduated M.A., 1833; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Nov., 1833; was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed attorney-general of that colony; was chancellor of the diocese for many years, and a member of the house of assembly; resigned his seat, and was appointed a member of council in 1858; retired on a pension, 1874; resigned seat in council, 1876; again member of executive council, 1882-4.

SEALY, GORDON COURLAND MILLER.—Clerk to the attorney-general, Tobago, Jan., 1882; clerk in colonial secretary's department, 1883; acted as confidential clerk to the administrator and clerk of councils, 1883 to 1886; 3rd clerk, surgeon-general's department, British Guiana, 1887; 2nd clerk, 1887; has acted as chief clerk.

SEALY, HERBERT HAMILTON.—Confidential clerk to the governor, and the executive and legislative councils, Tobago, Jan., 1878; acting auditor and registrar of deeds and of the supreme courts from April to May, 1882, and June, 1882, to Feb., 1883; acting police magistrate, Windward district, Oct., 1883, to Jan., 1886; is a J.P.

SECCOMBE, G. S.—L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1874; member Medico-Psychological Association; senior assistant medical officer and deputy medical superintendent of Caterham Asylum, England, 1874; medical superintendent of lunatic asylum, and medical officer, royal gaol, Trinidad, Sept., 1882.

SEDDON, THE HON. RICHARD J.—Premier of New Zealand, 1893.

SEDEGWICK, ROBERT, Q.C.—Deputy minister of justice and solicitor of Indian affairs, Canada, 1888; now a puisne judge, supreme court.

SEE, THE HON. JOHN.—Member, Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., treasurer in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-4.

SEIGNORET, C. A.—Supernumery Treas., Dominica, 1890; secy. to special yaws commn., Mar., 1891 to Sept., 1892; chief clerk, regrs. off. and clerk public market, 1892; asst. sec. to Sir R. Hamilton during his enquiry in Dominica, 1893; gov. off. treas., 1895.

SELBORNE, EARL OF, THE RT. HON. WM. WALDEGRAVE PALMER, 2nd Earl, succeeded his father in 1895. Second title Viscount Wolmer. Is a J.P. for Hants. Member of Parliament for East Hants, 1885-92, and for West Edinburgh City 1892 to 1895. Under Secretary of State for the Colonies 28th June, 1895.

SELWYN, ALFRED RICHARD CECIL.—LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G. (1886).—On the geological survey of Great Britain, 1845-52; director,

geological survey, Victoria, 1853-68; director, geological and natural history survey, Canada, 1869-95.

SEMPER, JOHN.—Assistant clerk, government office, St. Lucia, Mar., 1878; acting auditor, Mar., 1881; confirmed, July, 1881; auditor, Grenada, 1885; M.L.C., 1886-7.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district 6, Dec., 1883; acting president of legislative assembly, St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SENDALL, SIR WALTER JOSEPH, K.C.M.G. (1889), C.M.G. (1887).—Educated at Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.A., 1858 honours, first class in classics, and third class in mathematics; entered the educational branch of the Ceylon civil service, Nov., 1859; inspector of schools for the colony in 1860, and in 1870 director of public instruction, a post which he resigned in 1873, and entered the department of the local government board as temporary general inspector; a permanent general inspector in 1876, and an assistant secretary in 1878; was nominated lt.-governor of Natal, 1882 but did not take up appointment; governor and commander-in-chief, Windward Islands, Barbados having been separated, 1885; gov. of Barbados, 1889, high commissioner, Cyprus, 1892.

SENEVIRATNE, ALEXANDER DE ALWIS.—Member of legislative council, Ceylon; advocate of the Supreme Court; member municipal council, Colombo, and council of legal education; chairman Ceylon national association.

SENIOR, BERNARD.—Clerk to the Bdy. Commn. (Redistribution of Seats Act), 1884; attached to Scotch edu. dept., 1885, and again 1888; priv. sec. to Sir F. R. Sandford, under sec. for Scotland, 1887; 1st class clerk col. secy's off. G. Coast, 1888; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1889; ditto, G. Coast, Dec., 1889; ditto, Br. Bechuanaland, Feb. 1894, 1894; ditto, Cyprus, 1895.

SEON, HENRY SHARPE.—Colonial revenue officer, Barbados, December, 1871; acting inspector inland revenue officers, 1874; senior landing waiter customs, 1879, and acting colonial postmaster in same year; justice of the peace, 1876; acting police magistrate district "D," and visiting justice district "D" prison, 1876 to 1880; junior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1881; senior police magistrate, Bridgetown, 1882; acting judge assistant court of appeal and coroner district "B," January to March, 1883, and judge, petty debt court, Bridgetown, July, 1883; acted again as judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, and registrar of friendly and benevolent societies, January to March, 1884; acting judge of petty debt court, Bridgetown, from June, 1885.

SERVICE, THE HON. JAMES.—Premier, treasurer, and minister of public instruction, Victoria, 8th Mar., 1883; retired 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; again elected to assembly, 1888; member federation convention, 1891.

SETH, ARATHOON.—Hindustani interpreter, magistracy, Hong Kong, Feb., 1868; 1st clerk, Sept., 1872; 2nd clerk, Sept., 1873; 1st clerk, Feb., 1875; clerk of councils and chief clerk, Feb., 1881; J.P., Jan., 1882; superintendent of the opium revenue, Aug., 1883, to Feb., 1885; ditto, imports and exports, June, 1887; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1893; ag. dep. regr. sup. ct., and dep. land off., Mar., 1895.

SEWELL, A. CLARE.—Extra clerk, native high court, Natal, Mar., 1880; acting prosecutor, Jan., 1882; acting second clerk, attorney general's office, April, 1882; acting first clerk, Aug., 1882; acting sub-auditor, railway department, Dec., 1882 confirmed, Mar., 1882.

SEYMOUR, JOHN FERRIS.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Feb., 1853; senior clerk, customs department, Aug., 1860; chief clerk, Sept., 1865; deputy collector of customs. 1888; collr. of customs and regr. of shipping. 1888.

SHANNON, M.—Government medical officer, British Guiana. 1878.

SHARPE, GEORGE ARNOLD.—Clerical asst. treas. Dominica, 1889; super. clk. in regr.'s and prov. marshal's dept. same year; ag. chief clerk, 1891-92; chief clk. P.O., 1893.

SHAW, BERNARD.—Deputy clerk of the peace, Swansea, Tasmania, Sept., 1853; police magistrate, 1866; secretary of mines, 1883; sheriff and inspector of police for the colony, Feb., 1886.

SHAW, CAPT. BERNARD VIDAL.—Late capt. rifle brigade; private secy. to director of crim. investigation, London; commr. of police, Capetown, 1882, to 1888 (office abolished); visiting mag., Breakwater convict stan. (Cape); author of "Epitome of the Criminal law of the Cape;" sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, 1889; ag. supt., H.M. penal settl., Massaruni, 1893; confirmed, Jan., 1894.

SHEA, THE HON. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G. (1888).—Member of assembly, Newfoundland, 1850-87; delegate to Washington on reciprocity treaty, 1854; speaker 1855 to 1861; organized plan for water supply for St. John's, 1860; delegate to London on French Fishery Treaty, 1861; delegate to Quebec on confederation of provinces, 1864; and on trade convention, 1865; commissioner at fishery exhibition, London, 1883; delegate to Washington on Fishery Treaty, 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; governor, Bahamas, July, 1887 to 1894.

SHEA, THE HON. E. D.—Colonial secretary and clerk of council, Newfoundland, Jan., 1874; cashier of savings bank, and president of legislative council, Feb., 1886.

SHELFORD, THE HON. THOMAS, C.M.G. (1892), unofficial member of legislative council of Straits Settlements.

SHEPSTONE, H. C., C.M.G. (1895).—Private secretary to the lieutenant-governor, Natal, 1867; clerk to executive council, 1863; Indian immigration agent and J.P., 1864; R.M., and administrator of native law, Alfred county, 1870; ditto, Durban county, 1878; acted as secretary to Mr. Justice Phillips, C.M.G., on special service to Barbados, 1876; served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's special commissioner in South Africa, 1877; secretary for native affairs, Transvaal, July, 1877; attended Cetywayo on his visit to England, 1882; secretary for native affairs, Natal, 1884; retired, 1893.

SHEPSTONE, JOHN WESLEY, C.M.G. (1888)—July, 1846, government interpreter, Natal; July, 1847, accompanied Capt. Kyle on special mission to Zulu king; Dec., 1850, accompanied Capt. Gordon on special mission to Pondos; Oct., 1851, interpreter to recorder and magistrate's offices; Dec. 1851 assistant R.M., Pietermaritzburg county; Aug., 1852, R.M., Lower Umvoti, and govt. agt., Noniti country, and J.P.; 1857, commanded native forces against Chief Usidoi and tribe, and against Chief Matyana and tribe; Nov., 1858, superintendent of the cultivation of cotton; April, 1861, acting secretary for native affairs and judicial assessor; July, 1861, commanded a native force in the Fort Buckingham expedition; May, 1862, acting R.M., Inanda division; Aug., 1863, assistant R.M., Pietermaritzburg county; 1866, acting R.M., Umvoti county, confirmed Sept. 1867; May, 1874, commissioner, Klip River and

Weenen counties; July, 1874, acting secretary for native affairs and judicial assessor; Oct., 1874, J.P. for the colony; Sept., 1876, secretary for native affairs and member exec. and leg. councils; Mar., 1878, member of the boundary commission; Dec., 1878, delivered ultimatum to Zulu delegates at Lower Drift, Tugela; Aug., 1879, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to arrange the settlement of Zululand; mentioned in despatches; Dec., 1882, British commissioner, Zululand; Jan., 1884, judge, native high court.

SHEPSTONE, THEOPHILUS, C.M.G. (1890).—Was in command of a Basuto regiment in the Zulu war; was member of Natal legislative council until 1887; counsellor with Umbandeen, King of Swaziland, 1887-91.

SHERIFF, WILLIAM ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.—Entered the Middle Temple, 1864; called to the bar, 1867; admitted to the bar at Antigua, 1868; at St. Vincent, 1870; attorney-general and member of the legislative council, Grenada, 1872; one of the commissioners for the consolidation of the laws, upon which he was complimented by the then Secretary of State; attorney-general, Bahamas, 1879; acting chief justice, 1880; completed and edited "A Manual for the Guidance of Justices of the Peace;" chief justice, British Honduras, April, 1882; received the unanimous thanks of the legislative council for report on the laws of the colony, Aug., 1888; sole commissioner to consolidate and amend the laws of the colony, April, 1884; and commissioner, general exposition, New Orleans, 1885; assistant commissioner, Ind. and Col. Exhib., 1886; puisne judge, Straits Settlements, 1886, ditto, British Guiana, 1887.

SHIELS, THE HON. WILLIAM.—Attorney-general, Victoria, 1891; premier and treasurer, 1892-3.

SHIPPARD, SIR SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., D.C.L., C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G., (1887).—Educated at King's College School, London; Ireland exhibitor, Oriel, and Lusby scholar, Hertford College, Oxford; M.A., Cape University; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1867; member of the executive and legislative councils, Griqualand West, Jan., 1873, to Dec., 1887; attorney-general, 1873; confirmed, 1875; acting recorder of the high court, 1877; judge of the supreme court of the Cape, April, 1880; in Nov., 1884, British commissioner on the Angra Pequena and West Coast Claims, Anglo-German Commission, Feb. to Sept., 1885; administrator, chief magistrate, and president of the land commission of British Bechuanaland, and deputy commissioner for Bechuanaland and the Kalahari, Oct., 1885-95.

SHOLL, L. H.—Under treasurer, South Australia, July, 1888; under secretary, 1890.

SHOLL, R. A.—Probation clerk, post office, West Australia, 1863; 3rd class clerk, 1864; 2nd class clerk, 1869; chief clerk, 1873; chief clerk and accountant, treasury, 1879; ditto, post office, 1881; postmaster-general, 1889; also lieutenant, Metropolitan Rifles (Western Australia), 1875; captain, 1883; captain commandant, 1888.

SHORT, EDWARD MORRISON DE COURCY.—Ceylon writer, 1878; police magistrate, 1888; assistant to govt. agent, southern province, 1886.

SIERRA LEONE, 6th Bishop of, Rt. Rev. E. G. INGHAM, D.D.—Consecrated Feb., 1883.

SILVA, J., M.A.—1st clerk to auditor-general, Hong Kong, 1859; entered the colonial service, 1856; clerk in registrar-general's office, 1858; also inspector of telegraphs since 1873.

SIMMONS, FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN LINTON ARABIN, G.C.B. (1878), (K.C.B. 1869), (C.B. 1855), G.C.M.G. (1887).—Lieut. R.E., 1887; inspector of railways, secretary to the railway commissioners, and secretary to the railway department, board of trade, 1846 to 1855; proceeded to Turkey in 1855; was employed on several special missions; commissioner with the Turkish army under Omar Pasha; served on the Danube in the defence of Silistria, at the battle of Eupatoria, at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in Asia Minor; British member of the international commission for marking the boundary of Russia and Turkey in Asia, 1856; consul-general at Warsaw, 1857; commanding R.E., Aldershot, 1860; director, R.E. establishment, Chatham, 1865; lieutenant-governor royal military academy, Woolwich, 1868; governor, 1870; inspector-general of fortifications and director of works, 1875 to 1880; attached to the special embassy during the Congress of Berlin, 1878; member Royal Commission on colonial defence, 1879; appointed to assist Lord Odo Russell at the conference at Berlin on the Greek frontier question, 1880; governor of Malta, 1884-8. Military promotions: lieutenant, 1839; captain, 1846; major, 1854; lieutenant-colonel, 1854; colonel, 1857; major-general, 1868; lieutenant-general, and colonel-commandant of R.E., 1872; general, 1877; has received the Medjidieh, 3rd class, a sword of honour and gold medal from the Sultan, and is officer of Legion of Honour, sent on mission to the Vatican in connection with the affairs of Malta, 1890.

SIMON, MAXIMILIAN F.—M.D. (St. Andrews), 1894; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1870, and M.R.C.S. Eng., 1869, of St. Thomas's Hospital, where he held appointments of resident accoucheur and house surgeon; government medical officer, Jamaica, 1871; assistant colonial surgeon, Straits Settlements, 1875; colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1878; principal civil medical officer, and registr. gen. of births and deaths, S.S., Jan., 1891.

SIMONS, JACOB.—Junior clerk, secretary's office, Elmina, under the Dutch government, April, 1861; chief clerk, Aug., 1863; transferred to the British government, Aug., 1872, and appointed third clerk of customs; second clerk, colonial secretariat, Dec., 1874; acted as chief clerk in the secretariat in 1877-8 and 9; chief clerk, Feb., 1879; commissioner, Secondee, July, 1880; special interpreter to Sir S. Rowe on occasion of threatened Ashanti war; now registr. of corrdce. col. secretary's office.

SIMPSON, GEORGE.—Insp. of schools Bermuda, 1880; also insp. of dockyard schools.

SIMPSON, J. S.—Resident magistrate, Walwich Bay, Cape Colony, 3rd May, 1883.

SINCLAIR, WM.—Clerk, stores dept., L. and N.W. rly., Jan., 1863; stores auditor, July, 1875; rwy. storekeeper, midland system, Cape govt. rly., Aug., 1878; chief rly. storekeeper, Jan., 1886.

SINCKLER, E. G.—Entered colonial secretary's office, Barbados, Nov., 1874; acted as clerk to lieutenant-governor 1878; 2nd clerk correspondence branch, colonial secretary's office, 1879; actg. asst. clerk to gov. W. Robinson, 1880; 1st clerk, record branch, colonial secretary's office, and clerk, courts of ordinary and error, Jan., 1888; actg. chief clerk, 1886; commissioner of census, 1891; chief clerk to judges, 1892; J.P., Oct., 1892; ag. regr. friendly societies, June, 1893; ag. senr. pol. mag., Bridgetown, and dist. A., August to October, 1893; ag. pol. mag. and judge dist. B., Sept. to Oct., 1894.

SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK, 2nd BISHOP OF LABUAN, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE

FREDERICK HOSE, D.D.—Ed. St. John's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1861, M.A. 1867, D.D. 1881; curate of Roston with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-65; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-67; colonial chaplain, Malacca, Nov., 1867; ditto, Singapore, Feb., 1874; registrar of the diocese of Labuan, April, 1874; archdeacon of Singapore, Dec., 1874; bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, 1881.

SISNETT, HERBERT KNOTT MCDONNELL.—Super. clk. gov.'s off. Barbados, Jan. 1882; 2nd clk. sav. bk. June, 1882; 3rd clk. record branch col. sec.'s off. 1883; 4th clk. record branch ditto, July, 1884; 3rd clk. Jan., 1888; inld. rev. offr., 1891.

SISSISON, JOSEPH.—Captain commanding Murraysburg volunteer cavalry and auxiliary forces in Gaika war, Jan. to April, 1878; recommended by Lord Chelmsford to Cape government to organise a mounted force of 100 men; in May, 1878, organised Sissison's horse, and commanded that and auxiliary forces on the Northern Border and in Griqualand West to Dec., 1878; in Jan., 1879, was recommended by the special commissioner, Northern Border, to organise "Northern Border Horse," and commanded lines of communication and base at Kenhardt up to close of military operations, July, 1879, filling during that period the offices of special magistrate, commissary, and paymaster-general of Northern Border forces; Sept., 1879, to June, 1880, employed in compiling general war accounts for adjustment between colonial and imperial governments; receiver of house duty, Cape Town and district, July, 1880, to Oct., 1882; detached as assistant staff and commissariat officer, Cape district, Oct. to Dec., 1880; detached to act as commissary-general in the field in Tembuland and Basutoland campaigns, Jan. to July, 1881; commissioner of police, district No. 2, Oct., 1882. (Kafir war medal and clasp.) Oct., 1891, transferred, at his own request, to col. secy's dept., Cape Town, as officer in charge of stationery and printed forms branch; is a J.P. for the colony.

SITWELL, CECIL F.—Private secy. to Gov. Windward Islds., Nov., 1889, to Dec., 1892; ag. harb. mr., St. Lucia, April to Oct., 1891; ag. chief of police, St. Vincent, May to Dec., 1892; travelling commissr., Gambia, Jan., 1893.

SIVEWRIGHT, THE HON. SIR JAMES K.C.M.G. (1892), C.M.G. (1880).—General manager of telegraphy, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1878; retired 1885; M.L.A., 1889; member of Rhodes' ministry without portfolio, July, 1890, and subsequently as comr. of crown lds. and pub wks.; resigned, 1893; resumed office, Jan. 1896.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Extra asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, 1869; asst. govt. printer, 1872; acting govt. printer, 1876; govt. printer, 1881.

SKEEN, HENRY G.—2nd asst. govt. printer, Ceylon, June, 1888.

SKEETE, ELLIOT L., B.A., Durham, 1888.—Asst. to supt. bot. stan. Barbados, Sept. 1890; ag. supt., Dec., 1890, to Jan., 1891; ch. offr. reformatory, May, 1892; ag. supt. reformatory and bot. stan., July to Dec., 1894, and April to May, 1895; and other occasions.

SKENE, ALEXR. JOHN, M.A., J.P.—Arrived in Victoria, 1889; assist. surveyor, 1848; surveyor of the colony by letters patent, 1857, and surveyor-general, 1869; has filled the offices of commissioner of crown lands and commissioner of land tax; retired in 1886.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN, C.M.G. (1891).—Called to the bar, June, 1867; cadet, Straits, Nov.,

1868; sheriff of Singapore, Jan., 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expedition to Selangor; inspector of schools, Jan., 1873, to report on the state of education; was also inspector of prisons, hospitals, and asylums; attended the governor to Pangkor during negotiations with chiefs of Perak in Jan., 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the councils, July, 1879; auditor general, May, 1881; treasurer and commissioner of stamps, May, 1882; acting colonial secretary, Mar., 1884, to Oct., 1885; resdnt. councillor, Penang, Sept., 1887; also consul for Siamese Malay States, 1888; actg. col. secr., 1887-9.

SKINNER, T. E. B.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, Oct., 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégala, Mar., 1862, confirmed in the following May; assistant agent at Nuwara Eliya, 1863; acting district judge, Batticaloa, Jan., 1866; fiscal central province, 1867; postmaster-general, 1872, also director general telegraphs, 1880.

SLATTERY, THE HON. T. M.—Member legislative assembly, N.S. Wales; secretary for mines and agriculture in Dibbs' ministry, 1891-94.

SLOLEY, HERBERT CHCL.—Served in C.M.R. in campaigns against Griquas and Moirosi (medal with clasp, 1877-8-9); capt. in native contingent, Basuto war, 1880-1; sub-inspr. Cape Police, 1883; ditto, Basutoland, 1884; inspr., 1886; asst. commr., Quithing, 1889.

SMART, JAMES A.—Alderman of Brandon, Manitoba, 1882-84; mayor, 1885-87; member, judicial board, 1886; member of provincial legislature, 1886; minister for public works, 1888.

SMART, J. P.—Entered pub. wks. dept., G. Coast, Mar., 1893; surveyor of roads, Dec. 1893; suptd. of roads, Oct., 1894; lieut. G. C. rifle volrs., May, 1893; capt., Nov., 1893; ag. adjt., May to Nov., 1893; asst. local auditor, 1895.

SMEETON, S. P.—Extra clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1862; first class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, June, 1870; registrar-general of births deaths, and marriages, 8th Feb., 1878; superintended the taking of the census of Jamaica, 1881.

SMIBERT, JAMES.—Entered public service under school board, Victoria, 1855; clerk in telegraph department, 1858; accountant and chief clerk, 1866; cashier, P.O., 1869; chief clerk, P.O., 1878; assistant secretary, 1882; deputy post-master-general, secy. post and telegraph dept., and gen. supt. of telegraphs, 1887.

SMITH, ALLAN F.—Clk. in P.O., Bermuda, 1879; clk., col. soc. off., 1886; asst. col. sec., 1895.

SMITH, C. ABERCROMBIE.—M.A. (Camb. and Glas.), fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., 2nd wrangler and 2nd Smith's prizeman, 1858, &c., member of the house of assembly, Cape, 1866-75; member of the executive council, 1872; commissioner of crown lands and public works, 1872-75; member of committee under Ordinance 97, 1872-5; commissioner of the sinking fund, 1872-4; member of the university council, 1873; chairman of the meteorological commission, 1874; controller and auditor-general, 1875; chairman of the tender board, 1875; member of the surety board, 1875-86; vice-chancellor, Cape University, 1877-9; commissioner, civil service examinations board, 1886; chairman, 1887.

SMITH, C. A.—Apprentice, public works department, Jamaica, 1870; assistant to chief superintendent, 1877; superintendent, 1878; 8rd class ditto, 1879; 2nd class ditto, 1881; Kingston district, 1886.

SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G. (1892), K.C.M.G. (1886), C.M.G. (1880).—Ed. at St. Paul's Sch. and Corp. Chr. Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, Mar., 1862; registrar general, Mar., 1865; acting pol. magis., June, 1865; acting col. sec., 1867; member of executive council, 1869; acting colonial secretary, Feb., 1872, to Dec., 1878; appointed treasurer, 1871; acted as colonial secretary in Oct., 1874, and also from Mar., 1875; colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, July, 1878; appointed under the Foreign Office to be British commissioner to settle certain marine claims at Manila, Sept., 1878; and received the thanks of Her Majesty's government; also thanked by Her Majesty's government for services in connection with the "Nisero" case, 1884; administered government S.S., Mar., 1884, to Nov., 1885; lieut. gov. and colonial secretary, Ceylon, Nov., 1885; governor of Straits Settlements, 1887; also consul-general and high commissioner for Borneo and Sarawak, 1889; retired 1893.

SMITH, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1886).—governor of Hudson's Bay Territory; special commissioner, Red River, 1869; member of Canadian parliament, 1871; director of Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880.

SMITH, FRANCIS.—Chief magistrate, Gambia, 1879; puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1887.

SMITH, THE HON. SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—B.A., Lond. Univ., 1840; called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1842; solicitor-gen., Tasmania, 1840; attorney-gen., 1854; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1849-60, and of the executive council, 1855-60; attorney-general, upon the introduction of responsible government in 1856; prime minister, 1857; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court, 1860; chief justice, May, 1870; was administrator of the government, 1874; again, 1880; retired, 1885.

SMITH, THE HON. SIR FRANK, KNT. BACH. (1894). Member of dominion cabinet, without portfolio.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, 1859; in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1860 to 1866; police magistrate of Christ Church, Barbados, in 1866; senior police magistrate of Bridgetown and St. Michael, 1873; acting judge of the assistant court of appeal, 1878 to 1880; inspector of prisons, 1878, held with office of provost-marshal from 1882; acting col. secretary, 1879.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Transferred from War Office to chief secretary's office, Cyprus, Nov., 1879; chief clerk, 1881; assistant to chief secretary, 1888 to 1891; clerk, legislative council, 1886 to 1891; secretary to the committee for the representation of Cyprus at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; acting chief secretary, May to Oct., 1888; commissioner of Papho, 1891; reg.-gen. and member leg. coun., 1895.

SMITH, GEORGE.—Ed. at Galway House school, Leyton, Essex, and at Morden House, Greenwich; ag. dist. commr., Anamaboe, G. Coast, 1877; dist. commr., Dexeove, 1878; ditto, Palma and Leckie, Lagos, 1880; sub. collr., customs, Palma and Leckie, 1883; chief clk. and warehouse kpr., customs, Lagos, Aug., 1889; acting district commr., E. dist., Lagos, Mar., 1892.

SMITH, LIEUT.-COL. SIR GERRARD, K.C.M.G. (1895).—Late lt.-col. Royal Scots Guards, groom-in-waiting to Her Majesty, 1883-5; M.P. for High Wycombe, 1883-5; J.P. for East Riding of Yorkshire; governor of Western Australia, 1895.

SMITH, HENRY EDWIN.—Temporary clerk in colonial secretary's office, Tasmania, 1848; promoted to the survey department in 1849; served 22 years in that department; first class clerk, 1859; 2nd lieutenant and adjutant, Buckingham rifles, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1871; chief clerk in that office, 1873.

SMITH, JAMES ALFRED.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the second division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 6th April, 1891.

SMITH, JAS. C.—Cik. and storekeeper commissariat dept., Nassau, 1876; member house assembly, 1882, 1889, and 1890; post mr. Bahamas, Aug., 1889; J. P. colony, 1890; is member of the bd. of Edn.

SMITH, J. H.—Employed for over 28 yrs. in G. W. rly., Eng., chairman bd. of S. Aust. rly. comsrs. June, 1888.

SMITH, JOHN, M.D., C.M.G. (1877).—Member of the board of technical education, New South Wales, 1st May, 1883.

SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G. (1884).—Agent-general for Victoria in the United Kingdom, 1881-86.

SMITH, SIR JOHN SMALMAN, KT. BACH., 1896.—M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, 1872; special pleader Oxford circuit; puisne judge, Gold Coast Colony, 1883; judge, Lagos, 1886; chief justice, Lagos, 1889; retired, 1896.

SMITH, OLIVER.—Educated at Paris, Dusseldorf, and St. John's Coll., Oxon; modern languages university scholarship, 1865; B.A. 1870; M.A. 1873; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June, 1875; secretary to the International Law Society, 1875-82; Queen's advocate, Lagos, 1886; on special mission to Ibadan, Aug. to Nov., 1886; ag. col. sec., Feb. to Dec., 1890; attorney-general, St. Vincent, 1892, admnd. govt. at intervals; ditto Leeward Islands, 1894; admnd. govt., Mar., 1895.

SMITH, T.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871; provincial assistant, north central prov., 1877; ditto, N.W.P., 1878; E.P., Dec., 1882.

SMITH, THOMAS SERCOMBE.—B.A., LL.B., London; Hong Kong cadet, 1882; attached to Colonial Office, 1883; passed cadet, 1886; acting asst. registrar-general, 1886 to 1890, except for five months as acting police magistrate; asst. regr.-gen., 1891; called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov., 1893; ag. puisne judge, April to Aug., 1895.

SMITH, WILLIAM.—Entered the service of customs in the United Kingdom in 1840; second clerk, imperial customs, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842; surveyor of shipping in 1850; controller of customs and navigation, and registrar of shipping, 1855; receiver-general of admiralty droits, 1858; commissioner to investigate complaints against the police department of St. John, New Brunswick, in 1862; member of the West Indian trade commission for British North America in 1865, representing New Brunswick in the commission; secretary of the department of marine and fisheries of the dominion of Canada in 1867; deputy of the minister of marine and fisheries of Canada, also a member of the audit board and civil service board of Canada on the 29th May, 1868; member of the civil service commission for the purpose of reorganizing the civil service of Canada on the 22nd June, 1868; in 1875, while in England on public business, he was directed to confer with the secretary of state for the colonies, and the officers of the Board of Trade, on the subject of imperial merchant shipping legislation,

with the view of protecting the interests of Canadian shipowners. Mr. Smith was appointed for the same purpose again in 1876 by the dominion government; deputy minister of marine, 1884, on separation of that department from the fisheries, and deputy minister of marine and fisheries on the reunion of the departments, April, 1892.

SMITH, WM. EDWARD.—Employed on L. & N. W. Ry., 1872-82; asst. traffic manager, Indian guaranteed railways (Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi), 1883-86; ag. dist. traffic manager, Lahore and Delhi divn.; general manager, Barbados Ry., 1889; general and traffic manager, Trinidad and Govt. Ry., Feb., 1894; recd. special allowance of £100 in 1895 for reorganizing rly. dept.; is a J.P.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES, K.C.M.G. (1890), C.M.G. (1887).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1865; solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct., 1865; attorney-general, Oct., 1874; administered the government, April to Sept., 1884 and in 1887; governor, Leeward Islds., Nov., 1888; governor, Bahamas, 1895.

SMITH, WILLIAM JAMES, M.A., LL.M., Trinity Hall, Camb.; acted as puisne judge of the Gold Coast Colony from Dec., 1880, to July, 1881; puisne judge of the supreme court of Cyprus, 1882; chief justice, 1892.

SMUTS, JOHANNES.—Clerk, treasury, Cape, 1882; acted as private secretary to the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, 1885-6; to Sir H. A. Smyth, 1889; to Lieut.-Gen. H. E. Cameron, and to Sir H. Loch, 1891; secy. to Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr (Swaziland Convention), 1890; assistant despatch clerk, government house, 1886; second class clerk, 1887; ag. priv. secy. to Lieut.-Gen. Cameron and to Sir H. B. Loch, 1891 to 1895; ch. clk. to high comsrs., 1891; acted as clk. of ex. coun., 1891 and 1895; Br. consul in Swaziland, Aug., 1895.

SMYTH, C. E. OWEN.—Educated at Erasmus Smith School, Dub.; specification clerk, S. Australia, 1876; professional clerk, 3rd class, 1878; 1st class, 1883; supert. of public buildings, 1886.

SMYTH, GEN. SIR HENRY AUGUSTUS, K.C.M.G. (1890).—In command of the troops, S. Africa, 1889; governor of Malta, 1890-3.

SMYTH, GENERAL SIR EDWARD SELBY, K.C.M.G. (1877).—Served as brigade-major to the forces in the Southern Concan and Sawant Warree country during the campaign of 1844-45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, in the operations before the mountain forts of Monohur, and at their final assault; at the forcing of the Kirwattee Pass, and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats; in the Kaffir war of 1851-52 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for his conduct in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush—brevet major; with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53; afterwards Dy. A.-Q.-M.-Gen. of the 2nd division; and subsequently as D.-Adj.-Gen. and D.-Q.-M.-Gen. to the forces in South Africa from January, 1854, to July, 1860; commanded the troops, Mauritius, from 13th April, 1870; assumed the administration of the government, 3rd June, 1870; and from 19th Aug. till 29th Sept., 1871, acting secretary to the government in the eastern provinces, Cape of Good Hope, in 1859, when Quartermaster-general of the army; inspector-general of militia in Ireland from 1861 till October, 1867; a special magistrate for the county and city of Dublin, 1867; appointed to command the Canadian militia, 1874 till 1880; employed by the Canadian government to conduct an expedition across the North-West Territories—the Rocky Mountains, and British Columbia, to

Vancouver's Island, in 1875, to make a general reconnaissance and to report on the defences of Esquimalt and Victoria. Received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for preserving the peace in Montreal in July, 1878; colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's), Mar., 1881; promoted general in 1882; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster, Feb., 1884; reserve list of general officers, 1885.

SOLLY, B. T.—Under secretary, Tasmania, 1st Oct., 1857.

SOLOMON, JOHN.—Second-class assistant of excise, England, April, 1868; first-class assistant, June, 1870; ride officer, June, 1871; resigned, Jan., 1876; acting 3rd clerk, immigr. dept., British Guiana, July, 1877; acting commissary of taxation, Oct., 1877; acting cashier in receiver-general's office, 1878; commissary of taxation, 1879.

SOLOMON, JULIUS STAFFORD.—Educated at Stowe's Normal Seminary, and the High school, Glasgow; lieutenant, New Providence artillery, Bahamas, 1845; in 1866, collector of revenue for district of Harbour Island; in 1861, also acting police magistrate for same district; in 1869, confirmed police magistrate (now termed resident justice).

SOLOMON, W. H.—Assistant law advisor, Cape Colony; puisne judge, Griqualand, 1887.

SOMERVILLE, EDWARD.—(Late 3rd Bat. E. Kent Regt., The Buffs); extra off. 4th divn. Sarawak service, June, 1883; offr. in charge Bintulu, Oct., 1888; resdt. 2nd class 3rd divn., Jan., 1891.

SOUTHEY, THE HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G. (1891), C.M.G. (1872).—Volunteer for military duty at Kaffrarian outpost, 1828; joined volunteers for military service, Dec., 1834; volunteered to carry despatches to an outpost; on return elected lieutenant of volunteers, and present at various skirmishes in "Fish River Bush"; organized a corps of guides, and appointed captain of same; frequently commended in general orders; resident agent and magistrate to certain Kaffir tribes, until 1837, when Governor Sir Benjamin D'Urban's arrangements for government of frontier districts having been disallowed, he retired; secretary to high commissioner, 1847; present at the battle of Boomplaats, and acted as president of war tribute commissions in Orange River sovereignty; C.C. and B.M., Swellendam, 1850. During the Kaffir war of this period, enrolled native levies, and acted for Imperial commissariat. Acting secretary to government. 1852 to 1854 secretary to lieutenant-governor, Graham's Town, Mar., 1855; auditor-general, Jan. to April, 1859; acting colonial secretary, Cape Town, Aug., 1860; treasurer-general, Jan., 1862; colonial secretary, July, 1864; lieutenant-governor, Griqualand West, Dec., 1872; retired, Nov., 1875.

SORZANO, TILDEBER.—Draughtsman, crown lands office, Trinidad, 1874; first ditto, survey department, Aug., 1881.

SPALDING, LIEUT.-COL. WARNER WRIGHT, C.M.G. (1885).—New South Wales Artillery, 1876; in command of the detachment which served in the Sudan, 1884.

SPENCE, FRANK.—3rd clk., col. sec. off., Fiji, 1880; clk. to commrs. of wks., Oct., 1884; ag. priv. sec. to gov., Jan. to May, 1884, Feb. 1885 to Jan., 1887, and since Dec., 1887; clk. in office of consul-gen. for Western Pacific, June, 1889.

SPENCE, J. B.—Medical superintendent of Colombo lunatic asylum, Ceylon, 1886.

SPENCER, FREDERICK.—Second clerk (on probation) treasury, Western Australia, Nov., 1861,

confirmed Jan., 1863; public works department, 1863; treasury, 1865; 2nd class clerk, audit department, Jan., 1871; chief clerk and examiner 1879; inspector of accounts, 1880; audr.-gen., Aug., 1891.

SPENCER, REV. JOSIAH.—Inspector of schools, Cyprus, 1881.

SPICER, QUINTEEN HERBERT.—Super-numerary clerk, auditor and registrar's department, Tobago, July, 1881; junior clerk 3rd Jan., 1882; super-numerary clerk, colonial secretary's department, Sept., 1883; second clerk, Jan., 1884; acting chief clerk, auditor's and registrar's department, June, 1884; acting second revenue officer and keeper of the spirit warehouse, April, 1885.

SPRIGG, THE HON. SIR JOHN GORDON, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Has represented East London in Cape assembly since 1869; colonial secretary and premier, Feb., 1878, to May, 1881; colonial treasurer, May, 1884, to Nov., 1886; premier, Nov., 1886; apptd. commdr. legion of honour for services in Paris Exhibition, 1889; resigned office, July, 1890; again treasurer, 1893, and also premier, 1896.

SQUIRE, E.—Deputy postmaster-general. and assistant superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1st September, 1875.

STAFFORD, THE HON. SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, G.C.M.G. (1887), K.C.M.G. (1879).—Born 1820; ed. Trin. Coll., Dublin; barrister, Inner Temple; was prime minister of New Zealand, 1856-61, 1865-69, and 1872; commissioner for colonial exhibition, 1886.

STALLARD, GEORGE.—Ed. at Rossall and Camb. (LL.B., 1878, 2nd class law tripos); barrister, Inner Temple, 1879, Oxford circuit; private secretary to governor and clerk of councils, Lagos, 1887; act. queen's adv. and member of ex. and leg. coun., Sept., 1887, to May, 1888; dist. commensr., Lagos, 1890; ag. priv. sec. to governor, Sept., 1891; Queen's advocate, 1892; ag. col. secy., April to June, 1893; medal for Jebu war, 1892; ag. ch. j. and ag. col. sec., 1895.

STAMERS, COPELAND PLACE.—Rev. officer, Salt Cay, Turks and Caicos Islands, Mar. 1873; ag. asst. commensr., Cockburn Harbr., Sept., 1879, to 1880, and Aug., 1882 to May, 1883 and March, 1884; confirmed, April, 1885; asst. commensr., Salt Cay, May, 1890.

STANFORD, WALTER ERNEST MORTIMER, C.M.G. (1892).—Magistrate's clerk, Cape Colony, 1863; magistrate, 1876; captain of levies in Gcaleka war, 1877-8 (medal); member native laws and customs commn., 1890-2; commandant in war of 1880-1; on special service to Pondoland, 1884; chief magistrate, Griqualand East, 1885; negotiated treaty with Pondos, 1886.

STANLEY, E.—Late major 98th Regiment; inspr.-gen. Lagos constabulary, 1892.

STANLEY, HENRY C. M.I.C.E.—Chief engineer of railways, southern and central divisions, Queensland, 20th Sept., 1872.

STANMORE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, 1st Baron (creat. 1893); G.C.M.G. (1878), (K.C.M.G. 1871).—Was private secretary to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when first lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; was M.P. for Beverley from July 29, 1854, till March, 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission as lord high commissioner extraordinary, to the Ionian Islands, in Nov., 1858; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1859, captain commandant of the 1st Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers, Feb. 25, 1860, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct., 1861; governor of Trinidad, Nov. 1866; governor of Mauritius, 1870; retired, 1874; governor of the new colony of Fiji,

Jan., 1875; Her Majesty's high commissioner and consul-general for the Western Pacific, 1877; governor of New Zealand, 1880; governor of Ceylon, 1883; retired, 1890.

STEEN, DAVID MILLER, B.A.—Scholar, Queen's Coll., Belfast; 1st class exhibitor, Royal Univ., B.A. 1895; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., 1887; police mag., Balapitiya, 1889; asst. collr. customs, Trincomalee, 1890; ditto, Galle, 1892; pol. mag., Haldemulla, 1893; ag. dist. judge, Badulla, 1893.

STEEER, THE HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, Kt. BACH. (1888).—Educated at Clapham Grammar School; squatter, West Australia, 1860; J.P., 1861; unofficial member, leg. coun., since 1868; unofficial member, ex. coun., 1884; member of Australian federal council, 1885; speaker, leg. coun., 1886 to 1890; speaker of first legislative assembly under responsible government, 1891, and one of the representatives of Colony at federation convention, 1891.

STEPHEN, CHELLVUM.—Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Durban, Natal, 11th January, 1875; clerk and Indian interpreter to resident magistrate, Umlazi division, county of Durban, 5th March, 1875.

STEPHEN, GUY NEVILLE.—Ed., Paris, Marseilles, London; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1881; licentiate of medicine, France, 1882; ag. house surgeon, Lincoln co. hospital; ditto, asst. med. officer, Middlesex co. asylum (Colney Hatch); surgeon to the consulate of Norway and Sweden, Marseilles, 1881; surgeon to the Br. Consulate and Seamen's Home, Marseilles, 1882; dist. med. off., Nicosia, Cyprus, 1883; also med. officer, Central Prison, General and Ophthalmic hosp.; and med. officer of health, Nicosia; president of the municipality, Nicosia, 1889; ag. chief med. officer, 1885 and 1890; col. surg., Gambia, 1894.

STEPHEN, M. H.—Member, leg. ass., N.S.W., 1869-71; judge, supreme ct., May, 1887.

STEPHEN, WILLIAM WILKINFORCE.—Clerk, colonial secretariat, New South Wales, 1852; private secretary to various Premiers, 1856-58; clerk, land department, 1858; under secretary for lands, 1870; secretary, attorney-generals department, 1880.

STEPHENS, MICHAEL, M.I.M.E.—Manager, Cape Town and Wellington Rly. Co.'s workshops, Oct., 1860; locomotive suptdt., Aug., 1863; transferred to the government service upon the purchase of the railways, Jan., 1873; act. chief loco. suptdt., Nov., 1885.

STEPHENS, THOMAS, M.A.—P.C.S. of schools, Tasmania, Feb., 1857; chief inspector, Feb., 1869; director of education, Jan., 1886.

STEPHENSON, ALBERT EDWARD.—Cik., E. and A. dept., Feb., 1884; local auditor, Lagos, Aug., 1888; also ag. local auditor, G. Coast, Dec., 1888, to Aug., 1889; returned to E. and A. dept., and apptd. to Colonial audit branch, Jan., 1891; cik. in charge of accts., May, 1893.

STEVENS, CALLCOTT MAXIMILIAN.—Entered imperial service, Aug., 1868, at Royal Observatory, Cape; 8rd asst. to H.M.'s astronomer, Feb., 1873; clerk, col. secy.'s office, Feb., 1876; transferred to treasury, June, 1876; distributor of stamps, Dec., 1881; accountant to receiver-general of revenue, Feb., 1882; chief clerk treasury, Mar., 1889; ag. stamping commr., April, 1889; confirmed July, 1889; in command of civil service detachment, D.E.O.V. Rifles, in Basuto campaign, 1880-81; member of British expedition to Montago Road (now Town's River), for observing the transit of Venus in December, 1882.

STEVENS, PERCIVAL.—Asst. M.I.C.E.; asst. engr. govt. rlys., Trinidad, 1874; dist. engr. Couva extension rly., 1878; readt. engr. in charge of constrn., San Fernando and Guaiacara rlys., 1879; 1st asst. engr., P.W. dept., Jan., 1885; has acted as asst. director of P.W., 1885, 6, 8, 9 and 90.

STEVENS, THOMAS HAMILTON.—2nd clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1880; in charge of special expenditure in connection with Ashantee difficulty, 1881; acted as paymaster, Gold Coast constabulary, 1882; commr. of Elmina, 1882; in charge of district chest, Accra, 1884; paymaster of constabulary, 1885; dist. commr. of Dixcove, 1885; Elmina, 1886 and 1887; financial asst. to police, Singapore, 1888.

STEWART, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HARDING, C.M.G., (1887).—Entered army, Royal Engineers, 20th Oct., 1854; employed from 1865 to 1879 in the fortification branch of the War Office. Part services lent in 1866 to 1869 and in 1877 to the S. Australian government, and in 1877 till 1879 to the government of Victoria. In charge of the defence of the Natal frontier in 1879, and commandant of Natal and member of the executive council of the colony in 1880. Part services lent to governments of Victoria and New South Wales in 1883; and in 1884, on retirement from the army, became military adviser to the agents-general of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; is also employed in connection with the defences of these colonies and inspection of warlike stores.

STEWART, A.—Resident magistrate, Victoria East, Cape Colony, Jan., 1882; transferred to Albert, 1884.

STEWART, ALLEN LINDSAY.—Asst. supt. of police, Singapore, Jan., 1891.

STEWART, ALLEN CAMPBELL.—Educated at Royal College, Trinidad, and Royal College of Chemistry, London; sub-agent of immigration, British Guiana, 29th Nov., 1881; acting senior sub-agent, June, 1883, to May, 1884; acting immigration agent-general, 25th Dec., 1883; emigration agent at Calcutta for Jamaica, Fiji, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, May, 1884, and for Mauritius, 1889; also temporarily for Leeward Islands, June, 1885; passed examination in Hindustani, Oct., 1885.

STEWART, HENRY COCKBURN.—Private secretary to Sir H. Robinson, governor, Ceylon, June, 1865-71; and to Sir W. H. Gregory, Mar., 1872; précis writer, Mauritius, Oct., 1876; assistant colonial secretary, Jan., 1878; act. auditor-general, Dec., 1878, to Dec., 1879, and Nov., 1881, to June, 1883; act. receiver-general, Dec., 1880, to Mar., 1881; act. chief commissioner, Seychelles, Mar., 1881, to Nov., 1881; act. col. secy., June, 1888; admin. Seychelles, 1895.

STEWART, JAMES, C.M.G. (1895).—Appointed to the civil service of Fiji, Jan., 1880; Sept., 1880, boarding officer, customs; Jan., third clerk of customs; Aug., 1882, first clerk of customs, Levuka; April, 1883, postmaster, Levuka, and deputy commissioner of stamps; Jan., 1884, accountant to the immigration department; also secretary to the Marine Board, July, 1882, to July, 1884; July, 1884, chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, and clerk, leg. coun.; asst. col. sec., 1890; ag. col. auditor, Oct., 1891; commr. to report on decrease of native population, Mar., 1893; extraordinary member exec. comm., Oct., 1893; ag. rec.-gen. and member leg. coun., July, 1894, till Sept., 1895; ag.

col. sec. and member ex. and leg. coun., Mar. to Dec., 1895.

STIRLING, RIGHT REV. W. H., D.D.—Bishop of the Falklands.

STONE, E. A.—Clerk to attorney-general, Western Australia, 1860; called to bar, 1865; clerk to legislative council, 1870; nominee member of ditto, 1880-2; crown solicitor, 1882; puisne judge, 1884; acted as chief justice in 1880, 1881, 1887 and 1889.

STONE, E. C. M.—Clerk to registrar, Trinidad, 1875; chief clerk, 1878; clerk of complaint court, 1878; chief clerk to registrar, supreme court, 1880; registrar, court of survey, 1883; ag. regr. sup. ct., 1880, 1, 3; and April, 1884, to July, 1885, and June to Sept., 1886; ch. clk. to regr. gen., Sept., 1887; dept. regr. gen., Oct., 1889; ag. regr. gen., 1892-93; is a commissioner of affidavits, and supt. regr. of births and deaths for Port of Spain.

STONE, HERBERT C.—Entered Trinidad service, 16th April, 1863; assistant clerk of the peace, Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the peace, western district, county of St. Patrick, July, 1866; 3rd clerk, immigration office, Mar., 1866; 2nd clerk, June, 1867; acting chief clerk, 1868-9; acting stipendiary magistrate, county of St. David's, and ward of Blanchisseuse, and warden of the Toco ward union, Feb., 1872; inspector of immigrants, Nov., 1872; acting warden and supervisor of the Caroni ward union, Feb., 1876; J.P. for the town of Port of Spain and counties of St. George and Caroni, May, 1876; inspector and sub-protector of immigrants, 1st Jan., 1882; acting protector of immigrants, 1882, 1887, and 1889-90, 1891-92, with seat in leg. coun.; member bd. of edn., June, 1892; director, widows and orphans fund, July, 1892; ag. rec-gen., with seat in leg. coun., 1892.

STONE, WILLIAM ALFRED, J.P.—Ed. at Perth, W. Australia; clerk in the offices of the colonial secretary, surveyor-general, and advocate-general, 1858 to 1855; clerk to comptroller-general, convict service at Fremantle, Mar., 1855; retired on pension, June, 1875, on the breaking up of the convict service; clerk to the governor, W. Australia, July, 1875; chief clerk, colonial treasury, 1878; A.D.C. to Admr. Colonel Harvest, Sept., 1877, and also to Governors Sir Harry Ord and Sir W. O. F. Robinson until 1881; chief clerk, G.P.O., Feb., 1879; ag. postmaster-general and general suptd. of telegraphs for six months, 1880; first govt. storekeeper, July, 1881; was government timekeeper from 1857 to 1880; J.P., Oct., 1886.

STOPS, FREDERICK.—Clerk to solicitor-general, Tasmania, Nov., 1855; clerk to attorney-general, 1860; secretary to law department, Jan., 1864.

STOUT, THE HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1886).—Admitted a barrister of supreme court, N. Zealand; entered the provincial council of Otago, New Zealand, 1872; provincial solicitor, 1873; elected to the general assembly, 1875; attorney-general, Mar., 1878, to June, 1879; and minister of lands, &c., for immigration, 1878; president of the Dunedin Freethought Society; prime minister and attorney-general, and minister for education, 1884-87; fellow of N. Z. university.

STOW, JEFFERSON P.—Stip. mag. South Australia, 1864; explored northern coast, 1865; author of "Voyage of the Forlorn Hope," and "History of South Australia;" magistrate, 1884; commissioner of insolvency and special magistrate, Mount Gambier (S.A.), 1886.

STRACHAN, W. HENRY W., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.L.S.—Junn. resdt. med. off.;

public hospital, Kingston, Jamaica, 1882; senr. resdt. med. off., 1885; senr. med. off., 1892; member of bd. of governors' institute of Jamaica, 1892.

STRAWBRIDGE, WILLIAM.—Entd. survey and crown lds. dept., S. Australia, as cadet, June, 1862, after several promotions was apptd. examiner of licensed surveyor's work and dftsmn., June, 1872; and chief dftsmn., Ap. 1877; dept. surveyor-general, July, 1885.

STREATFIELD, FRANK N., C.M.G. (1879).—Commandant of levies, South Africa War, 1877-8-9; R.M. Transkei, 1878-84; C.C., Kuruman, Br. Bechuanaland, 1887-9.

STRICKLAND, GERALD, COUNTDELLA CATENA, C.M.G. (1889).—Ed. Oscott Coll., Birmingham, Mandragone Coll., Rome (gold med., honours, 1878), Ginnasio, Principe Umberto, Rome, matric. Malta Univ., 1879, B.A. and I.L.B. Trin. Coll., Camb., 1887; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1887; member coun. of govt., Malta, 1887; representative of nobles in council and unofficial member ex. coun., 1888; ag. ast. chief secy., Malta, Aug., 1888; is presdt., committee of privileges, Maltese nobility; chief secretary, 1889.

STRONG, SIR SAMUEL HENRY, KT. BACH. (1893).—Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1825; called to the bar of Ontario, 1849; created a Q.C., 1863; elected a bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, 1860; a commissioner for consolidating the statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, 20th Dec., 1856; a member of the law reform commission, 1871; vice-chancellor Ontario, 27th Dec., 1869; a puisne judge of the court of error and appeal, same province, 1874; puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion, 1875; chief justice of Canada, 1892.

STROUD, BENJ.—Superintending sergeant, Barbados; police superintendent, 1876; 3rd class lauding waiter, Sept., 1881.

STRUTT, WILLIAM THOMAS—Printer, Tasmania, 1849; foreman, 1863; government printer, 1881.

STUART, ALEXR.—Ed. St. Andrew's Univ.; registrar of imports and exports, Singapore, Sept., 1890.

STUART, JAMES.—Ed. St. John's Coll. Hurstpierpoint, Matric. Lond. and Cape; silver medal, Natal, Eng. lit. exam. 1891; clk. G.P.O., Pietermaritzburg, Feb., 1888; clk. and interpr. R.M., Eshowe, May, 1888; 1st clk. and interpr. to res. commnr. and chief mag., Zululand, Feb., 1889; acted on various occasions as secy. resdt. commnr. and regr. chief mag. ct. Zululand; interpr. to Br. Commnr., Swaziland, 1894 to 1895; and in charge of Swazi deputations to Capetown and England in 1894; and recd. thanks of S. of S., and also of Queen Regent and Council of Swaziland.

STUART, JAS. MARTIN.—Commnr. of insolvency, S. Australia, June, 1883; stip. mag., Port Adelaide, July, 1881; crown solicitor, 1890.

SUEUR, SYBRANDT L.—Clerical assistant and clerk of the papers, 1871 to 1880, legislative council, Cape; assistant clerk of the council, clerk of the papers, and shorthand writer in 1881.

SULLIVAN, ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.N., K.C.B. (1879), (C.B., 1864), C.M.G. (1878).—Entered the royal navy, 1848; commander of "Harrier" in New Zealand, 1862-4, during Maori wars; present at Kohero, Raugariri, and other minor affairs; promoted captain 1863, and rear-admiral, 1878; commodore on the Cape and African station, 1877 to 1879, during operations in the Cape and Zululand; received the thanks of both

Houses of Parliament for his services in connection with the Egyptian expedition, 1882; vice-admiral 1883; director of transports, admiralty, *sin ce* 1883.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Appointed to governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, 1852; clerk therein, Feb., 1853; acted as private secretary to Governor Darling, 1859; 1860, chief clerk; chief clerk, post office, 1861; postmaster, 1870.

SULLIVAN, W. W., Q.C.—Attorney-general and premier of Prince Edward Island, Canada; born in P. E. I., 1843; called to the bar in 1867; elected to legislature in 1872, and has continuously represented the same constituency; created a Q.C. by the government of Prince Edward Island in 1876, and by the governor-general of Canada in 1879; is a deputy judge in the admiralty court, president of the board of education, and president of the board of trustees of P. E. I. Hospital for the Insane; was a member of the executive council, holding the office of solicitor-general, April, 1873, till Sept., 1876; leader of the opposition in the legislature in 1877; became prime minister and attorney and advocate-general in 1879, which positions he continues to hold; has been a delegate representing the provincial govt. on several occasions in Canada, and was a delegate to England in 1886, to confer with the imperial govt. regarding the terms of confederation between P. E. I. and Canada; chief justice, P. E. I., 1889.

SURMON, WILLIAM HENRY.—Sub-inspector, F. A. M. Police, 1867; magistrate, Basutoland, 1871; served in Basuto war, 1879-81; assistant commissioner, Basutoland, 1884.

SUTHERLAND, WM.—Cik. to rec.-gen., Fiji, Sept., 1880; to regr.-gen, Nov., 1880; stip. mag. of colony, Apl., 1883.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Joined 31st regt., June, 1846; cornet and adjt., 2nd batt., Land Transport Corps, in the Crimea, Jan., 1856; served in the Crimea from May, 1855, till Aug., 1856; was present at the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855; medal and clasp for the Crimea and a Turkish medal; ensign and adjt., 2nd batt., 5th Fusiliers, Oct., 1857; lieut., Oct., 1858; acting barrack-master, Mauritius, Sept., 1860, to June, 1862; inspector of prisons, Aug., 1862, to March, 1863; inspector of police, Bahamas, 1864; J. P. for the colony, and member of the board of health.

SUTTON, THE HON. G. M.—M.L.C., Natal, treasurer, 1893.

SUTTON, THE HON. FRANCIS B.—Postmaster-general, New South Wales, 11th Aug., 1880, at 18th Nov., 1881; minister of public instruction, 1881 to 1882, and again, 1891-4; representative of colony at Colonial conference, Ottawa, 1894.

SWAIN, ALFRED WILLIAM.—Jun. clerk, G.P.O., Br. Guiana, June, 1881; 2nd class clerk, Jan., 1883.

SWAIN, ARTHUR CLAUDE.—2nd clerk, crown lands dept., Br. Guiana, Oct. 1879; asst. commissary, May, 1882; district ditto, July, 1881; is a J. P.

SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P.—Clerk, customs department, Br. Guiana, July, 1879; Aug., 1880, asst. commissary; 1882, district ditto; J. P.

SWAIN, GEORGE DOUGLAS.—1st clerk and book-keeper, Police Dept., Br. Guiana, Apr., 1882; inspr. of police of police, May, 1884.

SWAN, ROBERT A.—Matriculated at the Madras University, Dec., 1868; passed the special law test prescribed for uncovenanted superintendents and assistant-superintendents of police; second

class inspector of police in the Cuddapah district, Madras, May, 1870; in Aug., 1871, first class; in May, 1874, passed in Telugu; in Oct., 1876, special assistant to the sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah for famine relief duty, and in the same month was appointed a magistrate, and placed in charge of the Kadri and Madnapally Taluqs of the Cuddapah district; in Feb., 1877, stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius; Jan., 1878, stipendiary magistrate of Flacq, and in Aug., Grand Port and Savanne, 1879; member of the commission to frame regulations under the "labour ordinance of 1878;" barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1882; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Nov., 1883; in July, 1884, sent on special duty to Madras to organise an emigration agency for British Guiana; sheriff, cnty. Essequibo, Dec., 1887; chairman *Ida*, titles enquiry comsn., Feb., 1890; a revising barrister under Br. Guiana Constitution Order, 1891; sheriff of Berbice and mag. New Amsterdam, 1892; acted as pol. mag. Georgetown, Feb., 1890, and Oct., 1894, to Apl., 1895.

SWEET-ESCOTT, E. B., C.M.G. (1895).—Ed. Somersetshire College, Bath, and at Ball. Coll., Oxon; exhibitioner, Wor. Coll., Oxon, June, 1876; 2nd class classical moderations, June, 1878; 3rd class in modern history, finals June, 1880; B.A., July, 1880; classical professor at the Royal College, Mauritius, June, 1881; précis writer, col. secretary's office, Feb., and 2nd assist. col. secretary, April, 1886; ag. col. secy., 1889; ag. col. secy., Br. Honduras, Mar., 1893; administered the govt. of that colony, Apr. to Nov., 1893; col. sec., British Honduras, 1894; admnd. govt. April to Nov., 1895.

SWETTENHAM, FRANK ATHELSTANE, C.M.G. (1886).—Cadet, Straits Settlements, July, 1870; passed final examination in Malay, July, 1872; assistant collector of land revenue for Penang and Province Wellesley, Aug., 1872; collector of land revenue, July, 1873; J. P. and magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, May, 1874; sent on special missions to Perak in January, June, and July, 1874; sent to reside with the Sultan of Selangor, Aug., 1874; assistant resident, Selangor, 11th Dec., 1874; gazetted to act temporarily as resident of Selangor, 22nd Oct., 1875; took charge of the residency in Perak on the murder of the resident, Nov., 1875; deputy commissioner, Perak, Nov., 1875; mentioned in despatches; assistant-colonial secretary for native states, Mar., 1876; assistant-colonial secretary, July, 1881; British resident, Selangor, Sept., 1882; commissioner for Straits Settlements and Malay States, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84; acting British resident, Perak, Mar., 1884, to Jan., 1886; executive commissioner for Straits Settlements and Malay States, Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1885; British resident, Perak, 1889; resident general, Malay States, 1895.

SWETTENHAM, J. A., C.M.G. (1892).—Educated at Clare Coll., Camb.; scholarship, May, 1867; writer, Ceylon service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Harrisputtu, Feb., 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Sept., 1870, continuing to act at Harrisputtu; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Dec., 1871; acting landing and tide surveyor, Galle, June, 1872; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct., 1872, to continue to act at Galle; acting district judge, Mataru, April, 1873; second assistant colonial secretary, 1876, and clerk of the legislative council; receiver general, Cyprus, 1883; auditor-general, Ceylon, 1891; colonial secretary, S. S., 1893; admnd. govt., June to Aug., 1895.

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF (AUSTRALIA, METROPOLITAN AND PRIMATE OF).—Bishopric founded 1847.—RT. REV. W. SAUMAREZ SMITH, D.D., consec. 1890.

SYMONDS, E. S., C.M.G. (1886).—Entered Victoria service, Jan., 1882; asst. commr. of crown lands, 1883; gold receiver, 1885; under treasurer, 16th Oct., 1887; retired, 1887.

SYMONDS, G. H.—Employed on the unfixed establishment, surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871; office assistant, 1880; 1st chief surveyor, 1885.

SYMONDS, J. O. T.—Served in different regts. of Lancers, 1876-90; asst. inspr. G. C. constabulary, Mar., 1890; asst. suptd. of police, S. S., 1891.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Dispenser, Colonial Hospital, Gambia, June, 1871; confidential clerk, administrator's office, Jan., 1872; acting clerk leg. council, May, 1872, to 1878, and acting first writer, Oct., 1872, and 1877 to 1879; acted as government secretary (in 1881, 1883, and 1885); deputy coroner, 1885; manager, McCarthy's Island, 1891.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Educated at Haileybury and Trin. Coll., Camb.; cadet, S.S., April, 1874; acted as assistant superintendent of police, Penang, from Feb. to April, and again in June and July, 1877; deputy coroner, Singapore, May, 1877; passed final examination in Malay, June, 1877; acting superintendent of police, Penang, Aug., 1877; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1877; acting superintendent of police, Singapore, June, 1878; acting asst. col. sec. for native states in 1879-80; acting collector of land revenue, Singapore, May, 1880; acting resident of Sungai Ujong, 1881; second assistant colonial secretary, 1881; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1882; actg. auditor-gen., May to Nov., 1889; actg. col. sec., Apl. to Nov., 1890; Aug., 1891, to Mar., 1892, Apr. to July, 1893, Sep., 1893, to Feb., 1894; Nov., 1894 to Ap., 1895, and June to Aug., 1895.

TANNER, J. E., M.I.C.E., C.M.G. (1894).—Ed. at the College for Civil Engineers, Putney; pupil to Messrs. James and William Simpson, and to Mr. (now Sir) Charles Hutton Gregory, on the Graissac railway in the Cevennes, France; joined the army works corps before Sebastopol as assistant superintendent, 1855, and served with the force until the peace, 1856; assistant engineer on the Indian Guaranteed railways (Scinde and Punjab), 1856; member of the Anarkullee European volunteers throughout the Indian mutiny; district engineer, 1858; and engineer in charge of the Sutlej Division, Delhi railway, including the Sutlej bridge, 1862; appointed to survey for a railway in Trinidad, 1871; and to superintend its construction, 1873; director of public works and general superintendent of railways, 1875; M.L.C., 1886; retired 1893.

TARBET, ALEX. F.—Capt. 3rd South Lancashire Regiment, 1886; served in Methuen's Horse with the Bechuanaaland field force, 1884-85; asst. inspector, Lagos constabulary, 1886; commissioner, western district, 1887 and 1888; acting inspector-general, 1888; private secretary to acting governor, 1889 and 1891, and to governor, Oct., 1890, to Jan., 1891; commanded Lagos Houssas, with Jebu expeditionary force, 1892, mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp); inspector, Lagos constabulary, 1892; priv. sec. to Sir E. Carter, Aug., 1892, to Feb., 1894; inspr. gen. of police, S. Leone, 1894.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Assistant police magistrate, Hamilton, Tasmania, Mar., 1842; police magistrate, Launceston, Dec., 1845; ditto, Hobart, Aug., 1857; recorder of titles and registrar of deeds, July, 1862; was re-appointed police magistrate; commissioner of court of requests, Hobart, May, 1871.

TASKER, HUGH POLLOCK, B.E., A.M.I.O.E.—Ed. Queen's Coll., Cork; prizeman in engineering 2nd year, and scholar in 3rd year; grad. B.E., Oct. 1879; articulated to borough engineer, Salford, April, 1880; asst. engr. to mun., coun., Salford, April, 1881; asst. engr. and sur. mun. coun., Birkenhead, April, 1883; exec. engr., P. W. D., Hong Kong, March, 1890; ag. div. pub. wks., May, 1894.

TAUBMAN-GOLDIE, SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Founder and deputy chairman of the Royal Niger Company; chairman, 1895.

TAYLOR, A. W. FORBES.—4th clerk, treasury, Natal, June, 1878; 3rd clerk, April, 1879; 2nd clerk, July, 1881; first clerk, audit office, March, 1884.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BARNETT ANDERSON, C.M.G. (1884). Member Bahamas bar; entered civil service 1847; was private secretary and colonial A.D.C. to Mr. Mathew, when governor of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; secretary to bd. of edn. 1851 to 1861; captain-commandant New Providence volunteer rifle corps 1853; clerk, police court, 1851; provisionally police magistrate, 1861, confirmed, 1862; acting receiver-general and treasurer, Oct., 1862, to July, 1863; acting colonial secretary, April to July, 1867; acting assistant justice in Sept., 1869; acting chief justice from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and July, 1873, to 19th Jan., 1874; acting colonial secretary, June, 1874; confirmed, Dec., 1874; is *ex officio* senior member of the executive council; administered the government in 1879-80-1-2-3-4, and 1886; ret'd. 1890.

TAYLOR, HENRY MITCHELL.—Supernumerary in immigration department, British Guiana, Oct., 1874; 4th clerk, July, 1877; 3rd clerk, 1879; 2nd clerk, 1884; chief clerk, 1885; qualified in Hindustani, 1885; acted as sub-agent, 1884 to 1886.

TAYLOR, W. T., C.M.G. (1895).—Collector of customs and excise, Larnaka, 1879; chief collector of customs, Cyprus, 1882; acting receiver-general, Nov., 1883, to Feb., 1884; acting commissioner, Larnaka, in addition to his own duties, 1888 and 1885; receiver-general, chief coll. customs and excise, 1891; auditor-general, Ceylon, 1895.

TEMPLER, FREDERICK GORDON.—Ed. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1872; went the western circuit; appointed a district judge, Kyrenia, Cyprus, 1882; actg. puisne judge, supreme court, May to Oct., 1888, Nov., 1888, to Feb., 1889, Jan. to March, 1890, and May to Sept., 1891; district judge, Larnaka, 1891; Queen's advocate, Cyprus, 1893.

TEMPLER, GEORGE W.—Writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, 4th June, 1865; extra assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kays, Feb. 1867; tide surveyor, Galle, Sept., 1867; assistant government agent, Jaffna, Feb., 1868; district judge, Matara, June, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, April, 1873; ditto, Matale, 1874; ditto, Puttalam, 1875; itinerating district judge, 1877; acting assistant land agent, Ratnapura, 1878; acting agent, North Central Province, 1879; assistant agent, Ratnapura, 6th Nov., 1881.

TEMPLER, P. A.—Ed. at Rugby; writer to the government of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; deputy fiscal, Kandy, 1864; police magistrate at Panadura, Oct., 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Nov., 1865; ditto, Kandy, Jan., 1866; acting police magistrate, Gampola, April, 1866; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, April, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, July, 1866; acting district judge, Ratnapura, Sept., 1866, confirmed Oct., 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central province, Sept., 1872; assistant agent, Puttalam, to act as registrar-general, 1876; acting government agent, N.W.P., July to Oct., 1883, and Mar., 1884; ditto, C.P., Sept., 1884; registrar and fiscal, Colombo, Mar., 1885; acting government agent, C.P., Oct., 1885; government agent, N.W.P., May, 1886; ditto, S.P., 1889; ditto, C.P., and member leg. coun., 1892; administrator, Dominica, 1895.

TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G. (1892), Kt., BACH. (1877).—Elected speaker of the house of assembly, Cape of Good Hope, in 1874; has for several years represented the division of Piquetberg in the assembly; member of council of Cape university, 1878.

TENNANT, HERCULES.—Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; advocate supreme ct., Cape Colony, 1873; secy. of law commission, 1879; represented Caledon in house of assembly, 1879-81; lieutenant, D.E.O.V.R., 1878-81; extra A.D.C. to governor and commander-in-chief, July, 1879; served in Basuto war, 1880-81 with rank of capt., as asst. staff officer to General Clarke, C.B., and afterwards to col. Carrington, C.M.G.; secy. to chief justice, 1882; librarian of the sup. ct., 1882; asst. regr., sup. ct., and official reviser of authorised edition of Cape statutes, 1884; asst. regr. ct. of appeal, Mar., 1886; J.P. for Cape Town and district, and Cape district, July, 1886; actg. taxing officer, sup. ct., Sept., 1884, and Aug. to Dec., 1885, April and October, 1886, Mar. and June, 1887, and Oct., 1887, to Jan., 1889; taxing officer, Feb., 1889; high sheriff, Oct., 1889; editor and compiler of "The Notary's Manual," 4th and 5th editions; "The Justices of the Peace Manual;" "Rules of Court;" "Chronological Table and Index of the Statute Law of the Colony, 1714-1883;" "Masters and Servants Laws of the Colony;" joint editor (by authority) of a revised edition of "The Cape Statutes, 1652-1886, and of the Grijaldua West Statutes;" also compiled under authority, "The Index of Government Proclamations and Notices, 1803-1881."

THAM, P. N.—Ed. Basel Missn. Schl., Akropong, G. Coast; out-door off. of customs, 1889; 3rd cl. clk. treas., 1890; 3rd cl. clk. and shorthand writer, col. sec. off., 1891; clk. and storekeeper, col. sec. off., 1893; 1st clk. and shorthand writer, medl. dept., 1894.

THOM, ALEXANDER.—Served with Bengal Horse Artillery during the Indian Mutiny, at siege and capture of Delhi, relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and various other actions in 1857 and 1858: medal for distinguished conduct, and three clasps, "Delhi," "relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow" medal for long and meritorious services; inspector, Leeward Islands police force (Antigua), July, 1878; transferred to St. Kitts, Sept., 1878.

THOMAS, E. J.—Entered Victoria service, 1852; receiver of revenue, &c., 1863; acted as secretary to numerous boards and commissions; private secretary to Sir B. O'Loughlen, Bart. 1881; secretary, premier's department, 1883.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the colonial secretary's offices, Bahamas, as a junior clerk, Jan. 1847; secretary to board of health during the prevalence of cholera, 1852; deputy colonial secretary, 1854; captain in the militia 1853; a master in chancery, 1859; a justice of the peace and coroner, 1860; acted as colonial secretary and registrar of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as a member of the legislature; provost-marshal, October, 1862; is *ex officio* marshal of the courts of chancery, divorce, bankruptcy, ordinary and admiralty sessions.

THOMPSON, A. W., M.D.—Govt. medical officer and member legislative board, Turks and Caicos Islands, 1891.

THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS WM.—Assistant clerk of court, Gold Coast, 1873; clerk to Queen's advocate, 1874-5; deputy registrar, Central Province, 1877; chief registrar, 1880; postmaster, Cape Coast, Mar. to Aug., 1884; registrar and interpreter, Western Province, 1884; registrar of deeds and taxing master, W. Pro.; dist. commr., G. C. colony, May, 1889.

THOMPSON, HARRY LANGHORNE.—Ed. at Winchester Coll.; treasurer, Cyprus, 31st Aug., 1878; assistant commissioner, 1st Sept., 1879; commissioner of Papho district, 1888; assistant receiver-general and inspector of agriculture, 1891; chief secretary, 1892; administrator, St. Vincent, 1894.

THOMPSON, LAVINGTON GREY, M.D. (Abdn.) Surgeon suptdt., General Hospital, Launceston, Tasm., and health officer of the port, Jan., 1882.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to the bar in October, 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received a commission to act as public prosecutor in the criminal court, Bahamas; acted as the judge of the court of common pleas from June to Dec., 1875; police magistrate, Bahamas (being still allowed private practice), in Jan., 1876; chairman of managing committee of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty; elected a member of the Bahamas legislature, and trustee of the Nassau Museum and Library, 1881; stipendiary and circuit magistrate, 1886; actg. attorney-gen., 1887; ag. ch. justice, July, 1890, June to Oct., 1891, and June to Nov., 1892; ag. col. sec. and chrmn. of bd. of edu. Oct., 1890; judge and col. sec., Falklands, 1893; admnd. govt., July to Nov., 1894.

THOMSON, ALEX. McDONALD.—Edu. Abdn. Univ. M.A.; 1st class hon. math., 1883; asst. professor of mathematics, Aberdeen, 1886-7; Bacon scholar, Gray's Inn, 1888; cadet, Hong Kong, 1887; passed cadet, Dec., 1890; ag. suptdt., Victoria gaol, April, 1891, to Mar., 1892; ag. clk. of councils, Jan., 1891, to Oct., 1892; ag. asst. col. secy., Mar. to Oct., 1892; ag. regr.-gen. and provisional member exec. and leg. councils, 1893; ag. asst. col. sec., 1884; ag. col. treas., Mar., 1895; and provisional member exec. and leg. councils; member, governing body of Queen's Coll., 1894.

THOMSON, ALPIN FOWLER.—Accountant, wks. and rlys., W. Australia, 1879; secy. to W. A. Commnsn., Ind. and Col. Exhib., 1885; assistant commnsn., 1886; ag. R. M., York, 1887; warden Yilgarn gold fields, 1889; chief clerk, pub. wks., 1890, under secy. railways and works, Feb., 1891.

THORBURN, HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.M.G. (1887).—Born 1836, Peebles, Scotland; emigrated to Newfoundland, 1852, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits; M.L.C., 1870;

premier, 1885; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; defeated at gen. election, 1889, and resigned office.

THORNE, J. T.—Inspector of police, British Guiana, April, 1871; during 1872 and 1873 successfully carried out, on the east coast of Demerara, extensive works for stopping the encroachments of the sea, putting in sluices for draining the locality, and opening up a new line of public road, rendered necessary by such encroachments; acted as sub-immigration agent Aug., 1873, to July, 1874; acted as senior inspector in 1876 and 1878; senior inspector of police, Mar., 1881; acted as inspector-general of police, 1881; acting assistant police magistrate, Georgetown, 1882; J.P., 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1883.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., 1st Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, consec. 1875; scholar and fellow Queen's Coll., Oxon.; B.A., 1856; incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, 1860; rector of St. George's, Birmingham, 1864.

THORNTON, SWINFORD LESLIE, B.A.—Lincoln Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1877; admitted to the bar Straits Settlements, Nov., 1886; registrar, supreme court; commissioner, court of requests, and collector of stamps, Malacca, June, 1886; act. sen. mag., Singapore, July, 1888; reg., sup. ct., and mag., Malacca, July, 1892; atty. gen., St. Vincent, 1894; ag. admr., Nov., 1894, to Mar., 1895; ag. ch. j., Nov., 1895.

THORPE, C. B. S. W.—Chief officer, Straits Government steamer, 1880; commander, 1887; ag. harbour mr., Penang, May, 1891; ag. dep. mr. attdt., Singapore, Jan., 1892, to Aug., 1893.

THURSTON, SIR JOHN BATES, C.M.G. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1887).—Entered the British consulate of Fiji and Tonga, Jan., 1866; acting consul, July, 1867, to Dec., 1869; upon the resignation of the first Fijian ministry, was called to office by the united voices of settlers and natives; became chief secretary and minister for foreign relations, May, 1872; March, 1874, was appointed "chosen and special adviser" of the native king and chiefs, to confer with Her Majesty's commissioners as to the annexation of the islands to Great Britain; upon the offer of cession became chief secretary under the "ad interim government;" was again nominated as special adviser to the king and chiefs in September, 1874, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson as to the act of cession; colonial secretary and auditor-general of the colony, Oct., 1874; and also secretary to the high commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sept., 1879; administered the government of Fiji from the 16th Nov. to 20th Dec., 1880; in 1880 and 1881 sent upon special duty connected with treaty negotiations to the Friendly Islands; deputy governor of Fiji, Oct., 1882, during absence of the governor on duty as high commissioner for Western Pacific; administered the government Nov., 1883, to July, 1884; assistant high commissioner for the Western Pacific, Nov., 1883; acted as consul-general for the Western Pacific, April to June, 1884; summoned to England in connection with the joint commission appointed to inquire into the claims of German subjects to lands in Fiji, Mar. 21, 1885; British commissioner on the Anglo-German commission for the discussion of the interests of German and British subjects respectively in the South Seas, and for the more precise definition of British and German territorial interests in those regions, Aug. 8, 1885; again administered the government in 1885-6; lieut.-

governor, 1886; governor Fiji and high commissnr., West. Pacific, 1887.

THWAITES, H.—Deputy Queen's advocate, northern circuit, Ceylon, 16th Sept., 1867; registrar of supreme court, 1st Jan., 1878.

TILLARD, RICHARD.—Fifteen years' service under Cape government; was R.M. and collector of customs, Port Nolloth, when he retired in 1875; road magistrate and J.P. for the several districts of Cape Colony; served as an officer of volunteers in the Gaika and Basuto wars; Kaffir war medal 1877-8; R.M., Mafeking, Jan., 1886; C.C. Dec., 1886; suptdt. of telegraphs, Br. Bechuanaland, Oct., 1886; R.M., Vryburg, 1889.

TILLEY, THE HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD, K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867).—Born 1818; sat in legislative assembly of New Brunswick almost uninterruptedly from 1854 to the union of 1867, when returned to the house of commons; was a member of the executive council, N.B. from November, 1854, to May, 1856; from July, 1857, to March, 1865; and again from April, 1866, until the union; during which several periods he held the office of provincial secretary of that province; and from March, 1861, to March, 1865, was leader of the government; was leader of the liberal party in New Brunswick for a lengthened period, and was a delegate to England on several occasions to confer with the imperial government on important public business, notably regarding the union of the British North American colonies and the construction of an intercolonial railway; has also repeatedly served on like missions to the sister provinces; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that in Quebec, same year; and to the London colonial conference, to complete terms of union of the British North American provinces, 1866-7. Holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor, New Brunswick; sworn of the privy council, 1st July, 1867, and held the office of minister of customs from that date until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of finance, in which office he remained until appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 5th November, same year; re-entered political life, May, 1878, when he resigned the lieut.-governorship of New Brunswick; was elected one of the members for St. John in house of commons; and on the formation of the new administration of Sir John A. Macdonald in October, 1878, accepted office as minister of finance; again lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, 1885-52.

TIMPERLEY, FRANK.—Educated at Berne; 1st class inspector of police, Mauritius, April, 1869; appointed to the police of Mauritius, 1860; ag. suptd. of police, 1884 and 1888; supert. of prisons, 1890; retired 1892.

TIMPERLEY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Was educated at Shrewsbury Gram. Sch. Univ. Berne; entered West Australian Police, 1856; inspector, 1870; superintendent of Rottnest Island, 1885; now R.M., Bunbury.

TITREN, A. E.—Acting second clerk, Colonial Office, Natal, July, 1858; clerk to attorney-general, Oct., 1858; clerk to registrar of deeds, Mar., 1859; second clerk to R.M., Durban, July, 1860; second clerk, audit office, Mar., 1868; clerk to R.M., Klip River, clerk of the peace, Klip River; sub-distributor of stamps, and sub-accountant, Ladysmith; registrar of the circuit, Klip River, July, 1871; acting magistrate, Umlazi Division, county Durban, Feb., 1876; R.M., Umlazi, Mar., 1880; Inanda, 1888; again, Umlazi, May, 1887.

TODD, SIR CHARLES, M.A., K.C.M.G. (1893), C.M.G. (1872).—Fell. Roy. Met. Society; F.R.A.S.,

Fell. Soc. of Tel. Engineers and Electricians; assistant astronomer, Cambridge, 1848; assistant astronomer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and superintendent of telegraphs, S. Australia, 1855; postmaster-general, suptd. of telegraphs, and government astronomer, 1870.

TODD, JOHN SPENCER BRYDGES, C.M.G. (1878).—Junior clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape, Aug., 1860; second clerk to C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, Dec., 1862; 2nd class clerk to C.C. Robertson, Nov., 1864; first clerk to C.C., Swellendam, May, 1867, to Aug., 1874, but was acting C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, June, 1870, to Jan., 1872, and again during Sept. and Oct., 1872; first corresponding clerk to the railway engineer of the colony, Aug., 1874, to March, 1875; clerk in charge of money orders and stamps, general-post office, Cape Town, April, 1875; employed on special service as secretary to a government commission investigating the accounts and balances of the colonial treasury chest, Cape Town, May to Dec., 1875; was executive commissioner for the colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1878; accountant, colonial secretary's department, Jan., 1876; in June, 1880, served with Sir H. White and Mr. Lawson (War Office), and Sir W. B. Gurdon (Treasury), on a mixed commission to investigate the expenditure incurred by the imperial and colonial governments in the Transkei war of 1878; proceeded in June, 1881, on special service to Kimberley, with a view to adjusting the accounts of the province of Griqualand West; acted as C.C. and registrar of deeds at Kimberley from 1st Sept., to 31st Dec., 1881; and as assistant commissioner of crown lands and public works in Cape Town from Jan. to April, 1882; secretary and accountant to the agent-general for the colony in London, 1st Oct., 1882; ag. agent-general, 1895.

TOMALIN, M. F. H., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E., and F.G.S.—Second financial officer and office asst. pub. wks. dep., Ceylon.

TORONTO, BISHOP OF (Rt. Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D.D., D.C.L.)—Headmaster, Collegiate Institute, London (Ont.), 1865; assistant science master, Upper Canada college, Toronto, 1871; rector, Gracechurch, Brantford, 1872; headmaster, Hellmuth college, Toronto, 1874; bishop of Toronto, 1879.

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES JAMES.—Born 1844; ed. Univ. of King's Coll., Windsor, N.S.; graduated with high honours in 1862; B.A. 1863, and B.C.L. 1872; admitted to the bar, Nova Scotia, Apr., 1866; Q.C. 1880; elected to the legislature of Nova Scotia in 1878; re-elected in 1882; resigned in 1884, and elected member House of Commons of Canada same year; a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia, 1878 till 1882; asst. judge, N.S., 1887.

TRAFFORD, G.—Educated at Rugby and in France; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1856; practised on the North Wales and Chester circuit, and at the Cheshire, Flintshire, and Denbighshire sessions; chief justice of St. Vincent, Nov., 1866.

TRANCHILL, EDWIN WALLACE O'GRADY.—Cik. audit office, Perak, Oct., 1884; ag. asst. supt., Lower Perak, and asst. mag., June, 1887; confirmed Sep., 1887; 2nd asst. mag., Kinta Nov., 1887, to Aug., 1888; asst. mag., Batang Padang, Dec., 1888; asst. coll. land rev., Larut, Feb., 1890; asst. mag., Kinta, April, 1893; ag. mag., &c., Larut, Jan., 1894; has passed bonus exam. in Malay.

TRAPANI, PAOLO.—Entered Malta service,

after competitive examination, June, 1857; clerk in various departments, 1857-80; and first class clerk, 1880-86; was in charge of the department of charitable institutions during July, 1888; acted as auditor-general and director of contracts in 1886; appointed assistant secretary to government for Gozo, 1886; auditor general, and director of contracts, Dec., 1891; rec.-gen. and dir. of contracts with seat in ex. coun. and coun. of Govt., July, 1892; supt. pub. wks., July, 1894.

TRAVERS, A. K.—Third clerk colonial secretary's office, Hong Kong, Oct., 1874; private secretary to Administrator Austin, March to April, 1877, and to Governor Hennessy, April to July, 1877; acting 2nd clerk, colonial secretary's office, July to Nov., 1877; second clerk, Dec., 1881, to May, 1888; private secretary to Administrator Marsh, April, 1882, to April, 1883; assistant postmaster-general, May, 1883; J.P., Dec., 1888; act. postmr.-gen and collr. of stp. rev., June, 1888.

TRAVERS, B.—District magistrate, Western District, British Honduras, June, 1882; ditto, Toledo, Mar., 1884; Corosal, Jan., 1885, and Orange Walk, Aug., 1886; commissner., Famagusta, Cyprus, 1892.

TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G. (1890) M.A. Oxford.—Acting police magistrate, Labuan, Nov., 1871, to June, 1872; acting colonial secretary and auditor, Oct., 1873; colonial secretary, auditor, and police magistrate, April, 1877; administered the government, Dec., 1876, to Feb., 1877; and Oct., 1877, to April, 1880; member of the legislative council, Dec., 1874. During the periods he administered the government he acted as consul-general in Borneo, and visited Sulu and N. Borneo in connection with Spanish claims (services approved by Foreign and Colonial Offices); appointed (1881) the first governor of British North Borneo, to Dec., 1887; again acted as administrator of Labuan and consul-general in Borneo, from Feb., 1884, to Nov., 1885, and was instrumental in saving Brunei from an attack of the Limbang rebels, for which he received the approval of the Foreign Office; sec. to Perak, June, 1888; act. resident, Sept., 1888; residt., Selangor, July, 1892.

TRENCH, R. LE POER.—County court judge, Victoria, 1st April, 1880.

TRENDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G. (1886).—Clerk in science and art department, London; took part in administration of Col. and Ind. Exhibition, 1886.

TRESIDDER, CAPT. TOLMIE JOHN, R.E., C.M.G. (1887).—Was Engineer for the Malta drainage works.

TREVENEN, NOEL PENROSE.—Cadet, Straits Settlements, 1874; extra magistrate of police, Malacca, Dec., 1876, on the occasion of Chinese riots there; acting assistant resident of Sungai Ujong, April, 1876; acting magistrate of police, and assistant treasurer, Malacca, July, 1876; passed final examination in Malay, Feb., 1877; acting inspector of schools, Feb., 1877; acting collector of land revenue, and deputy commissioner of lands, Malacca, May, 1877; a magistrate of police and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, Feb., 1879; acting deputy registrar to perform the duties of registrar, supreme court, Penang, 11th Sept., 1879; acting police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Malacca, Jan., 1880; inspector of schools and hospitals, Straits Settlements, April, 1880; hon. secretary Fisheries Exhibition commission, 1883; private secretary to Mr. (now Sir Cecil) Smith, acting governor of S.S., 1885; assistant commissioner for the S.S. Colonial and Indian

Exhibition, 1886; private secretary to Sir Cecil Smith, K.C.M.G., governor, S.S. Oct., 1887, to Oct., 1889; H.M.'s consul for Brunei, Sarawak, and British North Borneo, 1890.

TRICKEIT, W. J., M.L.C.—Postmaster-gen. N.S. Wales, May, 1883; minister of instruction, May, 1884, to Nov., 1885.

TRIMEN, HENRY, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.S., F.L.S.—Formerly lecturer on botany at St. Mary's Hospital, London, 1867 to 1875; was senior assistant to department of botany, British Museum, 1869 to 1879; director Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, Feb., 1880; author of numerous works and papers on pure and applied botany.

TRIMEN, ROLAND, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S.—Curator of South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; 3rd class clerk, auditor-general's office, Cape Town, July, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, March, 1862; 2nd class clerk, July, 1865; acting curator of museum, March, 1866; accompanied governor Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand West, as acting private secretary, Aug., 1872; 1st class clerk, Nov., 1872; curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in colonial secretary's office, Jan., 1873; acting despatch and confidential clerk to governor, Aug., 1873; acting chief clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands and public works, Jan., 1875, and Jan., 1876; secretary to local committee for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, July, 1875; secretary to premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with South African affairs, July, 1876; curator of South African Museum, Aug., 1876; delegate to the International Phylloxera Congress at Bordeaux, Oct., 1881; presdt., Phylloxera Commn., Jan., 1886. Is author of "Rhopalocera Africæ Australis: a descriptive catalogue of South African butterflies, &c.," and of various papers on ornithology, entomology, and botany in the transactions of the Linnean, Zoological, and Entomological Societies, the Quarterly Journal of Science, and other periodicals.

TRIMINGHAM, W. P.—Colonial postmaster, Barbados, Sept., 1882; was official assignee, 1862 to 1882; acted as deputy postmaster-general in 1850 and 1853-4; accountant in the department when taken over by the colony in 1859; acted as postmaster in 1859 and 1864-5; private secretary to Governor Walker in 1867-8, also to President Goding and Lieut.-governor Mundy, to April, 1869.

TROODE, E. T.—3rd clerk, compt.-gen. office, W. Aust., 1853; 1st clerk, registrar of convicts office, 1853; asst. suptd. do., 1854; tidewater, customs, 1855; 3rd clerk and gauger 1856; 2nd do., 1857; 1st do., 1863; chief do., 1875.

TROTTER, CECIL CORTLANDT.—Sec. govt. savings bk. and widows' and orphans' fund, Singapore, Mar., 1885; entered Perak govt. service, July, 1885; attached to audit office, assistant auditor, 1888; ag. state auditor, April to Dec., 1888, and Feb. to May, 1890; ag. auditor Selangor, and inspr. of schools, June to Sept., 1890; state auditor, Sungai Ujong, Jelebu and Negri Sembilan, Oct., 1890; financial off. Sungai Ujong, 1892; also pol. mag. and commsur. ct. of requests, 1894; auditor, Selangor, Apl., 1895.

TROTTER, HENRY.—Private secretary to governor of Dominica, April, 1852, to Nov., 1857, and up to Feb., 1859, also held an appointment in the treasury of the colony; clerk, commander-in-chief's office, Horse Guards, Feb., 1859, deputy comptroller, convict establishment, Bermuda, May, 1861; inspector of post offices, Ceylon, Oct., 1865; also act. postmaster-general, 1866, to 1867; post-

master-general, Straits Settlements, 1871. Is a J.P. and magistrate for the colony; in Sept., 1876, proceeded to Java on a special mission to arrange certain postal matters, prior to the admission into the universal postal union of the Straits Settlements and Netherlands India; act. treasurer, &c., Mar., 1877, to Nov., 1878; member of the executive and legislative councils, commissioner of the court of requests, 1879; auditor-general, 1882; also ag. postmr. in addition to his own duties, Feb. to Dec., 1882; sent to Paris on postal business, 1883; ag. readt. councillor, Penang, and ag. Br. consul for Siamese Malay States, Oct., 1891, to Oct., 1892, and again from Nov., 1894.

TROTTER, H. B. NOEL CORTLANDT.—Chief clerk, general post-office, and secretary to government savings bank, Singapore, 1877; acted as postmaster, Penang, 1880; acting postmaster-general of Straits Settlements, 1883, 1884 to 1888; J.P.; asst. postmr.-gen., Penang, 1884; passed in Tamil; temporarily attached to G.P.O., London, 1889; mag., 1890; ag. P.M.G., May, 1891, to Oct., 1892; Sept., 1893, to Sept., 1894; and again, 1895; confirmed, 1895; also man. Govt. Sav. Bk. S.S.

TROTTER, J. F.—Assistant surveyor, great trigonometrical survey of India, for seven years, ensign W.I. Regt., 1870; lieut., 1871; second sub-immigration agent of British Guiana, Feb., 1872; senior sub-immigration agent, Nov., 1872; in charge of immigration department, Feb. to Sept., 1873; and acting immigration agent-general on several occasions; protector of immigrants, Mauritius, April, 1881; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1883, to April, 1884.

TROUGHTON, CECIL CLAUDE WALTER.—Ed. Chelt. Col.; 2nd lieut. 4th batt. P. of W. North Staff. regt., 1889; lieut., 1890; capt., 1893; instructor of musketry, 1893; "special mention" certificate, school of instruction, and "extra" certificate, school of musketry, 1893; and "special mention" field officer's certificate school of instruction, Sept., 1893; inspr. S. Leone frontier police, Sept., 1894; J.P. for S. Leone.

TRUMP, J., A.M.I.C.E.—Pioneer office, public works, Ceylon, 1878; superintending officer, 1879; in charge of convicts, Colombo Breakwater, 1880-3; engaged in rly. and wharf constrn. in native states, S.S., 1883-6; dist. engr., Kuala, Perak, 1886; dep. state engr. Feb. 1887; ag. state engr., Oct., 1886 to Oct., 1887.

TRUTCH, SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G. (1869), C.M.G. (1877), F.R.G.S., and Member Inst. C.E.—Chief commissioner of lands and works, and surveyor-general of British Columbia, May, 1864; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; was appointed in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegates from British Columbia to confer with the government on the terms on which the colony should be admitted into the Dominion; lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1871, to 20th July, 1876; resident agent of Dominion government in British Columbia, 1879-88.

TUCKER, A. L.—President of board of land and works, and commr. of crown lands, Victoria, 1883 to 1885; is M.L.A. for Fitzroy.

TUCKER, JAMES, C.M.G. (1888).—Deputy secretary, Bermuda, June, 1852; assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1859; acting colonial secretary in 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870; confirmed, 1875; was registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages from 1865, to 1877; receiver-general, July, 1877; was honorary secretary to the Bermuda "Phila-

delphia International Exhibition" committee; is a commissioner for investments appropriated to certain public works, a trustee for the Bermuda savings bank, and a member of the executive council; acting colonial secretary in addition to his own duties, 1882, 1885, and 1886.

TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., F.R.G.S.—Employed in survey department, Tasmania, from 1853, to 1863, when he attained the position of inspecting surveyor; commissioner of crown lands, Queensland, 1863, and in 1866 under secretary for lands, which he held for sixteen years; in 1875 he was appointed surveyor-general, which office he has held solely since 1882; member of land board, 1890.

TUPPER, THE HON. SIR C., BART. (creat. 1888), G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1879), C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin. (1848).—Born 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. and D.C.L. of Acadia College, Nova Scotia; is governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax (appointed by Act of Parliament, 1862); was president of the Canadian medical association, from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election. Was a member of the executive council, and provincial secretary, Nova Scotia, from 1857, to 1860; and from 1863 to 30th June, 1867; and prime minister of that province from 1864 until he retired from office with his government on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; was a delegate to England on public business from Nova Scotia government 1858 and 1865; from the Dominion government, Mar., 1868; leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the union conference at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final colonial conference in London to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an executive councillor, Nova Scotia; created C.B. (civil) 1867, K.C.M.G., 1879, and G.C.M.G. (1881), author of "A Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the Union Question" (London, 1866); sworn of the privy council, June, 1870, and president of that body until 1st July, 1872, when appointed minister of inland revenue; minister of customs, Feb., 1873; resigned office with Sir John Macdonald, 6th Nov., 1873; minister of public works, Oct., 1878; and minister of railways and canals in 1879; has represented Cumberland in Parliament for 29 years in Nova Scotia Assembly, from 1855 until confederation in 1867, and in the Commons from that year until he resigned his seat in the cabinet and was appointed high commissioner for Canada, in London, May 24, 1884. Has acted as executive commissioner for the Dominion at the Antwerp Exhibition, 1885, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886. Resumed office in Canadian ministry as finance minister, 1887; one of H.M.'s plenipotentiaries at fisheries conference at Washington, 1887; re-appointed high commissioner, May, 1888. The following are some of the measures which were introduced and carried through the legislature of Nova Scotia by the hon. member: the jury law; education act providing free schools; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis railway act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; representation bill; executive and legislative disabilities act (the first act passed by any of the provinces prohibiting dual representation); an act reducing the number of members in the assembly from 55 to 38 on entering the union; and an act abolishing the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, thereby largely reducing the expenditure for the public service; he also moved the resolution for the union of the Maritime Provinces, 1864, under which delegates were

sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, 1866; among the measures he introduced in the Federal Parliament are: the act prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the North-West territories; the consolidated railway act of 1879; act granting charter to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1881; railways subsidies act, 1883-84; and the act respecting an agreement between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada; joint plenipotentiary with the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir J. A. Crowe for negotiating a commercial arrangement between Canada and France, 1892; sec. of state for Canada, Jan., 1896.

TUPPER, HON. SIR CHARLES HIBBERT, K.C.M.G. (1893).—Son of Sir C. Tupper, member of Nova Scotia bar; graduate, Harvard Law school; member, house of commons, Canada, since 1882; minister of marine and fisheries, 1888; delegate to Washington in connection with Behring's sea difficulty, 1890; British agent for the arbitration with the U.S. on the Behring Sea question, 1892-3; minister of justice, 1895; resigned 1896.

TURCOTTE, HENRY RENE ARTHUR, Q.C.—Son of the late Hon. J. E. Turcotte, for some time spkr. of the leg. assem. of Canada; born 19th Jan., 1845; ed. Jesuits' college, Montreal, and Stonyhurst coll., Lancas., Eng.; called to bar, P.Q., June, 1867; Q.C., 1879; is hon. dir. of the British Empire Mutual Life Assur. Co.; has been councillor, alderman and mayor of Three Rivers; was speaker of the leg. assem., P.Q., June, 1878; to leg. assem., Mar., 1876; and re-elected by acclamation at g.e., 1878; an unsuccessful candidate at g.e., 1881, but the sitting member being unseated, he was elected, Mar., 1884; re-elected at last g.e., 1886; mem., ex. coun. Jan., 1887; acted as Prime Minister, att. gen. and commissr. of Crown Lands, Nov., 1887, till Mar., 1888; apptd. att. gen., May, 1888; re-elected as att. gen., 25th May, by a large majority; introduced and carried the act exempting from seizure under execution one-half of a labourer's wages, and has carried several measures amending the civil code and simplifying legal procedure; resigned 1891.

TURNBULL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Ed. at Caius and Gonville Coll., Camb. (B.A. 1853); called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn (Hilary, 1855); admitted as advocate, &c., of the supreme court of Natal (1855); acted as one of the clerks of the peace for the colony (1874); and during 1878 was clerk of the peace for counties of Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, and Alfred, and Division of the Upper Umkomanzi; in Jan., 1888, acted, and subsequently in May, 1888, was appointed, a puisne judge of the supreme court of Natal.

TWYNAM, E.—Entered the survey department of New South Wales as a railway surveyor in 1855; appointed district surveyor at Goulburn, 1863; ag. surveyor-gen., 1889.

TWYNAM, SIR W. C., K.C.M.G. (1896), C.M.G. (1884).—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent at Jaffna, 1848; assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1854; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., &c., Manaar, 1856; government agent, N.W. province, Nov., 1868; ditto, Northern province, Sept., 1869; retired, 1896.

UDAL, JOHN SYMONDA.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Mich. term. 1875; western circuit, J.P. for county of Dorset; attorney-general of Fiji, Aug., 1889; Admiralty advocate, Sept., 1889.

UPINGTON, THE HON. SIR T., K.C.M.G. (1867), Q.C.—Att.-gen., Cape, 1878 to 1881; premier, 1881 to 1884; att.-gen. 1886; delegate to colonial conference, 1887; resigned office, July, 1890; puisne judge, supreme court, Cape, 1892; again att.-gen., 1896.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Honduras, June, 1859; in public treasury, July, 1865; provost-marshal, July, 1869; police magistrate, now called district magistrate, Belize district, Nov., 1878; in charge of the public treasury, June, 1866, to July, 1867, and April to June, 1869; and of Belize gaoi May to Aug., 1872; has acted as registrar of shipping; surveyor of shipping and inquisitor of wreck and casualty; and also acted as inspector of police; was marshal of the vice-admiralty court, is *ex officio* judge of the summary court, and also coroner of the colony.

VAIL, THE HON. W. B.—Provincial sec. and leader of Government, Nova Scotia House of Assembly, 1867; minister of militia and defence in Dominion Government, 1874 to 1887; member of Canadian House of Commons and privy council; Lieut.-Col. 2nd Digby regiment.

VALANTIN, W. ADOLPHE.—Assistant clerk and messenger, Queen's advocate's chambers, Sierra Leone, Jan., 1878; acted as assistant secretary to British Commissioners on the N.W. Liberian Boundary Commission in 1879; clerk to crown solicitor, June, 1880; acted as clerk to chief justice, 1882; clerk to Queen's advocate, 1888.

VANDERSMAGHT, F. A., M.D.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868; acting colonial surgeon, July, 1882.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D. St. And., M.R.C.P. Lond., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.S.A. Lond., Fellow Chemical, Medical, and Obstetrical Societies, London.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1868; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1868; colonial surgeon, 1885, and principal, Ceylon medical college, and supt. of vaccination. W. and N.W. P.

VANE, F. W.—Employed in the G.P.O., March, 1871; assistant postmaster-general and inspector of post offices, Ceylon, April, 1872; acted as secretary, loan board, April to Dec., 1874; acted as postmaster-general, Nov., 1876, to Feb., 1877; as postmaster-general and director of telegraphs May to Oct., 1883, and in May, 1886.

VAN NOOTEN, E. H. H.—4th clk., S. Bk., Br. Guiana, Aug., 1881; 6th clk., treasury, May, 1884; 5th clk., Feb., 1886; 8rd class clk., July, 1888; 2nd class, Apr., 1891.

VECCHIO, THOMAS JOSEPH.—Marshal, supreme court, bankruptcy court, and vice-admiralty court, Gibraltar, 1866; also interpreter. 1866-76.

VEELOCK, JAMES.—Studied at St. John's College, Battersea; 1st class Queen's scholar, 1854; winner of first prize, 1855; 1st class govt. certificate, 1856; 2nd master, grammar school, Queen's College, Demerara, 1860; third clerk, audit office, and bookkeeper to immig. loan commissioners, 1872; secretary, excise board, June, 1873; acting inspector of schools and secretary to the commission of inquiry into education, 1874 to 1875; first assistant form-master in Queen's College, May, 1878; resumed duties in audit office as third clerk and auditor, Aug., 1880; again examiner of teachers, Dec., 1880; accountant, government savings bank, Jan., 1881; special accountant in the inquiry into the administrator-general's office, 1881; ag. col. bookkeeper, 1887; acct., sup. ct., 1888.

VELGE, C. E.—Called to the bar, Middle

Temple, Michaelmas, 1870, registrar, sup. ct., Singapore, 4th May, 1875.

VELLA, FRANCESCO, C.M.G. (1893).—Entered the colonial service, Malta, Dec., 1851; was a clerk in the land revenue office; transferred to the chief secretary's Office in 1858; chief clerk and assistant clerk of the council, 1870; assistant secretary to Government, and clerk to the council of government of Malta, in Nov., 1871; collector of customs and suptd. of ports, with a seat in the executive council and a seat in the council of government *ex officio*.

VENN, HARRY WHITTALL.—Member of the legislative assembly of Western Australia; joined the first ministry under responsible government, Dec., 1890, as commissioner of railways and director of public works; returned in 1880 for the Wellington district as member of the legislative council, and has since represented that constituency; chairman of the commission on agriculture, 1887-91; left office, 1896.

VENNING, EDWD., A.M.I.C.E.—Ed. Univ. Coll. Lond.; suptd. offr. P.W. dept., Ceylon, 1870; ag. provincial asst. 1878; provincial engr., Sabaragamuwa, 1898; financial asst to dir. of wks., 1895.

VERDON, SIR GEORGE FREDERIC, K.C.M.G. (1872), C.B. (1866), F.R.S.—Was educated at Rossall, and went to Melbourne in 1851; is a barrister of the supreme court of Victoria; became a member of the municipal council of his district, and took up the question of reforming and extending local government throughout the colony; was elected chairman of the conference of municipal delegates convened at his instance; took a leading part in the establishment of a volunteer force, and organised companies of rifles and artillery in his own and other localities; in 1857, was engaged in command of his company at Williamstown in suppressing an outbreak of convicts, which was effected before the arrival of the troops sent from Melbourne for the purpose; thanked by the government and general commanding; became a member of the legislative assembly in 1859, and treasurer of Victoria in 1860 and 1861, and from 1863 to 1868; in 1866, upon the recommendation of a committee of the assembly, he came to England, as Victorian representative, to propose joint action with Her Majesty's government for the better defence of the colony, and settle certain other questions then pending. One of the results of this mission was that parliament voted 100,000*l.* towards the cost of building an ironclad monitor, and the line-of-battle ship "Nelson" was presented to the colony for a naval training-ship; upon his return to Australia was appointed first agent-general for Victoria in the United Kingdom, which post he resigned in 1872, having held it for four years; was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1870, in consideration of his having been mainly instrumental in establishing the Melbourne observatory, of which he was for a time an honorary assistant, and afterwards a member and honorary secretary of the board of visitors, of which he is now chairman; is president of the trustees of the national public library, museums, and gallery of Victoria; and hon. member and pread., inst. of architects; in charge Br. section, Melbourne exhibn., 1888.

VERNON, HON. F. G.—Born 1848; ed. Eng. for R.E.; came to Br. Columbia 1863; elected to local legislature, 1875; member executive council and chief commissioner of lands and works, 1876; retired, 1878; re-elected, 1878, and remained in legislature till 1882, then retired; elected in 1887, and

again, 1887, appointed chief commissioner of public works and lands and member of executive council for province; agt.-gen for Br. Columbia in London, 1895.

VICKERS, EDWARD.—Emanuel College, Cambridge; B.A., 1864; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1868; advocate in the high court, Bombay, Dec., 1868; resident magistrate, Jamaica, Mar., 1868.

VIGORS, CHARLES THORNTON DOONE.—Ceylon writer, 1878; police magistrate, 1883; assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1884; ditto, Galle, 1886.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong), RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDON, D.D.—Consecrated bishop, 1873.

VILBRO, ROBERT.—Asst. master, govt. schools, Mauritius, May, 1860; master, April, 1866; asst. statistician, regr.-gen. office, June, 1877; joint dist. clerk, Port Louis, June, 1878; immigration shipping officer, Dec., 1888; senior clerk, procureur-general's dept., March, 1885; ag. deputy suptd., mercantile marine, July to Dec., 1886; received a large gold medal from the inhabitants of Pamplemousses, for special public services as member of relief committee after the cyclone of April, 1892.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G. (1880).—Entered the Colonial Office, Sept., 1869; private secretary to the administrator of Griqualand West, Oct., 1875, and clerk of the council; acting colonial secretary, 22nd May, 1877, to 15th Oct., 1880; member of legislative council, 1879; engaged on special service in connection with the annexation of the province to the Cape Colony from Nov., 1880, to May, 1881; auditor-general, British Guiana, 1882; acting government secretary, Aug., 1883, to Nov., 1885; May to Aug., 1887; Sept., 1888, to Mar., 1889; Mar. to Sept., 1890; Mar. to Oct., 1891; Mar. to Oct., 1892; July, 1893, to Aug., 1894; Oct., 1895, to Mar., 1896.

VINCENT, E. G. A.—Warder, Lagos Prison, 1885; 4th clk. treas., Aug., 1886; examg. offr., Customs, Aug., 1893.

VISICK, ROBERT CLARENCE.—Entered civil service Natal, July, 1861; clerk to master of the supreme court, Jan., 1863; second clerk to R.M., Maritzburg, Jan., 1872; chief clerk to R.M., Durban; registrar of circuit court and sub-distributor of stamps, May, 1874; deputy prosecutor, 1875; admitted an attorney of the supreme court of the colony, May, 1880; acting R.M., Durban, July and Sept., 1880, to Mar., 1881; master and registrar of supreme court, April, 1881; and registrar vice admiralty court, May, 1881; officiated as R.M., Maritzburg, June, 1882; sheriff of the colony, Sept., 1882; and marshal, vice admt. ct., Nov. 1883.

VITALIS, NICHOLAS.—Chief interpreter and clerk to commissioner, Larnaka, Cyprus, July, 1878; ditto, Nicosia, Mar., 1879; clerk and interpreter to Queen's advocate, Feb., 1882.

VOGEL, THE HON. SIR J., K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1872).—Ed. at Lond. Univ. Coll. Sch. and Roy. Sch. of Mines; arrived in New Zealand, 1861; entered the provincial council of Otago, 1862, and was for several years a member of the provincial executive; returned to the New Zealand house of representatives in 1863; colonial treasurer in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869; introduced the immigration and public works policy, 1870; held the offices of treasurer, commissioner of stamps and telegraphs, postmaster-general, and commissioner of customs in Mr. Fox's ministry, 1869 to 1872; and of colonial treasurer and postmaster-general in Mr. Water-

house's and Mr. Fox's ministries, 1872-8; premier (in conjunction with which he held the offices of colonial treasurer, postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, and minister for immigration), 1878-9; and again after his return from a mission to England, in 1876; agent-general for New Zealand, 1876 to 1881; treasurer, postmaster-general, telegraph commissioner, and commissioner of customs in the Stout-Vogel ministry 1884-87; had charge of arrangements in the colony for Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

VROOM, HENDRIK.—Clerk of customs, Gold Coast, April, 1872; first clerk, customs, Elmina, 1872; served throughout Ashantee expedition in Wood's foot (medal); sub-collector of customs, Adjuas, May, 1874; at Quittah, Aug., 1874; at Winnebuh, July, 1877; district commissioner, Pram Pram, Jan., 1880; ditto, Secondeo, Sept., 1886.

WACE, HERBERT.—Ed. at Westminster Sch.; Ceylon writer, 1873; assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1876; assistant government agent, 1886.

WAINWRIGHT, HAMILTON.—Super. clerk, audit office, Trinidad, 1872; in Treasury, 1873; 7th clerk, treasury, 1874; chief clerk, colonial hospital, 1874; acting supt. lunatic asylum, 1878-9; 2nd clerk, customs, 1883.

WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM S.—Second goods clerk, railway, Trinidad, 1878; chief goods clerk, 1882.

WALCOT, JOHN, C.P.—Entered navy, 1863; lieutenant, 1874; retired commander, 1883; captain of the South Australian gun vessel "Protector"; and senior officer South Australian naval forces.

WALCOTT, REV. J. EVANS, S.C.C.—Ed. Codrington Coll. (Barbados), Theol. exhibn., 1865; Rawle scholar, 1867, &c.; head master, St. Lucy Middle School, 1869; curate, St. Silas and St. Albans, 1872; public librarian, 1877; compiled classified catalogue, 1879.

WALCOTT, RICHARD AUGUSTUS.—Solicitor, Jamaica, 1883; also notary public, 1885; resident magistrate, Saint James, Jamaica, 1888.

WALDRON, DERWENT HUTTON RYDER.—Ed. Kingston collegiate school, Jamaica, and Univ. Edin., M.B. and C.M. (1879); student of Lincoln's Inn, 1886; district medical officer, Basseterre, St. Kitts, Nov., 1879; assistant colonial surgeon, Gold Coast, 26th Jan., 1881; acting medical officer of Lagos in 1882; was district commissioner of Quittah in 1885.

WALKER, G. A., Q.C.—Attorney-general and chief commissioner of lands and works, British Columbia, Canada, 1874 to 1878; appointed to the bench of supreme court, British Columbia, 1882.

WALKER, CRITCHETT, C.M.G. (1891).—Ed. St. James Grm. Sch., Sydney; sessional clerk, legislative assembly, N.S. Wales, Oct., 1856; clerk, ex. council office, July, 1857; private secretary to premier, chief secretary's office, Nov., 1858; clerk of records, Dec., 1866; first clerk, 1878; principal under secretary, 1879; member civ. ser. bd., 1887.

WALKER, SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1885).—Ed. Cheltenham, coll.; in office of governor-in-chief of Windward Islands, Feb., 1862, and private secretary, May, 1866; previously private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent from Nov., 1864; assistant government secretary and clerk of the court of policy and combined court, British Guiana, Feb., 1867; acted as government secretary on several occasions; assistant colonial secretary, Jamaica, May, 1874; colonial secretary, June, 1883; ditto, Ceylon, 1887.

WALKER, MAJ. GEN. SIR F. W. E. F., K.C.B., C.B. (1879), C.M.G. (1886).—Entered army, 1862; A.D.C. Mauritius, 1866-7; military secretary, Cape, 1873-8; served in South African wars, 1878-9; and in Bechuanaland expedition, 1884-5.

WALKER, HENRY.—2nd asst., land dept., Br. N. Borneo, Jan., 1883; asst. suptdt., lands and pub. wks., Kudat, July, 1883; ag. commssnr., lands, and recorder of lands, Sept., 1883; confirmed May, 1884; member coun., Oct., 1883; ag. suptdt., P.W. dept., Jan., 1887.

WALKER, HOPSON PUCKNET, B.A.—Jes. coll. Camb., 1853; LL.B. (London), M.A. (Melb.); barrister-at-law, (Mid. Temp.), 1888; chief clerk, Supreme Ct., Melbourne, Dec., 1883.

WALKER, JAMES HUTCHINSON.—Ed. Aber. Univ., M.A. (Nat. Sc. Hon.), 1876; M.B., C.M. (highest hon., Murray scholar, and gold medal), 1878; M.D., 1884; asst. prof., botany, Aberdeen, 1876; prin. med. officer, N. Borneo, Aug., 1881.

WALKER, JOHN BAYLDON.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov., 1875; went N.E. circuit, pol. mag. and coroner, S. Leone, 1890; ag. judge sup. ct., 1891; ag. Q.A., June, 1892; and extraordinary member leg. coun., Sept., 1892; received thanks of council, 1893, for preparing Freetown municipality order; ag. Queen's advocate, May, 1894; judge, Turks Islands, 1895; ag. comsnr., 1895.

WALKER, ROBERT COOPER.—Born Aug., 1892; arrived in N.S. Wales, 1st Jan., 1843; clerk to roads, N.S.W., April, 1855; chief clerk to roads, dept. of internal communication, Jan., 1860; accountant to govt. rlys., Feb., 1861; inspr., public charities, April, 1868; appointed principal librarian, free public library, Oct., 1869.

WALKER, LT.-COL. R. S. FROWD, C.M.G. (1891).—Ent. Sandhurst, 1869; ensign 28th foot, 1871; capt., June, 1881; hon. lt.-col., 1889; A.D.C. to gov. S.S., 1878-9; attached to Perak armed police, March, 1879; dep. comsnr. of the force, Feb., 1880, and in command from Nov., 1882; has acted on various occasions pol. mag. asst. readt., and as sec. to gov.; has received the thanks of govt. several times for his action in dealing with Chinese and coolie disturbances; in command of Pahang expeditionary force, 1892 and 1894; ag. sec. to govt., Perak, Oct., 1894, to Aug., 1895.

WALL, T. A.—Ag. clk. of police, Br. Sherbro, 1870; clk., customs dept., S. Leone, May, 1870; 2nd clk. col. sec.'s office, July, 1870; actg. manager and coroner, Quiah dist., 1872; enlisted 1,000 Kossols for Ashanti war, 1873; deputy collr. of customs and dep. coroner, Br. Sherbro, and J.P., Nov., 1873; served under governor Rowe, on the Mangray and Bargroo expedition, 1875; and recd. thanks of the S. of S. and gratuity, and promoted commandant of Br. Sherbro; actg. inspr. gen. of police, S. Leone, 1877 and 1879; also acted as collr. of customs, S. Leone, 1879; apptd. to Turk's Island, 1888; supervisor of customs, Gold Coast, 1889; in charge of G. Coast treasury, in that year; dist. commssr., G. Coast, 1889; deputy commssr. and vice-consul and director-general of customs, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Apr., 1891; selected to organize the fiscal dept.; apptd. to organize postal service of Protectorate, Nov. 1891.

WALLIS, HENRY AUBREY BEAUMONT.—Ed. at Eton; lieut. 3rd batt. Glos. regt., 1880 to 1883; J.P. for co. Cork, 1886; dist. commr., Gold Coast, 1891; acting assistant col. secretary, 1891.

WALPOLE, CHARLES GEORGE, M.A.—Ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1878; went the home (after-

wards the south eastern) circuit; president, district court, Larauka, Cyprus, 1882; passed examination in modern Greek, higher standard; acted as Queen's advocate, July to Nov., 1887; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1889; member of executive and legislative councils; acted as chief justice, June to Sept., 1890, and June to Nov., 1890; acting chief justice, Gibraltar, Nov., 1892 to Nov., 1893; chief justice, Bahamas, Jan., 1894.

WALSH, FRANK.—Entered N.S. Wales civil service, leg. assembly dept., 1874; appointed parliamentary librarian, 1889.

WARD, W. F.—Associate Royal School of Mines, Lond. (1876)—Analyst, &c., to the govt. of Tasmania, 1882; assistant to Dr. T. Percy and Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen, &c., in chemical and metallurgical laboratories of Royal School of Mines, Royal Mint, and Normal School of Science, S. Kensington (1876-80); special appointment to Potosi Gold Mining Co., Venezuela (1881); in charge of chemical testing of smoke consuming appliances at exhibition, S. Kensington (1881).

WARNEFORD, WILLIAM JOHN JORTIN.—Dep. ass. commissary-general (rank of capt.), 1864-80; served in Fenian rebellion, Gaika and Gcaleka, and Zulu wars; retired, 1880; entered colonial service, Jan., 1881; served in Basuto campaign; appointed to assist war expenditure commission, 1881-2; transferred from C.C.'s, Queenstown, to col. secy.'s office, Capetown, 1887; passed civil service law exam. 1886.

WARNEIL, OLIVER W.—Sub-agent of immigration, Trinidad, 1st June, 1869; acting inspector of immigrants, Sept., 1871, to Dec., 1872; inspector of immigrants, 1st June, 1873; J.P., Mar., 1875; selected to "investigate and report upon the condition of the immigrants in Grenada and the working of the immigration law in that colony," 24th Sept., 1879; report laid before the house of commons, May, 1880; acting commissioner of the southern province, 1880; Trinidad agent emigration at Calcutta, 1881; acted as emigration agent for Fiji and West Indies, 1882 to 1884.

WARREN, MAJ.-GEN. SIR CHARLES, R.E., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1888), C.M.G. (1878).—Ed. Cheltenham coll. Was specially employed in various military and administrative capacities in Griqualand West and the Cape Colony in 1876-7-8; lieut.-colonel for distinguished service; administered the government of Griqualand West, 1879 to 1880; served in Egyptian campaign, 1882, and brought to justice the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party; H.M. special commissioner in Bechuanaland, 1884-5, with local rank of major-general, commanding expedition; appointed to command at Suakin, with rank of major-general, and as governor-general, 1886; commissioner of metropolitan police, 1886-8, C.R.E., and in command of troops with rank of maj.-gen., Singapore, 1889 to 1894.

WARREN, COLONEL FALKLAND GEORGE EDGEWORTH, R.A., C.M.G. (1880).—Born 1834; educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and R.M.A., Woolwich; 2nd lieut., R.A., 1852; capt., 1859; major, 1871; lieut.-col., 1877; col., 1881; served in Indian Mutiny campaigns, 1857, 1858, and 1859; Umbeyla campaign, 1862 and 1863; Bhootan campaign, 1865 and 1866. Six times mentioned in despatches; medals and four clasps. Assistant commissioner, Larnaca, Cyprus, July, 1878; commissioner, Limassol, Oct., 1878; chief secretary to government, Aug., 1879; member of exec. and leg. councils; ret'd. 1880.

WATERHOUSE, THE HON. G. M.—Col. secy., South Australia, May, 1860, to Feb., 1861, and

colonial secretary and premier Oct., 1861, to July, 1863; premier of New Zealand Oct., 1872, to Mar. 1873; speaker, legislative council, N. Zealand, in 1887, and is still a member.

WATKINS, FREDERICK HENRY.—Acted as revenue officer, St. Lucia, 1882; inspector of schools, St. Vincent, 1883; head master of the grammar school, St. Vincent, 1887; inspector of schools, Leeward Islands, 1889; actg. police mag., Grenadines, 1886; reported on St. Lucia schools, 1888.

WATSON, F. W. A.—Clerk, leg. coun. Natal, 1883; has been sec. to various commrs.; ag. sec. coun. of edu.; 1885 and 1887-8; sec. to Natal delegates to S. African confce., 1888; and English sec. to second confce. at Bloemfontein, 1890.

WATSON, JAMES.—Colonial treasurer, New South Wales, 21st Dec., 1878, to 4th Jan., 1883.

WATSON, J. J.—Resident magistrate, Jansenville division, Cape Colony, Jan., 1880.

WATSON, R. M. Inst. C. E. (1868).—Engineer-in-chief of railways, Victoria, Jan., 1878.

WATSON, REGINALD GEORGE.—Educated at Haileybury; cadet, S.S., 1883; private secretary to Sir C. C. Smith, 1884-5; attached to land office, Malacca, 1887; act. 2nd asst. prot. Chinese, Singapore, 1888; actg. asst. ditto, 1888-9; dist. officer, South, province Wellesley, 1889; actg. dist. officer, Balik Pulau, 1889; 2nd ass. prot. of Chinese, Penang, 1888; ag. 2nd mag., Penang, July, 1890; prot. of Chinese, Perak, Oct., 1891.

WATTS, FRANCIS, F.C.S., F.I.C.—Assoc. Mason Coll. (Birmingham); analytical chemist, Antigua, Jan., 1889.

WATTS, HENRY.—Entered the Colonial Office, after examination, Mar., 1867; appointed a clerk of the lower (now second) division, 16th April, 1880.

WAUCHOPE, COL. ANDREW GILBERT, (B.) C.M.G. (1880).—Of the Black Watch; served in Ashanti, 1873-74; Egyptian campaign of 1882, and Nile expedition, 1884-5; British delegate to inquire into land claims of Sultan in Cyprus, 1879-80.

WAY, SAMUEL JAMES.—Chief justice, S. Australia, Mar., 1876; lieutenant-governor, Jan., 1891; Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon), 1890; born 1836; called to the bar, S. Australia 1861; Q.C., 1871; member of the council of the university of Adelaide, 1874. Elected to the central board of education, and member of the house of assembly, and appointed attorney-general, 1875; elected vice-chancellor of the university of Adelaide, 1877; administered the government, S. Australia in 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1883, 1889, 1894 and 1895; chancellor of the University of Adelaide, 1883.

WEBB, FREDERICK WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1894).—Sess. clk., leg. coun., New South Wales, 1851; clk., gen. post office, 1853; clerk, legislative assembly dept., 1860; ag. clerk of assembly, 1877-86; clerk, 1888; appointed J.P. of colony, 1888; secy. to National Australasian Convention, 1891.

WEBB, J. F.—Clerk to C.C. and R.M., Hoptown, Cape Colony, 1872; transferred to George, Oct., 1875; R.M., Uniondale, 1876; C.C. and R.M. Peddin, 1879; transferred to Aberdeen, Mar., 1881.

WEBB, T. PROUT, of Lincoln's Inn.—Master of equity and lunacy, Victoria, Oct., 1884; commissioner of titles, June to Dec., 1885.

WEDDERBURN, W., Q.C.—Provincial secretary and receiver-general, New Brunswick, Canada; county court judge, 1882.

WEDGWOOD, E. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1860; promoted to 1st junior class, 1 Oct., 1886; assistant

private secretary to Earl Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th Dec., 1868, to 5th July, 1870; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 6th July, 1870, till 30th Sept., 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; 1st class clerk, 27th Aug., 1876.

WELMER, GERARD WILFRED.—Ed. Oscote Coll., Birmingham; asst. mag., Matang, Perak, May, 1883; mag., Thaiping, 1884-9; ag. state treas., Nov., 1886, to Mar., 1887; ag. collr. and mag., Krian, Jan., 1889, to May, 1890; ag. chief mag. and commr. of lds., Selangor, May, 1890; govt. secy., Selangor, Nov., 1890.

WERE, JONATHAN BINNS, C.M.G. (1881).—Commissioner and member of the executive committee of the Melbourne Inter. Exhibition, 1880.

WEST, WILLIAM WADE.—Inspector of Police, Mauritius, Sept., 1879; private secretary to Lieut.-Governor, 1881, 1882, 1883; ditto to governor, 1883; acting inspector of immigrants, 1883; acting super. of prisons, 1886.

WESTBROOK, WALTER FRANCIS.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk of the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the Colonial Office, 5th Nov., 1880; superintendent of the registry, 1892.

WESTERHOUT, JONATHAN EDWIN.—Acted as deputy commissioner of police, Malacca, 1862, 1865; and as deputy sheriff, 1865-6; confirmed, 1867; sheriff of Malacca, 1868; acted as mag. in 1870, 1879 and 1880; apptd. also dist. collr. of taxes, 1888.

WESTON, SAMUEL MARTIN.—Cik. to wardens, N. and S. Naperima ward unions, Trinidad, 1874; clk. to consmr., S. Prov., 1879; secy. to dist. agric. bd., Naperima ward union, 1886; acted as warden of the union, Oct., 1887; addl. supervisor of the union, Feb., 1888; cik. to warden, Naperima 1890.

WETMORE, A. R.—Attorney-General, New Brunswick, Sept., 1867; judge, supreme court of judicature of the province, May, 1870; also sole judge, court of divorce causes, 1881.

WFTMORE, EDWARD LUDOW.—Educated at King's College, Fredericton, 1859; barrister, New Brunswick, 1864; deputy clerk of Crown, 1869-2; mayor, Fredericton, 1874-77; Q.C., 1881; elected to legislature, 1882-6; leader of opposition, 1883-6, when he was not re-elected; judge, North-West Territories, 1887.

WHARTON, CHARLES.—Educated at Kingswood College, Lansdowne, and at Taunton College; 2nd clerk of customs, Accra, 1871, at Cape Coast, 1873; resigned, April, 1873; assistant pay and quartermaster, Gold Coast constabulary, May, 1877; acting pay and quartermaster in charge of entire department, July, 1880, and again, 1885-6.

WHEELER, CHARLES HENRY, M.D. (Queen's Univ., Irel.), L.M.R.H.D.—Surgeon in the Navy, Aug., 1881; district surgeon, Krian, Perak, Jan., 1886; J.P. for Krian, 1887.

WHITE, GEORGE THOMAS.—Acting assistant-superintendent, penal settlement, British Guiana, April, 1879, confirmed, Nov., 1879; acting-superintendent, 1881 and 1882; J.P., 1881; actg. super., Onderneeming indus. school, 1886 and 1889; governor of Glendairy prison, Barbados, 1889; suptd. of prisons, Trinidad, Sep., 1894.

WHITE, H.—District Surgeon, Swellendam, Cape Colony, 1834-56; member of the legislative council, 1859-78; member of executive council, 1872; treasurer-general, 1872-78.

WHITE, J. B., M.R.C.V.S., Lond.—Sanitary inspr., San Fernando, 1869; ag. inspr. of immigrants, Mar. to June, 1871; on passing of

"Glanders Order, 1872," appointed examiner of imported animals in conjunction with that of san. inspr. for boro. of Port of Spain; commissioned to inquire into vaccination returns of med. off. and regr., St. Joseph, 1872; supt., Queen's Park, 1876; ag. col. storekeeper, Sept. to Nov., 1878; supt., govt. stock farm, May, 1880.

WHITE, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM.—Born in London, England, 6th Jan., 1830; clerk in G.P.O., London, 19th Feb., 1846; resigned 1st April, 1854; chief clerk in money order branch of post office department, Canada (on its establishment), 1st Dec., 1854; secretary of the department, 21st Jan., 1861, and a commissioner to inquire into the organization of the civil service, 16th June, 1880; author of a "Post Office Gazetteer" of the Dominion; and of the "Annals of Canada," published in the "Canadian Monthly;" is lieutenant-col. commanding 43rd battalion of Canadian militia; and a J.P.; commanded Canadian team to Wimbledon in 1884; dep. postmaster-general, 1st July, 1888.

WHITEWAY, THE HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G. (1880).—Attorney-General and premier of Newfoundland, 1878 to 1884, and again 1889; official delegate to London on Fisheries question, 1890; delegate from legislature on same question, 1891; resigned with his ministry, April 13, 1894; again took office February, 1895.

WHITFIELD, H. S.—Clerk and examiner, audit dept., Western Australia, 1886; chief clerk, Aug. 1891.

WHITHAM, FRED.—Enlisted in F.A.M. police, Cape, Oct., 1877; clerk to military secretary, governor, at King William's Town, Dec., 1877, to April, 1878; and to commandant-general, April, 1878, to Feb., 1880; chief clerk, commandant-general's dept., 1880; inspector, war department, Transkei and Tembuland, Sept. to Nov., 1882; inspector of accounts, war department, Nov., 1882; inspector of accounts, defence department, July, 1884; acting accountant, May to Dec., 1885; confirmed, Dec., 1885; transferred to C.C.'s office, King William's Town, July, 1886; special service, convict department, April-May, 1888; distributor of stamps, King William's Town, Nov., 1888; in charge of tabulation, census office, 1891-2; South African war medal and clasp, 1877, 1878, 1879; accountant, col. secy.'s office, 1892.

WHITMORE, COL. SIR GEORGE STODDART, K.C.M.G. (1882); C.M.G. (1869).—Formerly commandant of local forces and member of legislative council in New Zealand; was colonial secretary in Sir George Grey's administration, 1877-79.

WHITWORTH, W. E.—Apptd., after a competitive exam., to be a clk. of the 2nd divn. civil service, and assigned to Colonial Office, Feb. 19th, 1894.

WHYHAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered R.N. 1864; retired, July, 1878, and joined the Leeward Islands colonial yacht "Union;" district magistrate, Dominica, Nov., 1874; nominated member of legislative assembly, Mar., 1877; district magistrate and inspector of prisons, Antigua, Feb., 1878; acting president of Nevis, 1882; hon. commssnr. for Antigua at Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; member leg. coun., Antigua, 1887; ag.-presdt., Dominica, April to Nov., 1889; escheator general, 1890; ag. commssnr., Montserrat, May to Sep., 1894.

WHYTE, J. W.—Solicitor to lands titles commissioners, Tasmania, 1888; recorder of titles; registrar of public trusts, collector of stamp duties, and deputy registrar of deeds, 1884.

WICKSTEED, THOS. FRED.—Correspondence clerk G.P.O., S. Australia, 1875; clerk, audit office, 1876;

chief clerk, harbour dept., 1877; ditto, credit lds. dept., 1890; chief clerk and acctnt. office of agent-gen., 1887.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Member of assembly, St. Kitts, Mar., 1886; notary public, Aug., 1886; called to the bar, June, 1867; master and examiner in chancery, Oct., 1867; acting police magistrate and coroner for the Basseterre district in 1870 and 1872; acting attorney-general, in 1870 and 1872; member of the executive council, Oct., 1870; visiting justice of the gaol April, 1872; nominated member of the legislative assembly, May, 1873; acting district magistrate for District C., May, 1874; confirmed, 1877; official member legislative council, Jan., 1879; now magistrate and coroner, district C; acting president, 1885 to 1886.

WIGLEY, F. SPENCER, JUN.—Ed. Hurst Coll., Sussex; 2nd clk., regr. office, St. Kitts, 1887; 2nd clk., col. secy.'s office, Leeward lds., 1891; ch. clk., col. secy.'s off., Lagos, Feb., 1893.

WILKINSON, RICHARD JAMES.—Ed. Trin. Coll., Camb. (exhibitioner); cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. dist. offr., Bukit Mortajam, Dec., 1890, to Aug., 1891; ditto, Nibong Tebal, June to Aug., 1892; ag. asst. postmr.-gen., Dec., 1892, to Mar., 1893; ag. 2nd asst. col. sec., Sep., 1893; ag. sheriff, Singapore, Sept., 1894, to May, 1895; ag. asst. auditor-gen., July, 1895.

WILLCOCKS, E. J. R.—Pupil teacher, Ridgeway, district national schools; Queen's scholar, Dec., 1853; gained a government certificate, 1855; fourth government schoolmaster, Bermuda, 1866; principal master, 1867; second master, central school, Hong Kong, Dec., 1868; appraiser of supreme court, 6th July, 1869; head master of police schools, Oct., 1869; deputy sheriff of the colony, Sept., 1870; sheriff, Jan., 1874; superintendent, training institution, British Guiana, Jan., 1877; acting inspector of schools, June, 1877; acting second master, Queen's College, Oct., 1881, acting accountant, registrar's office, 1883; sec., poor law board, 1886.

WILLIAM, ALFRED DAWSON, M.B. (1870), L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Medical officer, British Guiana, 1878; district ditto, 1879; medical inspector, 1887.

WILLIAMS, ARTHUR HENRY.—Writer, crown lands office, W. Australia, 1879; second clerk, 1881; clerk, governor's office, 1883; acted as private secretary to Sir Frederick Broome, in 1888 and 1884; clerk to coun., May, 1884; chief clerk, post office, 1889.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES.—Parliamentary clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, 1884; 1st class clerk, 1887; private secretary to premier, Sir T. Uppington, 1885-6, and to Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, 1886.

WILLIAMS, C. RIBY.—Supervisor of customs, Gold Coast Colony, 1884; on special mission to Aquamoo and Crepee, 1886; district commissioner, 1887; in charge Salagha recruiting expdn.; commnr. with Taviawe expeditionary force, and on special mission to King of Buem, 1888; on special mission to Eastern Wassaw, 1889; controller of customs, Dec., 1890; on special mission to Krobo, 1891; chief commnr., Anglo-German bdy. commn., 1892.

WILLIAMS, FREDERIC CONDÉ.—A graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1868; called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1873, district judge, Jamaica, 1876; puisne judge, Natal, 1881; puisne judge, and member of the civil service commission of Mauritius, 1883; attended Colonial Conference

1887; chairman, Mauritius civil service commission, 1889; *retd.*, 1894.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—*Scolar* St. John's Coll. Ox.; writer Ceylon, 1861; commissioner of requests and police magistrate at Point Pedro, Jan., 1866; assistant government agent, Kandy, and acting district judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1866; assistant government agent, Mátalé, Sept., 1869; acting ditto, June, 1878; acting inspector-general of prisons, 1874-5; assistant agent, Hambantota, 1878; acting government agent, N.W.P., 1884; principal collector of customs, 1886.

WILLIAMS, SIR HARTLEY, Kt. BACH. (1894).—Second son of Sir E. Eyre Williams, a former judge of Victoria; ed. at Repton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; B.A., 1865; called to the bar, inner Temple, 1867, and immediately went to Australia and commenced practice; *judg.* of the Sup. Ct. of Victoria, 1881, and is now the senior puisne judge; was a vice-president of the Victorian Free Education League; and is president of the Victorian League for promoting the opening of museums, &c., on Sundays.

WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER.—Messenger and copyist, secretariat, Lagos, Dec., 1871; clerk and keeper of debtors' prison, June, 1875; 2nd clerk governor's office, Gold Coast, Dec., 1875; chief clerk, 1877; clerk, legislative council, 1886; *ag. dist. coms.*, May, 1889; confirmed, Dec., 1890.

WILLIAMS, JOHN.—Crown solicitor, New South Wales, 1st June, 1859.

WILLIAMS, JOSHUA STRANGE, M.A., L.L.M.—Born 1837; educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; first class in law tripos, 1858; junior optime and chancellor's legal studios medallist, 1859; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1859; district land registrar, Canterbury, New Zealand, 1871; registrar-general of land under the Land Transfer Act, 1879, puisne judge, supreme court at Otago, Mar., 1875.

WILLIAMS, RALPH CHAMFREYS.—Edu. at Rossall; explored parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, 1873-4; and Central Africa, 1883-4; head of civil intelligence department, Bechuanaland expedition, 1884; author of "The British Lion in Bechuanaland;" British consular officer, South African republic, 1887; British agent there (with letter of credence), 1888; col. treas., and member of sanitary commission, Gibraltar, 1890; also contract officer, 1891; and also captain of the port, 1895.

WILLIAMS, W. R.—Medical officer, district C, Dominica, Jan., 1881.

WILLIAMS, VICTOR ALEXANDER, C.M.G. (1882).—Edu. at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and goes the north-eastern circuit; one of the royal commissioners who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius; served for more than two years in Fiji without remuneration as chairman of the Commission for settling titles to land; and was member of the executive and legislative councils, 1879-81; secy. to royal commission on London bd. of works, 1888.

WILMOT, ROBERT DUNCAN.—Born at Fredrick, N.B., 16th Oct., 1809; was a member of executive council, N.B., from 1851 to 1854, from 1856 to 1857; and again in his own government from 1866 until the union; held office of surveyor-general from 1851 to 1854; and that of provincial, secretary from 1856 to 1857; was mayor of St. John, 1849; a delegate to confederate council of trade, Quebec, 1865; and to the colonial conference for

the union of the B.N.A. colonies, London, 1866-7; commissioner on behalf of Canada to the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1875; sat for St. John (city and county) in New Brunswick assembly, from 1846 until 1861, and from 1865 until the union; called to the senate, May, 1867; speaker of the senate, 1878; lieutenant-governor, New Brunswick, 1890 to 1885.

WILSON, A.—Engineer in charge of ports and harbours, and immig. agent, Victoria, July, 1882.

WILSON, DAVID, C.M.G., 1891.—Passed civil service commissioners' examination in April, 1856; clerk, national debt office, London, 1856; private secretary to Lieut.-governor, New Brunswick, 1861 to 1866; commissioner to inquire into and report upon the salmon fisheries of N.B., 1862; adjt., 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; captain and adjutant at the camp of instruction, N.B., in 1865 and 1866; major of the St. John volunteer militia, when on service on the American frontier in 1866. Private secretary to Sir A. H. Gordon, governor of Trinidad, and to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator, June to Sept., 1869; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, June, 1869; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district of St. George, June, 1870; acting stipendiary magistrate Port of Spain and western district of St. George, Sept., 1873, to Sept., 1874; acting colonial secretary, April, 1875, to June, 1876; July to Dec., 1885; and May to July, 1886, Sep. to Nov., 1888, Nov., 1893, to Feb., 1894, June to Nov., 1894; acting sub-intendant of crown lands, June, 1878; commissioner of the northern province and sub-intendant of crown lands, Oct., 1878; administered the govt., Oct., 1885; is col. Trinidad volunteer force, raised and organized by him; member exec. coun., 1894.

WILSON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Edu. at Rugby and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; foundation scholar, 1878; senior Bell's Univ. scholar, 1879; Chancellor's medal for English verse, 1880; 6th in 1st class classical tripos, and distinguished in exam. for Chancellor's class. med., 1882; fellow of Trin. Coll., 1884; M.A., 1885; called to the bar (Lincoln's Inn), 1888; secretary to Trinidad judicial enquiry commission, 1892; sent to Malta to collect evidence for the Protestant communities in connection with the Marriages Case, 1893; private sec. to the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1895.

WILSON, JOHN.—Harbour master and superintendent of mercantile marine, Mauritius; mate of government steamer, Sept., 1865; pilot, Nov., 1866; actg. asst. harbour master, Mar., 1878; actg. harbour master July, 1879, also Oct., 1882, and Aug., 1886, to Dec., 1887; asst. harbour master, June, 1884; present apptmt. May, 1888.

WILSON, T.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the lower (now second) division of the civil service, and assigned to the general post office, 11 April, 1882; transferred to the colonial office, 1 Dec., 1883.

WILSON, T. R.—Clerk to commissioner of Crown lands, co. of Bourke, Victoria, 1st Dec., 1852; chief clerk, medical department, 29th Mar., 1855; secretary to central board of health, 1st Jan., 1865; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, 1st Jan., 1881; under secretary Victoria, 1881; J.P., 1883; hon. member, br. med. assoc., 1890.

WILSON, WALTER HORATIO, M.L.C., Queensland.—Born Rhos-y-Medre, Denbighshire, 15th July, 1839; solicitor of supreme ct., Victoria, 1863; admitted in Queensland, 1865; called to legislative council, Queensland, 1885; postmaster-general in Sir S. W. Griffiths' ministry, Aug.,

1887, to June, 1888; represented Queensland at international postal conference in Sydney, 1888.

WILSON, WILLIAM, M.D., Q.C.—Law clerk, house of commons of Canada; was assistant ditto 1871 to 1887, when he was created Q.C., and appointed to his present office; is also head of the transaction branch; a commissioner for revising and consolidating the statutes of Canada from 1883 to 1887.

WINDEYER, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, KT. BACH. (1891), LL.D., Hon. Caus., Cantab., 1887.—Born Sept. 29th, 1834; ed. at King's School, Paramatta, and at Sydney Univ. (B.A. first of his year 1856, M.A. 1859); admitted to bar N. S. Wales, 1857; crown prosecutor, 1859; sat in legis. assembly for Lower Hunter, 1859-60; for West Sydney, 1860-62 and 1866-76, and for Sydney Univ., 1876-9. Was successively solicitor-gen. and attorney-gen. in several govts., a member of commn. for revising the criminal law of the colony, 1870, and presdt. of the public charities commn., 1873; puisne judge of supreme court since 1879; is also judge for divorce and matrimonial causes, and dep. judge of vice-admiralty court; is a fellow of Sydney Univ., vice-chancellor, 1884-87; trustee of Sydney gram. sch. and of Sydney public library.

WINDHAM, WM.—Clk. resd. commr. off., Zulu native reserve, April, 1883; studr. interpr. native affairs off., Natal, March, 1864; clk. and regr. to special commr. for Zulu affairs, Oct., 1885; clk. and interpr. to resd. commr. and chief mag., Zululand, June, 1887; secy. to ditto, Jan., 1889; clk. exec. coun., Natal, Sep., 1889; priv. sec. to gov., Natal, Oct., 1889; secy. for Zululand, Dec., 1889; priv. sec. to gov. Zululand, Feb., 1890; gov't secy. Zululand, Feb., 1884.

WINGFIELD, EDWARD, C.B. (1889).—Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxon.); called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 10th June, 1859; went the home circuit; appointed assistant under secretary of state for the colonies, 19th July, 1878.

WINRAM, WILLIAM.—M.L.A., Manitoba, since 1879; speaker, 1888.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads, Dominica, Mar., 1874; inspector of roads and ranger of crown lands, Sept., 1882; is now district government officer.

WINTER, FRANCIS PRATT, C.M.G. (1892).—Actg. attorney-general, Fiji, 1887-88; chief judicial officer, and member exec. and leg. councils, Br. N. Guinea, 1888; ag. admnr., Sept., 1894, to June, 1895.

WINTER, SIR J. S., K.C.M.G. (1888).—Speaker, house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1877-8; member, executive council, Feb., 1879; solicitor-general, Oct., 1892; attorney-general, 1886; agent for Newfoundland at fishery conference, Washington, 1887; resigned office of att.-gen., 1889; puisne judge, 1893.

WISE, ALFRED GASCOYNE, LL.B.—Educated at Repton and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan., 1878; clerk to the chief justice at Hong Kong, 1882 (resigned, 1883); police magistrate, Jan., 1884; acting registrar of the supreme court; official trustee, registrar of companies, and land officer, Mar., 1885; registrar, supreme court, 1892; ag. puisne judge, April, 1889, to Sept., 1890; ag. atty. gen., April to Aug. 1895.

WISE, BERNHARD RINGROVE.—Att.-gen., N.S. Wales, May, 1887, to Feb., 1888.

WITHERS, G. H.—Puisne judge, Ceylon, 1892.

WODEHOUSE, CLARENCE B.—Local commdt.

of police, Cyprus, 1893; commsnr., Papho, June, 1895.

WODEHOUSE, H. E., C.M.G. (1886).—Hong Kong cadet, 1867; student interpreter, 1869; superintendent of Chinese police, 1872; assistant colonial secretary and auditor, and clerk of councils, 1875; 1st Mar., 1877, acting colonial secretary; police magistrate and coroner, 1881; in 1885 honorary secretary to the local commission in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1886; member ex. council, May, 1895.

WOLFERSTAN, LITTLETON EDWARD PIPE.—Ed. Eton and Clare Coll., Camb. B.A., 1888; cadet, S.S., Oct., 1889; passed final exam. in Malay, July, 1891; ag. priv. sec. to Sir C. Smith, Jan. to April, 1890; ag. dist. off., Bukit Mertajam, Feb. to Mar., and June to Nov., 1892; ag. dist. off., S.W. dist., Penang, Mar., 1893; 3rd mag., Penang, April, 1895.

WOLFF, RT. HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.M.G. (1878); K.C.B. (1879); (K.C.M.G., 1862).—Entered the foreign service in 1846; was attached 1852, to Her Majesty's legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as acting chargé d'affaires; was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmoreland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, Feb., 1858, secretary of state for foreign affairs; in Nov., private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, secretary of state for the colonies; C.M.G. in April, 1859, and honorary king of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; public secretary to the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, June, 1859; in the same year a member of a commission to inquire into the state of public departments; in 1860, member of a commission to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian government at the international statistical congress held in London in 1860; was appointed, 1861, by the Ionian government, vice-president of a commission to organize, in 1862, an exhibition of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year member of a commission to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating system of the public instruction in the Ionian Islands; was commissioner for the Ionian Islands at the International Exhibition of 1862; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christ Church in 1868, but was elected for that borough in 1874; appointed in 1878 to be Her Majesty's commissioner on the European commission for the organization of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin; member for Portsmouth, 1880, to 1885; sworn a privy councillor, June 24, 1885; was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Sultan on a special mission, with particular reference to the affairs of Egypt, 3rd Aug., 1886; high commissioner in Egypt, 1885-87; minister at Teheran, 1888; ambassador, Madrid, 1892.

WOLHUTER, C. P.—Clerk to the registrar of the supreme court, Natal, 5th Nov., 1864; acted on several occasions as registrar; second clerk, registrar of deeds office, Feb., 1876; clerk, resident magistrate, Pietermaritzburg, city division, 25th May, 1881.

WOLLASTON, H. N. P., LL.D., J.P.—Appointed to department of trade and customs (after examination), 1863; deputy registrar of shipping, 1886; graduated, with honours, in law, Melb. university, 1884; called to bar same year; pro-

moted to be chief clerk, customs dept., 1889; is also paid counsel to marine board of Victoria; appointed permanent head of dept. of trade and customs, 1891.

WOLSELEY, FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT (created 1885), SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY, G.C.B. (1880), K.C.M.G. (1870), G.C.M.G. and K.C.B. (1874), BARON (1882), K.P. (1885).—Ensign, Mar., 1852; capt., Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, Mar., 1858; lieutenant-col., April, 1859; col., June, 1865; maj.-gen., 1874; lieutenant-gen., April, 1878; general, 1882; field-marshal, 1895; served with 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, severely wounded (medal); served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol, with the 90th light infantry, and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, and numerous actions in Oudh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel; 1860, served in China on the staff of the quartermaster-general throughout the Chinese campaign of that year, for which he also received a medal and two clasps; deputy quartermaster-general in Canada, Oct., 1867; assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, 1871; appointed for special service on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, Aug., 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-general; and inspector-general of auxiliary forces, April, 1874; specially appointed to administer temporarily the Government of Natal, Feb., 1875, till Sept., 1875; acted as vice-president of the London South African conference, Aug., 1876; a member of the Indian council, 1876; commissioner and commander-in-chief, Cyprus, July, 1878; governor and commander-in-chief, Natal, and of the Transvaal, and commander of the forces in S. Africa, May, 1879, and high commissioner for S. E. Africa; quartermaster-general, 27th April, 1880; adjutant-general, 14th March, 1882; commanded the forces in Egypt, with the temporary rank of general, in 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a peerage; and from the Khedive of Egypt the Grand Order of the Osmanieh; commanded the Nile Expedition and other operations in Egypt and the Soudan for the relief of General Gordon 1884-5; received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; was raised to the rank of viscount, and made K.P.; is author of "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service;" commander-in-chief in Ireland, 1890; commander-in-chief, 1895.

WOOD, HARRIE.—Under secretary for mines, New South Wales, 1 Sept., 1874.

WOOD, GENERAL SIR HENRY EVELYN, V.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1882).—Entered the navy 1852, and the army 1856; served in the Crimea; received the V.C. for his gallantry in hunting down the rebels in the Seronge jungles; administered the government of Natal from Feb. to Dec., 1881; commanded the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, and was a member of the royal commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal, 1881, but dissented from the report; commanded the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, in Egypt, 1882, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; appointed by the Khedive to the command of the Egyptian troops, 1883; served in the Nile Expedition, 1884; commander of the eastern district, 1886; quartermaster-general of the forces, Oct., 1893.

WOOD, SIR RICHARD, G.C.M.G. (1879); (K.C.M.G. 1877), C.B. (1865).—Student attaché to the embassy at Constantinople in 1824; was employed in Syria in 1832 and 1833 during its invasion by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was employed on special service with the Turkish army in 1835 and 1836; was again employed in Syria in 1840 and 1841; invested also with full powers from the Turkish government, and was employed in the Lebanon with the combined forces; assisted at the surrender of Beyrout, and the capture of Sidon and Acre; dragoman to the embassy at Constantinople, Oct., 1834, and consul at Damascus, May, 1841; obtained H. M. permission to accept and wear the Nishan Iftihar, conferred upon him by the Sultan; has received the English medal for Syria, and the Turkish medal for Acre; agent and consul-general in the regency of Tunis, Aug., 1855; and was made a C.B., Oct., 1865; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consideration of service rendered in connection with the Maltese immigrants in Tunis; negotiated a commercial treaty with Tunis, and a convention enabling Maltese to hold real property there.

WOODLOCK, A.—Government medical officer, Trinidad, 1876; appointed to Couva district, 1883.

WOODS, HENRY J. B.—Member executive council and surveyor-general, Newfoundland, 1889-1893.

WOODWARD, HARRY PAGE, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Assistant govt. geologist, South Australia, May, 1883, to June, 1886; govt. geologist, W. Australia, Dec., 1887.

WOODWARD, LIONEL MABBOT.—Educated at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cam. (scholar); 1st class honours, classical tripos; B.A., 1886; M.A., 1892; cadet, Straits, 1888; passed final exam. in Tamil, July, 1890; ag. 3rd mag., Singapore, Nov., 1890; ag. dist. off., Bukit Mertajam, April, 1891; 3rd mag., Penang, April, 1891; ag. 3rd mag. and asst. Indian uwmgn. agt., Singapore, July, 1891; confirmed, July, 1892; ag. dist. off., Bukit Mertajam, Mar., 1893.

WRAGG, SIR W. T., KNT. BACH. (1891), M.A., D.C.L., Oxon. (1894).—Open classical exhibn., Linc. Coll., Oxon., April, 1863, and open classical scholarship at Worcester Coll., May, 1863; B.A., first-class honours, 1867; member of the Inner Temple, April, 1866; a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1st Jan., 1868, commr. of requests, Harriapattu, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the director of public instruction, Mar., 1869; pol. magistrate, Colombo, July, 1869; pol. magistrate, Panwila, 1869; pol. magistrate of Gampola, Pussellawa, and Nawalapitiya, 1871; district judge, Chilaw, June, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Jan., 1879; ag. dist. judge, Kurunegala, June, 1879; ditto, Badulla, 1879; puisne judge, supreme ct., Natal, July, 1883; presdt. of commission, to inquire into the working of the Indian immigration laws in Natal, 1885-7, and received thanks of sec. of state; president of special judicial commission for trial of Zulu chiefs, 1888-9, and for his services as such received the honour of knighthood, May, 1891.

WRAGGE, CLEMENT L., F.R.G.S., F.R. Met. Soc.; born 1852.—Ed. at Utttoxeter Gram. Sch., and in London as a solicitor, but abandoned it for the sea and the study of scientific geography; in the pursuit of this he has been thrice in the colonies, and travelled on the continent, through Syria, Palestine, Egypt, North America, and many other places; he came to Adelaide in 1876, and was engaged in the surveyor-general's dept. on surveys in the Flinders Ranges and Murray Scrub; during his travels he gathered together a large

collection of specimens in ethnography, conchology, geology, &c., which he presented to the town of Stafford, where it is known as the Wragge Museum; after returning from his second visit to Australia, Mr. Wragge devoted his attention specially to meteorology, and established three observatories at different heights in the Churnet Valley and moorlands of N. Staffordshire, chiefly to investigate problems in climatology; in 1881-2 he established and worked, mainly with his own instruments, under the auspices of the Scottish Met. Soc., the first observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet high, and a station in connection at Fort William; on Jan., 1884, he established the Torrens' Observatory at Waker-ville, near Adelaide, and in Oct., another on the summit of Mount Lofty, S. Australia; appointed met. observer of Queensland, Jan., 1887.

WRAY, CECIL.—Entered public works department, Perak, Oct., 1881; acting chief clerk of treasury, May, 1882; asst. to mag. and collr., Kinta district, 1882; ag. coll. and mag., Batang Padang district, 1887, confirmed 1887; ag. supt., Lower Perak, Aug., 1889 to Dec., 1890; ag. mag. and collr., Kinta, April, 1892; mag. and collr., Krian, June, 1892.

WRAY, CHARLES JAMES HILL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.).—Surgeon, immigration service, Queensland, 1876; health officer, Brisbane, 1879; med. off. penitentiary, St. Helena, and boys' reformatory, Lytton, and visiting surg. benevolent asylum, Dunwich, 1879; inspr. of orphanages, 1882; secy. to central board of health, 1884.

WRAY, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, late R.E., C.M.G., 1879.—2nd lieutenant, R.E., Dec., 1843, lieutenant, April, 1846, and captain, Feb. 17th, 1854; employed in W. Australia, in connection with the convict service, Sept., 1851, till May, 1858; acting comptroller-general of convicts, Feb., 1856, till Jan., 1858; Dec., 1859, British commissioner for marking the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras as defined by the convention of April 30th, 1859, and employed under the foreign office until July, 1861; on special service to Japan as commanding R.E., under the vice-admiral commander-in-chief, in Dec., 1863, and was present in the operations in the Straits of Simonoseki in Sept., 1864, for which he received the brevet rank of major lieutenant-col., July 6th, 1867; col., July, 1872, and col. in the corps of R.E., Feb., 1876; commanding R.E. at Malta, Aug., 1874, to May, 1879; in Oct., 1874; at request of Lord Carnarvon reported on scheme of Messrs. Andrews and Lawson for the drainage of the fortified cities, Malta. The works were commenced in 1875, and the first section completed June, 1878, diverting from the Grand harbour the sewage of 20,000 people. Commanding R.E., Ireland, June, 1879, to April, 1882; maj.-gen., April, 1882; lieutenant-governor and commanding the troops, Jersey, Oct., 1883, to 1887.

WRAY, LEONARD, JUN.—Elected member, telegraph engineers, 1877; member, Photographic Society, London, 1872; member, Straits Royal Asiatic Society, 1884; F.Z.S., 1888 entered public works department, Perak government service, June, 1881; superintendent, Government Hill Garden, Larut, Jan., 1882; and curator, Perak state museum, 1st Jan., 1883; also state geologist, Jan., 1890.

WRENFORDSLEY, SIR HENRY THOMAS, KNT., 1883.—Ed. in France, and at Trinity Coll., Dublin; was a member of the old Norfolk circuit; deputy county court judge for the metropolitan districts of Marylebone, Brompton, and Brentford, 1876; Nov.,

1877. 2nd puisne judge, Mauritius; June, 1878, procureur and advocate-general; chief justice, Western Australia, 1880. Represented colony at the inter-colonial conference of the Australian colonies, held at Sydney, 1881; chief justice of Fiji and chief judicial commissioner of the Western Pacific, Oct., 1882-3; administered the government of Western Australia from Feb. to June, 1883; acted for some time as judge, supreme court of Tasmania; and as puisne judge, Victoria, in 1888; ag. ch. justice, W. Aust., 1890; chief justice, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1891.

WRIGHT, G. H. BATESON.—Queen's college, Oxford, B.A., 1875; Denyer theological school; Kennicott Hebrew school, 1876; Houghton Syriac prize; Fusey and Ellerton Hebrew school, 1877; M.A., 1878; appointed head-master government central school, Hong Kong, Nov., 1881; acting inspector of schools, Feb. to Dec., 1883; author "Critical Translation Book of Job."

WRIGHT, GEORGE SPELLE, J.P.—Clerk in various departments, South Australian government service, since Sept., 1863; secretary to marine board, July, 1874; chief clerk, chief secretary's office, Jan., 1877; acting under secretary and gov. statist, Sept., 1880; secretary to commissioner of crown lands, Mar., 1882.

WRIGHT, R. T.—Inspector of police British Guiana, 24th Mar., 1883; inspector of police, protector of immigrants, and secretary to the board of health, Grenada, 28th April, 1885; harbourmaster, Georgetown, Br. Guiana, 1892.

WRIGHT, SYDNEY H.—Clerk G.P.O., W. Australia, Jan., 1880; 3rd clerk, colonial secretary's office, June, 1883; acting secretary to Bd. of Immigr., Dec., 1883, to Feb., 1884; assistant-registrar, colonial secretary's office, 1885; clerk to magistrates, postmaster, &c., Cambridge Gulf, 1886; statistical clerk, customs, Fremantle, 1887.

WRIXON, THE HON. SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1892).—Atty.-gen., Victoria, Feb., 1886; resigned, Nov., 1890; member of Federation Conference, 1891, and represented Victoria at Colonial Conference, 1894.

WROUGHTON, LEWIS.—Sub-insp. Basutoland mtd. pol., 1884; ag. asst. commissur. Quithing, 1890, asst. commissur., Basutoland, 1891.

WURTELE, J. S. C., D.C.L.—Treasurer of province of Quebec, Canada, 1882-3; speaker Quebec legislative assembly, 1884 to 1886; judge of the superior court, 1886; officer of the legion of honour, 1882; officer of public instruction, 1881; judge, court of appeal, Quebec, Sept., 1892.

WYKE, THE REV. HON. SIR CHARLES LENNOX, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1879), K.C.B.—Her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, 1867; transferred to Lisbon, 1881; retired, 1884; sworn of Her Majesty's privy council Feb. 18, 1886.

XUEKEB, L., LL.D.—Judge of Court of Appeal, Malta, 2 Nov., 1880.

YARDLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G. (1893).—Acting-secretary, Victorian government agency, from its establishment in Dec., 1868, until Mar., 1879, when he resigned; secretary of the New South Wales government agency, London, 1st April, 1879; is a J.P. for the colony.

YOUL, SIR JAMES ARNDELL, C.M.G. (1874), K.C.M.G. (1891).—A respected Australian colonist, who, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers in Tasmania, and also made the first shipment of salmon ova to Otago, New Zealand. Received a vote of thanks from the provincial

government, accompanied by a handsome silver vase. Political agent for Tasmania, 1861-5; was seven years hon. secretary and treasurer to the Australian Association, which succeeded in prevailing on the Imperial government to establish a mail service to Australia, *via* Red Sea, and in getting the Australian sovereign made legal tender throughout the British dominions; act. agent-general for Tasmania, Feb. to Oct., 1888.

YOUNG, ALFRED KARNEY.—B.A., Magd. Coll., Oxon.; called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1889; 2nd clerk, col. secy.'s off., Br. Honduras, Oct., 1890; ag. dist. mag., Toledo district, Aug., 1891.

YOUNG, CAPTAIN ARTHUR H.—Late 27th Inniskillings; educated at Edinburgh Academy, Rugby, and Sandhurst; local commandant, military police, Kyrenia, Aug., 1878; assistant-commissioner, Paphos, Nov., 1878; commissioner, Paphos, Sept., 1879; ditto, Famagusta, Jan., 1882; director of survey and principal forest officer, 1892; mem.

leg. coun., 1892; chief sec., 1894; administered the govt., July to Dec., 1895.

YOUNG, CAPT. C. H.—Harbour and shipping master, Port Elizabeth, Oct., 1889.

YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.—Educated at Charterhouse; clerk in government secretary's office, British Guiana, Jan., 1876; private secretary to administrator of the government, Mar., to Aug., 1877; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, April to Dec., 1879; private secretary to the administrator, Trinidad, 1880; private secretary to lieut.-governor of B. Guiana, Dec., 1881, to May, 1882; senior clerk in charge of despatches, 1882; private secretary to governor, Gold Coast Colony, and clerk, legislative council, June, 1884; resumed duty, British Guiana, 1885; priv. secy. to Sir H. T. Irving, 1887-8; secy. to W.I. quarantine conference, 1888; chief clk., 1889; ag. priv. secy. to Sir C. Bruce, 1891 and 1893; ag. asst. govt. secy., 1892 and 1893; ag. govt. secy., Dec., 1892.

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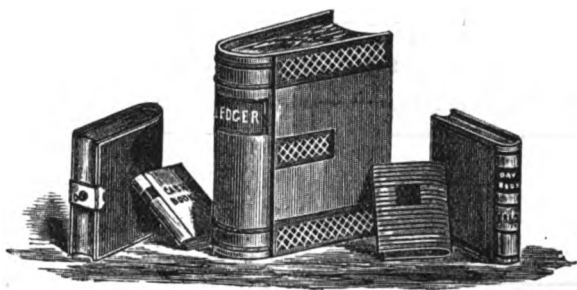
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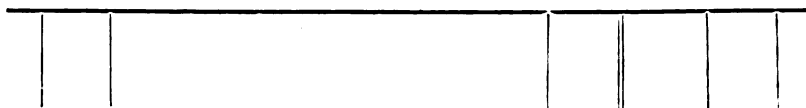
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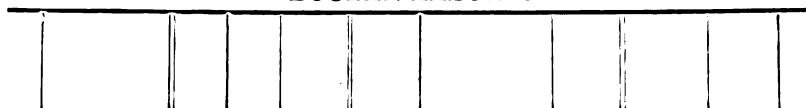
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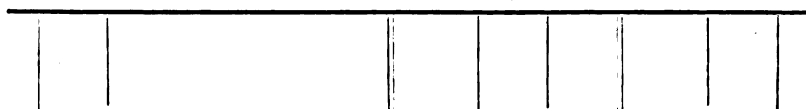


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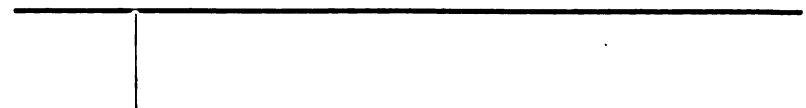


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Of any of the above qualities kept in stock and supplied at slight reduction.

FOREIGN NOTE PAPERS.**LARGE OCTAVO SIZE (8 by 5 inches).**

7.	Cream Linear Bank ...	1	0	4 0
7A.	Hand Made Cream Laid Bank ...	3	0	11 6
23.	Thick Hand Made Cream Laid Bank ...	3	0	11 6
24.	Hand Made Blue Laid Bank ...	3	0	11 6
25.	French Cream Laid ...	2	0	8 0
26.	Extra Strong Cream Vellum Wove Bank ...	1	6	6 0







QUARTO LETTER PAPERS,

In the same qualities as the Note and Commercial Size Papers, at *double the price.*

Sermon Paper, ruled blue lines 4s. 0d. per ream.

For qualities and prices of Envelopes, see List at end of Catalogue, Page 71.

MOURNING STATIONERY.**SPECIMENS OF WIDTHS OF BORDERS.**

Italian			
Narrow		Extra Broad	
Middle			
Broad		Double Broad	

Nos. 2B, 3B, 3C, 4B and 7 qualities kept in stock, bordered; the additional charge is 3s. per ream for bordering. Any other qualities can be bordered at a day's notice.

BLACK BORDERED ENVELOPES to match above papers at equivalent prices.

FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

No.					Per Ream.		
					£	s.	d.
7B.	Blue Wove Foolscap, a very cheap Paper ...	..	...	...	0	8	0
7C.	Fine Cream Laid Foolscap (for Drafts, &c.)	...	...	...	0	8	6
8.	Fine Blue Laid, Machine-made, 13 lbs.	...	...	...	0	13	6
8A.	Fine Thick Cream Laid 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	15	0
8B.	Fine Thick Blue Laid, Machine-made. 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	16	0
8C.	Azure Laid ditto 15 lbs.	...	...	...	0	18	0
9.	Fine Blue Laid, Hand-made 15 lbs.	...	...	...	1	3	0
9A.	Superfine Thick Cream Laid (unglazed) 16 lbs.	...	...	...	1	6	6
10.	Superfine Thick Blue Laid, Hand-made, 16 lbs.	...	...	...	1	11	6
10B.	Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 18 lbs.	...	...	...	1	14	6
11.	Ditto Extra Thick, ditto 20 lbs.	...	...	...	1	17	0
12.	Extra Superfine Double Thickness, Hand-made, 24 lbs.	...	...	...	2	10	0

Any of the above ruled faint blue lines, or money columns, 2/- per ream extra.

BLOTTING PAPERS.

				Per Quire.		Per Ream.		
				s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best Thick Pink Demy Blotting	...	...	19 lbs.	...	1 0	...	0 17	0
Best White ditto	...	...	19 lbs.	...	1 0	...	0 17	0
Double Thick Blotting, Pink or White	...	...	23 lbs.	...	...	...	1 0	0
Extra Double Thick ditto	...	...	38 lbs.	...	2 0	...	1 16	0
Best Blue, Buff, Violet, &c..	...	...	38 lbs.	...	2 6	...	1 18	0

DIE SINKING, ILLUMINATING, & STAMPING.

PRICES OF STAMPING.

Relief, in any Colour	...	...	...	3s. 6d. per ream.
Cameo Do.	...	...	...	2s. per 1,000 impressions.
Gold, Silver, or any Colour Bronze	...	4s.	100	"
Illuminating Gold and one Colour	...	7s. 6d.	100	"
Ditto Gold, Silver, and two Colours...	...	18s.	100	"

NO CHARGE FOR PLAIN STAMPING a Ream of Paper or 500 Envelopes.

ENGRAVING STEEL DIES.

Crest	...	from 7s. 6d.	Crest with Motto	from 10s. 6d.
Monogram, Two Initials	..	7s. 6d.	Monogram, Three Initials	.. 10s. 6d.
Crest, Monogram, and Motto	...	from 18s. 6d.		

Addresses in various styles, from 3s. each.

ARMS, CRESTS, ETC., PAINTED ON VELLUM.

PEDIGREES TRACED.

Monograms of any combination of Letters artistically designed in Rustic, Eccentric, or Mediæval Styles.

CRESTS, ARMS, OR MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON SEALS, RINGS, PLATE, IVORY, GLASS, &c.

Crystals Engraved with Monograms, Devices, &c., as Gems of Art.

Gold, Silver or Metal Gilt Monograms, Crests, &c., pierced and carved for Lookets, Cigar Cases, Albums, Purses, &c.

MONOGRAMS, &c., ALSO ENGRAVED ON IVORY BRUSHES, MIRRORS, PAPER KNIVES, &c.

COPPER PLATES ENGRAVED.

A Gentleman's Card Plate, engraved in any style, and 100 superfine thin or thick Cards printed from it for 4 Shillings.

A Lady's Card Plate, ditto, ditto ... 5 Shillings.

Addresses engraved on the Plate, 1s. 6d. per line additional.

Dinner, At Home, Wedding and other Invitation plates engraved.

Cards for Invitations, At Home, Return Thanks, &c., always kept in stock, or printed from Plate at the shortest notice.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., ENGRAVED IN MODERN OR MEDIÆVAL STYLES, FOR BOOK LABELS, &c.

Sketches sent for approval.

MONOGRAM DIES OF TWO OR THREE LETTERS

For Relief Stamping, kept in Stock.

Printing and Engraving.



MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, having a large and efficient staff of Engravers and Printers, are prepared to furnish Designs and execute orders for ENGRAVING and LITHOGRAPHY of every description. Bank Notes, Bankers' Cheques, Insurance Policies, Bills of Exchange, Invoice Headings.

MENU CARDS & BALL PROGRAMMES PRINTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LITHOGRAPHING NOTE HEADINGS.

1 Ream ... at 3s. 0d. per ream.	8 Reams ... at 2s. 6d. per ream.
4 Reams ... „ 2s. 9d. „	12 „ ... „ 2s. 3d. „

Lithographic Circulars,

PRINTED ON SUPERFINE BLUE OR CREAM PAPER, WITH
FLY LEAF.

			100.	250.	500.	1000.	5000.
Note—1 page	..	..	6/6	10/6	16/6	25/0	100/0
„ 2 „	..	..	13/0	16/6	24/0	37/6	160/0
Quarto—1 page	..	..	9/6	15/6	22/6	40/0	170/0

LITHOGRAPHING ENVELOPES.

UNDER FLAP OR OUTSIDE FOR ADDRESS.

500, 4/0; 1000, 5/0; 2000, 9/0; 3000, 12/6; 5000, 17/6; 10,000, 32/6



LETTERPRESS PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED FREE OF CHARGE.

59, Pall Mall, London.

DRAWING PAPERS.

EXPLANATION OF SURFACES.

(N.) "Not," or natural surface with a slight grain.

(H.P.) "Hot-pressed," or smooth surface.

(R.) "Rough," or coarse surface.

WHATMAN'S SUPERFINE HAND-MADE.

	Surfaces.	Size.	Per Quire.		
			£	s.	d.
Demy	N. & H.P.	20 by 15 inches	0	3	0
Medium	N. & H.P.	22 " 17 "	0	4	0
Royal	N., H.P. & R.	24 " 19 "	0	5	6
Super Royal	N. & H.P.	27 " 19 "	0	6	6
Elephant	N. & H.P.	28 " 23 "	0	9	0
Imperial	N., H.P. & R.	31 " 22 "	0	9	0
Colombier	N. & H.P.	34 " 23 "	0	13	6
Atlas	N. & H.P.	34 " 26 "	0	13	6
Double Elephant	N., H.P. & R.	40 " 27 "	0	17	0
Antiquarian	N., & H.P.	53 " 31 "	4	0	0

TURKEY MILL MACHINE-MADE.

	Surfaces.	Per Quire.		
		s.	d.	
Demy	N. & H.P.	1	9	
Royal	N. & H.P.	3	0	
Imperial	N. & H.P.	5	0	
Double Elephant	N. & H.P.	9	6	

TRACING PAPER.

	Size.	Per Quire.		
		s.	d.	
Double Crown	30 by 20 inches	4	6	
Double Double Crown	30 " 40 "	9	0	
Double Double Double Crown	60 " 40 "	18	0	

VELLUM TRACING CLOTH

(SAGAR'S ORIGINAL PATENT).

In Pieces of 24 Yards.

	Per Yard.	Per Piece.		
		s.	d.	£ s. d.
18 inches wide	0 9	0	9	0 15 0
36 "	1 6	1	10	0 10 0
42 "	2 0	2	0	0 0 0

BRISTOL BOARDS AND MOUNTING BOARDS IN VARIOUS SIZES.

59, Pall Mall, London.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Double Small-Hand or Whitey-Brown, best quality, largest size.	11 lbs.	6	6	per ream.		
" " " "	13 lbs.	7	6	"		
" " " "	15 lbs.	9	6	"		
" " " "	17 lbs.	11	6	"		
" " " "	19 lbs.	12	6	"		

BROWN PAPERS.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
							Per Quire.			Per Ream
Double Imperial, Best	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	2	0
Imperial	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	0
"	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	0	17	0

TISSUE PAPERS.

White or Blue Shade	0	6	...	0	8	0	
Tinted, various colours	from	1	0	...	0	14	0

CARTRIDGE PAPER.

Size 21 by 26 in.	1	9	...	1	10	0
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CURL PAPERS.

In Packets of 500, 6*d.*; or one doz. Packets, 5*s.* 1000, 1*s.*; or one doz. Packets, 10*s.* 6*d.*

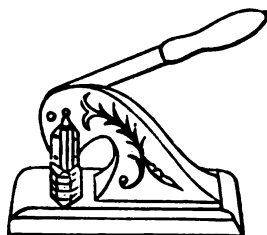
BLOTTING PADS WITH LEATHER CORNERS.

MADE WITH BEST BLOTTING, ANY COLOUR.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
				Size.		
Octavo...	...	...	...	8½ by 5¼ in.	1	6 each.
Quarto...	...	...	...	10½ " 8¼ "	2	0 "
Foolscap	...	...	...	14 " 9 "	2	6 "
Demy	...	...	...	10 " 10½ "	3	0 "

Quarto Blotting Pads with Leather Corners, common quality, 1*s.* each.

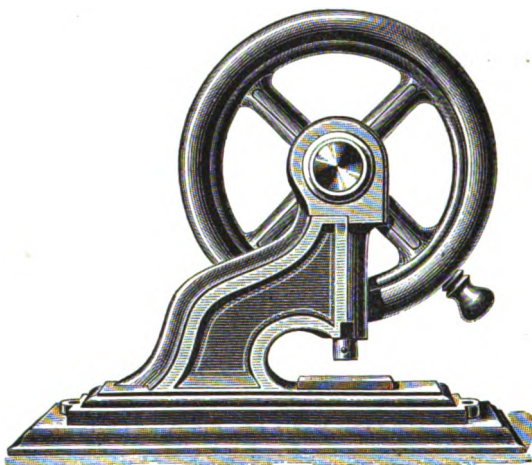
IMPROVED EMBOSSEING PRESSES.



					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
No. 1. For ½-Inch Die, best quality	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
" 2. For 1-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
" 3. For 1¼-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
" 4. Prepared especially for the large Official Steel Dies of Ambassadors or Consuls	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
" 5. Extra Large	...	...	...	...	3	3	0

PATENT DUPLEX PRESS.

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, POWER.



For Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &c.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS beg to call attention to the Patent Duplex Press, so little force is needed to work it, that the Press requires no fixing, and a stand is not necessary ; it may be placed on an ordinary table or desk.

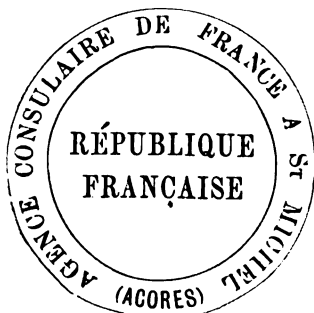
It is constructed without screw or springs, the power being produced by a Cam. From the extreme simplicity of its mechanism, it can be supplied at one-half the price of an ordinary screwpress.

The Patent Duplex Press can be fitted with a lock, so as to prevent its being used by an unauthorized person.

	£	s.	d.
Price of Press (for Dies not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) ...	5	5	0
Price of Locking Apparatus and two Locks	1	5	0

BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS.

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.



ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.

No. 1, 3½ inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.

No. 2, 4 „ „ 4s. „

No. 3, 5 „ „ 5s. „

PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK.

									<i>s. d.</i>
Black	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1 0 per bottle.
Blue	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1 6 „
Red	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2 0 „

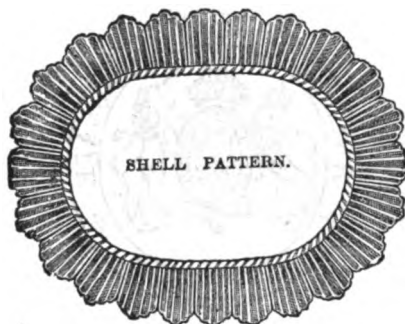
MARKING INK.

Bond's, 6d. and 1s. per bottle.

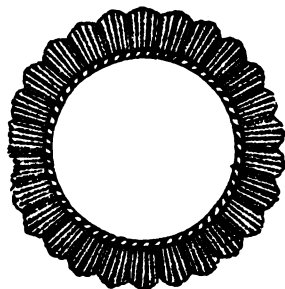
INDIA RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
MADE TO ORDER.

EMBOSSSED DISH PAPERS, &c.

BEST QUALITY PAPER.

All Sizes.

EMBOSSSED OVAL DISH PAPERS.

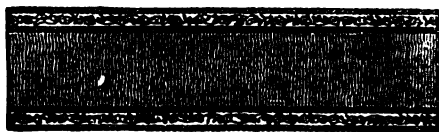
From 3*d.* per dozen.

ROUND EMBOSSSED PLATE PAPERS.

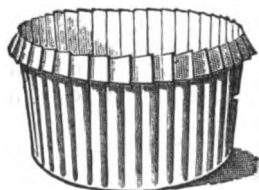
From 3*d.* per dozen.

SMALL CUTLET FRILLS.

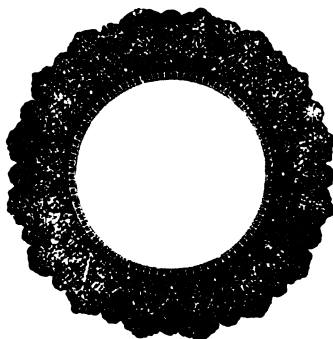
Pink or white.

3 dozen in box, 6*d.*

HAM FRILLS (FLAT).

From 6*d.* per dozen.

CASES FOR SOUFFLÉS, RAMEQUINS, &c.

From 4*d.* per dozen.

LACED DESSERT PAPERS.

From 4*d.* per dozen.*Special quotations for large quantities.*

PLAYING CARDS.

ALL THE NEWEST PATTERNS KEPT IN STOCK.

De la Rue's, Goodall's, and other Makers, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per pack.

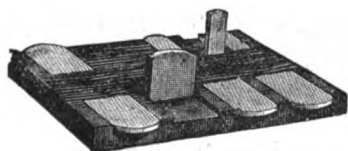
PLAYING CARDS FOR CLUBS, REGIMENTS, &c.

Playing Cards, printed at the back with Badge or Private Crest, can be supplied in quantities of not less than 12 dozen packs in two colours of enamel.

Estimates may be had for Special Designs.

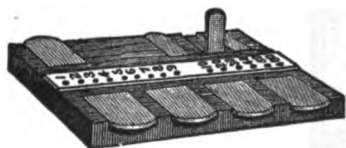
THE CAMDEN WHIST MARKERS.

ADAPTED FOR SHORT AND LONG WHIST, MADE IN VARIOUS STYLES, WITH INDICATORS ON PATENT METALLIC SPRINGS.



	s.	d.
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory Indicators	9	0 per pair.
Rosewood or Satinwood, with Satinwood or Walnut Indicators	5	0 „

THE CAMDEN COMBINED WHIST AND CRIBBAGE MARKER.



	s.	d.
Rosewood or Satinwood, Satinwood or Walnut Indicators ...	8	0 per pair.
Ebony or Walnut, with Ivory Indicators	14	0 „

THE CLUB WHIST MARKER.

	s.	d.
Large size, Satinwood or Walnut Indicators	7	6 per pair.

RED TAPE,

Narrow width.
2/- per dozen pieces.

Middle width.
2/6 per dozen pieces.

Broad width.
3/- per dozen pieces.

SILK RIBBON (Green or Blue).

Per Card 1s. 3d.

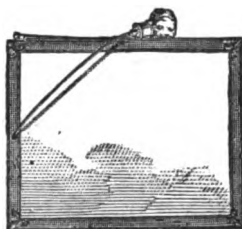
SILK CORD (Green or Blue.)

Per Reel 1s. 3d.

STRING AND TWINE.

Various thicknesses kept in stock.

WHITE PORCELAIN SLATES.



	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
	5 by 3½	6 by 4¼	7 by 5	8 by 5¾	9 by 6½	10 by 7¼	12 by 8¾
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
In Wood Frames ...	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 6
In Leather Frames, with Pencil and Sponge ...	2 0	2 4	2 9	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6

SCHOOL SLATES. All sizes, and qualities, to Order.

ALUMINIUM PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

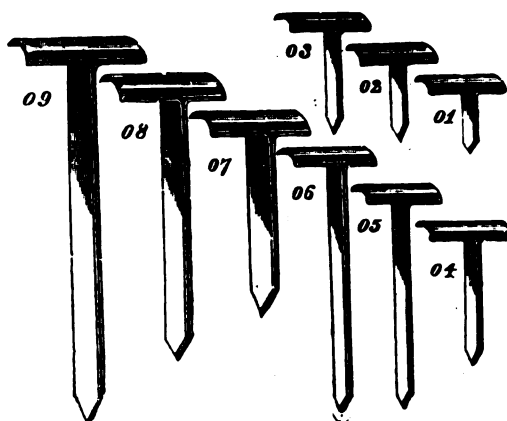
Best quality, 1/6, 2/- 2/6, 4/- and 4/6 each.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS.



SIZE H. OR M.							
Per Packet, containing	12 best Leads	..	...	...	...	..	2 0
"	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0
"	12 prepared Leads	..	...	...	...	...	1 0
"	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
SIZE VS. OR W.							
Per Packet, containing	12 best Leads	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
"	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3
"	12 prepared Leads	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
"	6 "	...	...	...	...	...	0 9

IMPROVED REGISTERED PAPER BINDERS.



The head or top of these Binders being arched, they are much stronger than, and superior to, any others.

IN GROSS BOXES.

Nos.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	4s. 6d.	6s. per Gross.
Assorted Boxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 04	6d. per box.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01 to 06	1s. ,,

BRASS PAPER FASTENERS, "ROUND HEADS."

No. 1. 1s., No. 2. 1s. 3d., No. 3. 1s. 6d. per box.

WASHING BOOKS.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Family from 6d. each.

STICKPHAST OFFICE PASTE.

Large Bottles, with Brush 1s. each

SEALING WAX.

Best Red, in sticks of 10, 20, or 40 to the lb. 5s. per lb.
 ,, Black ,, ,, ,, 5s. ,,

Prepared for Hot Climates at same price.

Parcel Wax 1s. per lb.

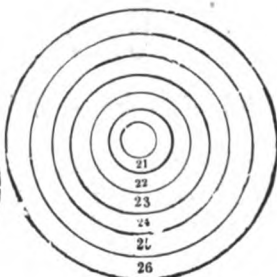
ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED).

In Boxes containing a series of Six dozen in each Box, of various sizes.

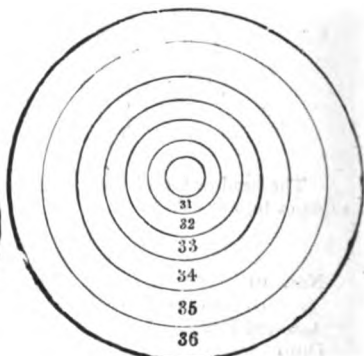
No.	1	Thin	s.	d.		No.	1	Extra Strong	...	...	s.	d.	
					0	6	per Box.						1	0	per Box.
2	"	1	0	"	2	"	...	...	...	1	6	"
3	"	1	6	"	3	"	...	...	...	2	6	"
4	"	2	3	"	4	"	...	...	...	3	3	"
5	"	2	3	"	5	"	...	...	...	3	3	"
6	"	3	0	"	6	"	...	...	...	5	6	"



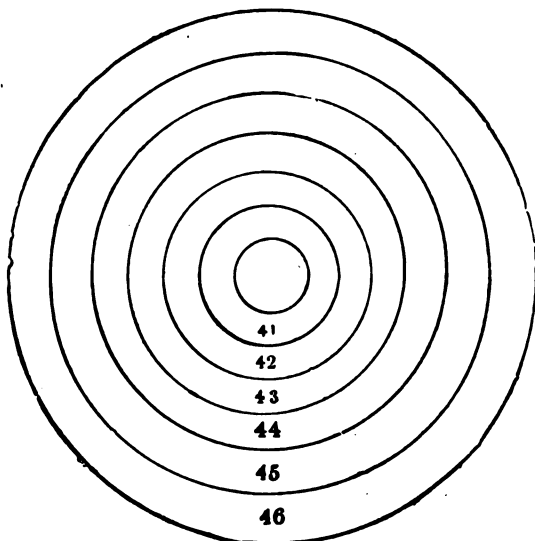
Series, No. 1.



Series, No. 2.

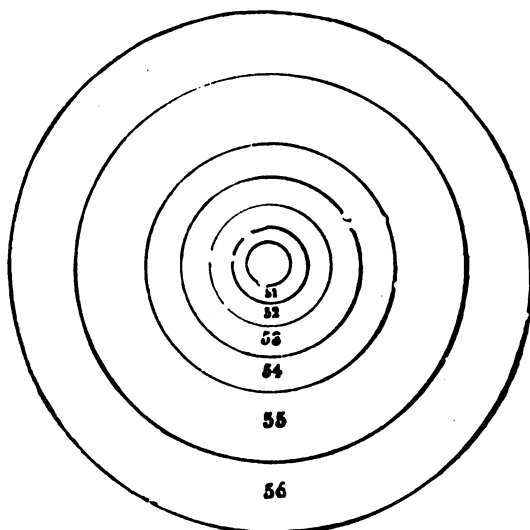


Series, No. 3.

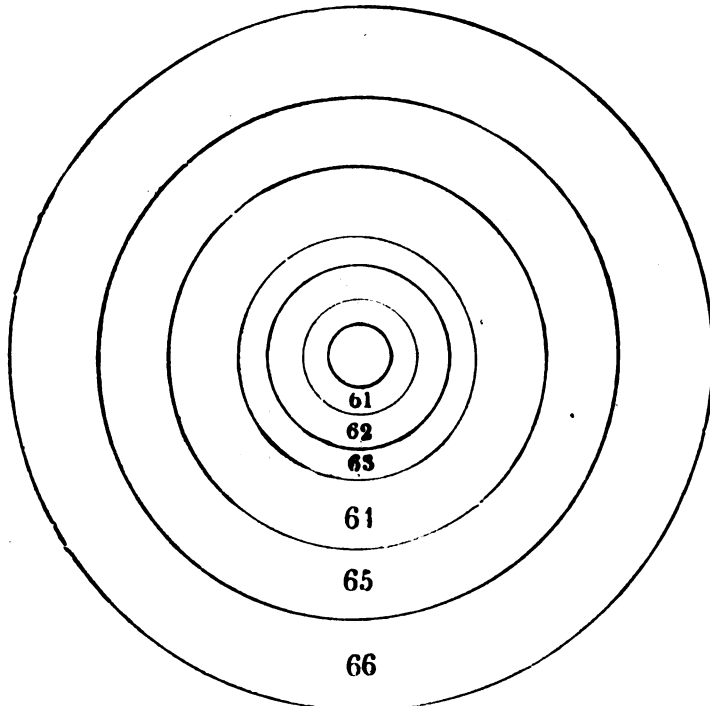


Series, No. 4.

ROYAL AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS (RED)—continued



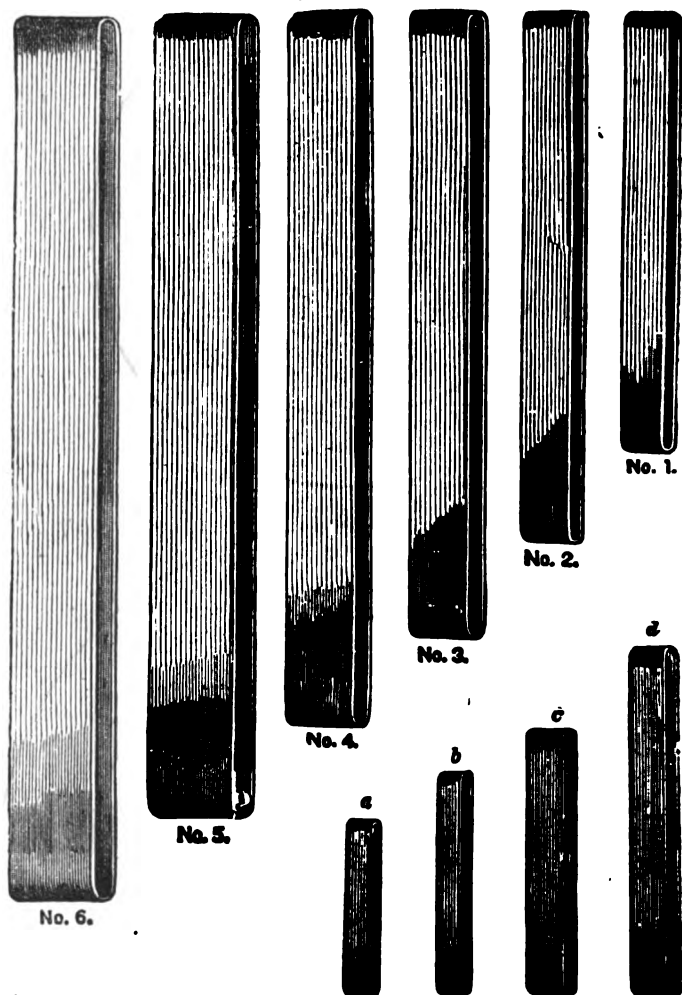
Series, No. 5.



Series, No. 6.

IMPERIAL AROMATIC PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.

These Bands are chiefly intended for placing round Papers and Parcels of every description, and where a proper size is selected, will hold the same firm and compact, and yet allow of considerable addition or reduction. They are perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and are not affected by climate.



These Bands represent the exact size of the article in a state of rest.

They are made in two thicknesses :—

	PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.			PER GROSS.		EXTRA STRONG.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>a</i>	1	4	2	9	No. 2 ...	...	4	10
<i>b</i>	1	8	3	6	3 ...	...	7	0
<i>c</i>	2	2	4	6	4 ...	...	8	6
<i>d</i>	2	6	5	0	5 ...	...	10	6
No. 1	4	2	8	0	6 ...	...	13	0

a b and c in Gross Boxes.

d, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in ¼ or ½ Gross Boxes at 6d. per Gross extra.

59, Pall Mall, London.

STEEL PENS.

A large assortment of GILLOTT's and MITCHELL's Steel Pens kept in Stock.

MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS.

Waverley, Pickwick, Hindoo, Owl, &c., &c.

BRANDAUER & Co.'s CIRCULAR-POINTED PENS.

D. LEONARDT & Co.'s BALL-POINTED PENS.

Sample boxes of any of the above pens, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.

A variety of other kinds of Steel Pens always kept in stock, but if Pens of any particular make are required, one inclosed in a letter, as sample, will meet with prompt attention.

BLACK LEAD PENCILS.

In all degrees by various makers. 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 5/- per dozen.

COLOURED LEAD PENCILS.

BEST QUALITY.

3*d.* each, or 2/9 per dozen.

INDELIBLE COPYING INK PENCILS.

Violet, 1*s.* each.

PENHOLDERS.

In Wood, Bone, Vulcanite, &c., in great variety.

DRAWING PINS.

3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, and 6*d.* per dozen.

PAPER KNIVES.

In Ivory, Bone, and Wood, various sizes.

59, Pall Mall, London.

GOOSE QUILL PENS.

Small Green String	...	...	...	...	...	2s. per hundred.
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „
Green	...	...	...	...	...	4s. „
Blue	...	...	...	...	...	6s. „
Purple and Yellow	...	...	...	...	...	8s. „
„ Green	...	...	...	...	...	10s. „
Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	12s. „
Pink ...	...	...	...	...	...	14s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	15s. „
Purple and Orange (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	18s. „
„ Green (super extra)	...	...	...	...	...	21s. „

In Boxes, containing 12 and 25, 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

SWAN PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. per hundred.
Orange and Green	...	...	...	...	...	27s. „
Pink and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Boxes of Six, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.; in Boxes of Twelve, 3s., 4s. 6d., and 6s.

HUDSON BAY PENS AND QUILLS.

Pink	...	...	...	...	...	18s. per hundred.
„ and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	24s. „
„ and Green	...	...	...	...	...	30s. „
Purple and Orange	...	...	...	...	...	36s. „
Pink (extra)	...	...	...	...	...	45s. per hundred and upwards.

Crow Quills, 3s. 6d.; Pens, 4s. 6d.; Turkey Quills, 4s. 6d.; Pens, 5s.

QUILL TOOTHPICKS from 3d. per box upwards.

WRITING INKS,

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS, KEPT IN STOCK.

H. MORRELL'S REGISTRATION INK.

This is a permanent and Indelible Black Writing Ink. It is specially adapted for Hot Climates, and is noted for its Intensity, Fluidity and Durability.

										<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Quart bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 each
Pint „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Small „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6

STEPHEN'S BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.

WRITES A GREENISH BLUE COLOUR, AND CHANGES TO AN INTENSE BLACK.

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.**CORAL RED INK,**

"WARRANTED TO RETAIN ITS COLOUR IN ANY CLIMATE."

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.**AZURE BLUE INK,**

A BRIGHT UNCHANGEABLE BLUE FLUID.

In bottles, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.**VIOLET INK,**

"PERFUMED."

In glass bottles, with stopper, 6*d.* and 1*s.* each.**COPYING INKS.****STEPHEN'S BLUE-BLACK.**In bottles, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* each.**MORRELL'S BLACK.**In bottles, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* each.

Any of the above Inks can be supplied in gallons and half-gallons at reduced rates.

INK POWDERS,**BLACK, RED, AND COPYING.**In packets, 6*d.* each.

Each packet will make one pint of Ink.

Strongly recommended for Hot Climates.

For Endorsement Inks see page 21.

59, Pall Mall, London.



LIQUID GUM.

(EXTRA STRENGTH.)

					<i>s. d.</i>
No. 1	Size, with Brush and Cover complete	...	o	6	each.
No. 2	" " " " "	...	1	0	"

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5s. and 10s.

CAPSULED BOTTLES OF GUM FOR REFILLING.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Pints	...	...	1 0 each	...	10 0 per doz.	
Half-Pints	...	...	0 6 „	...	5 0 „	

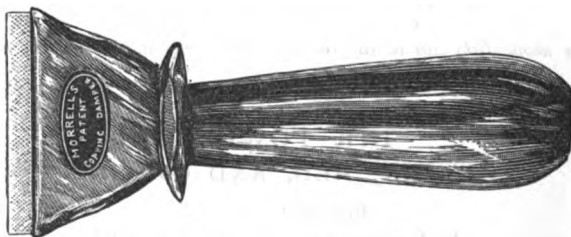
Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.



GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½ inches	...	..	...	...	...	1	6 each.
2¾ „	...	...	...	...	...	1	9 „
White Opaque	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 „

THE PATENT LABEL DAMPER.

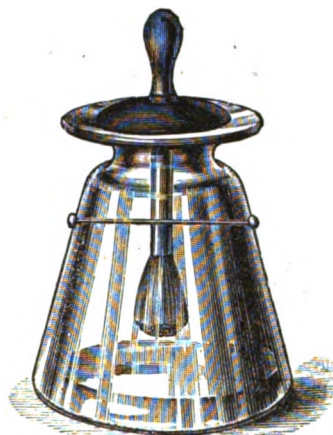


THE MOST SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT YET INTRODUCED.

							s.	d.
Small Size	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 each.
Large Size	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 „

59, Pall Mall, London.

HARRISON & SONS' "CLUB" GUM BOTTLE.



As supplied to the Clubs; Glass Bottle, with wire across to prevent clogging of gum at mouth of bottle, best Camel-hair Brush, Nickle-plated, with wood top. Also supplied without wire, for use as Water Bottles for moistening envelopes, &c.

Price 2s. 6d. each.

Special quotations for large quantities.

LUGGAGE LABELS.

Parchment Labels	...	...	...	...	2s. and 3s. per 100.
Linen Labels	..	...	...	...	1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Labels with strings	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.
Adhesive Paper Labels...	...	...	...	...	2d. and 3d. per book.

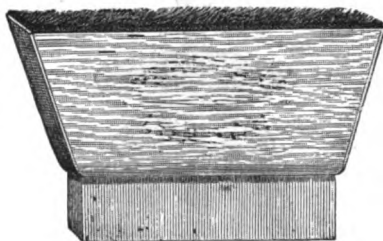
Luggage Labels printed to order at the shortest notice.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK POST WRAPPERS.

Small size, containing 50 Wrappers	...	...	...	...	6d. per packet.
Medium ,, ,, 25	..	...	...	...	6d. ,,
Large ,, ,, 15	..	...	...	...	6d. ,,

INDIA-RUBBER.

Best Bottle India-Rubber, 6d. per piece. Best Patent India-Rubber, from 3d. per piece.
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers 6d. and 1s. each.

PAPER**CLEANERS.**

These Paper Cleaners are particularly suitable for the Office, Artists and Engineers, as they remove pencil marks easily; any dust left after erasing is brushed off with the reverse end. 6d. each.

DEED WAFERS.

Extra adhesive, for Deeds or other Law purposes, 4d. per box.

KEY LABELS.

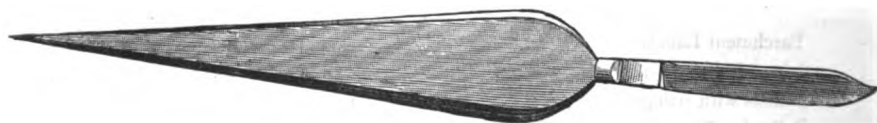
Bone 9d. per dozen.

KEY RINGS.

All sizes from 1s. per dozen.

PEN KNIVES.

A great variety in stock from 1s. each.

DESK KNIVES AND FRASERS.

Knife or Spade shape 1s. each.

SCISSORS.

"Best Quality," from 1s. per pair.

Office Scissors, 7-inch 2s. 6d.; 8-inch 3s.; 9-inch 4s. per pair.

Nail Scissors, from 1s. 6d. per pair.

PERRY'S INSTANTANEOUS INK EXTRACTOR,

FOR OFFICE, TOILET, AND GENERAL USE.

It rapidly removes Ink-spots, Fruit, Wine, and other stains, from the Skin, Paper, Linen, etc.

Price, with full directions, 6d. each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

PEN TRAYS.



GLASS.

							<i>s. d.</i>
Plain, Blue, or Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 each.



WOOD.

							<i>s. d.</i>
Black	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	1 6 each
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	1 6 „
Oak	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	1 6 „
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	2 6 „
Walnut	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	3 6 „

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	each.
„ 2, with Brass Knob	10 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	„
„ 3, with Fancy Knob	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>	„
„ 4, plain Round	10 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>		„
„ 5, Fancy „	4 <i>d.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	„

PAPER WEIGHTS.

Covered Leather	2 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	each
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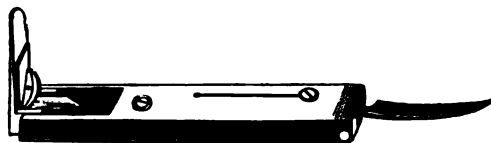
BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.



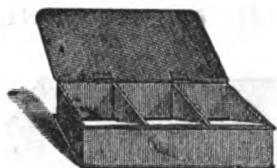
1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each. With Shield, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

ENGLISH BLADES.



	s.	d.
Black Handle, 1 Blade	6	0 each.
Cocoa Wood Handle, 1 Blade	7	6 „
Ivory Handle, 1 Blade	10	6 „
„ „ with Nibber, 1 Blade	12	6 „
„ „ 2 Blades	15	0 „
Extra large size for Cutting Swan Quills	from 18	6 „



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes	9d. and 1s. 6d. each.
Ditto, with Lock	3s. 9d. „

ROUND EBONY RULERS.

WELL SEASONED AND FRENCH POLISHED.

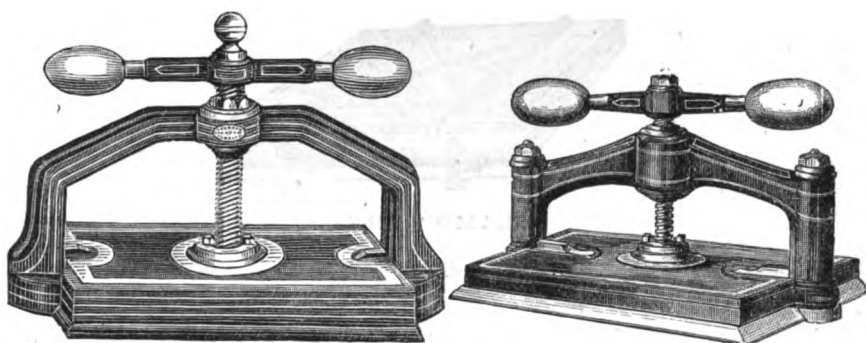
	9-in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
	6d.	9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	2s. each.
Extra Thick, 9d.	1s.	1s. 3d.	1s. 8d.	2s.	2s. 6d. „	

FLAT EBONY RULERS.

9 in.	12-in.	15-in.	18-in.	21-in.	24-in.
6d.	8d.	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 8d. each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

COPYING PRESSES.



HARRISON & SONS beg to announce a considerable reduction in the Prices of their celebrated Copying Presses. The following is an amended List, subject to future fluctuations :—

Size.	Cast Beam.			Wrought Beam.	
	Third Quality.	Second Quality.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.	Best Quality, Brass Handles.	
Royal Quarto, 12 by 10 ...	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 2 7 6	£ s. d. 2 13 6	£ s. d. 3 0 0	
Foolscap, ... 15 „ 10 ...	2 10 6	3 5 0	3 12 6	4 4 0	
Post Folio ... 18 „ 12 ...	3 12 0	4 8 6	4 18 0	5 10 0	
Large Folio... 20 „ 14 ...	5 12 6	6 15 0	7 12 0	8 8 0	
Royal Folio ... 24 „ 19 ...	7 17 6	9 9 0	11 5 0	12 5 0	

A Special Press is also made of lower quality than any of the above—Quarto, 32/-;
Foolscap, 40/-; Folio, 66/-.

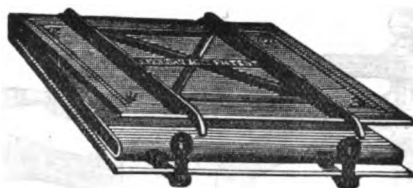
STANDS FOR COPYING PRESSES.

	For Royal 4to Press.	For Foolscap Press.	For Post Folio Press.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Painted wood, one drawer ...	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 17 6
„ „ two drawers ...	1 15 6	1 16 6	2 2 0
„ „ „ and two hinged flaps ...	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 7 6
Polished mahogany, one drawer ...	1 16 0	2 2 0	2 9 6
„ „ two drawers ...	2 4 0	2 11 6	2 19 6
„ „ two hinged flaps and two drawers, one with patent 4-guard lock ...	3 9 6	3 18 6	4 10 0
Polished mahogany, as Pedestal Cup-board, with shelf; two hinged flaps and one drawer, with patent 4-guard lock ...	4 6 6	4 16 6	5 8 0

Also for lower quality Press as above, stained Deal—4to, 18/-, Foolscap, 21/-, Folio, 25/-.

59, Pall Mall, London.

PORTABLE COPYING PRESSES.



"CLAMP" PRESS.

This Press occupies but little space beyond that of the usual Copying Book, and is, therefore, of great use for travellers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Note size (8½ by 7 in.)...	...	0	11	6	Royal Quarto (12 by 10 in.) ...	1	2	0	
Letter „ (11 by 10 in.)...	...	0	17	0	Foolscap (14 by 9 in.)	1	5	0

Directions for Use.

Proceed as with an ordinary Copying Press; the pressure is obtained by closing the clasps.



VAN ANDEN'S PATENT "ROLL" PRESS.

The extreme portability of this Press renders it highly useful to Architects, Surveyors, Solicitors, and Professional Men generally

	Quarto.	Foolscap.
	s. d.	s. d.
With Copying Book complete	7 0	10 6
„ „ „ „ and with Inkstand ...	9 0	12 6

Directions for Use.

To copy a letter or other writing, extend the book on a table or desk, with the case toward you; place your letter under a leaf of the book with the writing uppermost; wet the cloth, squeeze it as dry as possible with one hand, and spread it over the leaf. Lay the oiled paper over the cloth to prevent wetting the preceding leaf; roll the case on the table so as to furl the book tightly round it, and in five seconds you will have a perfect copy.

When the letter to be copied covers two or more sides of the sheet, a half sheet of plain paper placed between the written sides will prevent blotting.

Good copying ink should be used.

When one book is filled, it can be slipped out of the groove, and replaced by another.

LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

HALF-BOUND SMOOTH CALF, CLOTH SIDES, ENGLISH QUALITY OF PAPER.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Medium quarto, 1,000 leaves	8	6
" " 750 " " " " " "	7	0
" " 500 " " " " " "	6	0
" " 250 " " " " " "	4	6
Foolscap Folio, 1,000 " " " " " "	11	6

Commoner qualities kept in stock, and obtained to order.

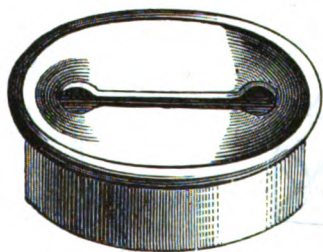
COPYING PAPER.

[illegible]

OILED PAPER AND DRYING PAPER.

Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	1	4
Drying Paper	"	"	"	0	8

EARTHENWARE DAMPING WELLS.



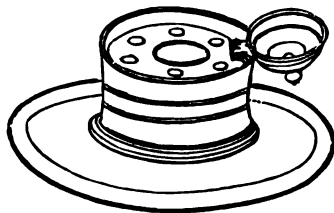
Small	1s. 6d. each.
Large	2s. each.

COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEI HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

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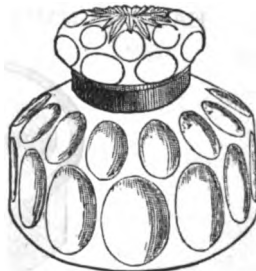
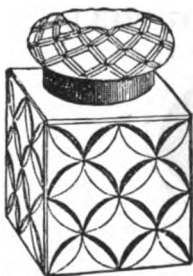
PEWTER INKSTANDS.



Plain.		With Cap.		With Plate.		With Cap and Plate	
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
2½ in.	0 10 each.	2½ in.	1 6 each.	2½ in.	1 6 each.	2½ in.	2 0 each.
3 "	1 3 "	3 "	2 0 "	3 "	3 0 "	3 "	3 9 "
3½ "	2 0 "	3½ "	2 9 "	3½ "	3 9 "	3½ "	4 6 "
4 "	3 0 "	4 "	3 9 "	4 "	5 0 "	4 "	5 9 "
5 "	4 6 "	5 "	5 0 "	5 "	6 6 "	5 "	7 6 "

GLASS INKSTANDS.

SOLID GLASS INKS, GLASS HINGE CAPS.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 4s. 6d. each	3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 4s. 6d. each.
Ditto Bronzed ,, 2s. 9d. ,,	Ditto Bronzed ,, 2s. 9d. ,,

SOLID ROUND INKS, STOPPERED.



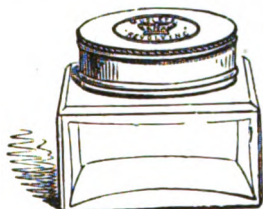
				<i>s. d.</i>
1¼ inch	...	...	...	1 0 each.
2 "	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	2 0 "
3½ "	...	...	...	2 6 "
4 "	...	...	...	3 0 "
5 "	...	...	...	4 6 "

GLASS INKSTANDS.



ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.

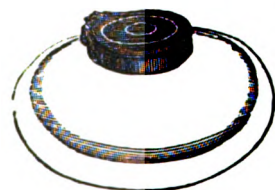
PLAIN.						s. d.
1½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 each.
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
CUT.						
2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 "



SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.

Cut, 1½, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	...	1 6
Cut, " " " " " Plated	...	2 3
Cut, " " " " " Gilt	...	3 6

This is the most secure Ink made.



SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

	s. d.
3-inch	1 0
3½ "	1 3
4 "	1 9
4½ "	2 0
5 "	2 3



SOLID ROUND INKS.

	s. d.
2½-inch	1 3
3 "	1 6
3½ "	2 0
4 "	2 9
5 "	3 9

EXCISE INKS.

PLAIN.

	s. d.
Small	2 6 per dozen.
Large	3 0 "

CUT.

Small	3 0 "
Large	3 6 "



GLASS INKSTANDS.



SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH CONES.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 each.
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 "
5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 "

SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH HINGE TOP.

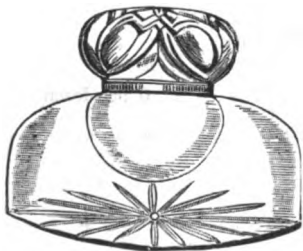


BRONZE TOP.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 each.
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 "

NICKEL TOP.

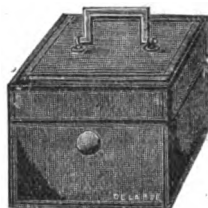
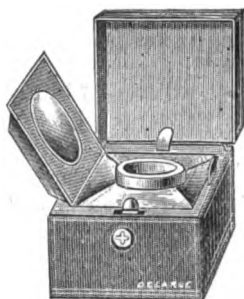
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 "
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 "

SOLID ROUND INKS, WITH GLASS
HINGE CAPS.

							<i>s. d.</i>
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3 each.
3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9 "
4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 "

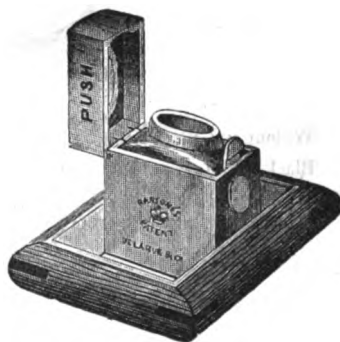
REPORTERS' INKSTANDS.

WITH DOUBLE SPRING LID AND MOVABLE INK WELL.



Turkey Morocco, as above	...	...	1½ inch	...	...	s. d.
"	"	"	2 inches	...	...	3 0 each.
"	"	"	2½ "	...	...	3 6 "
						3 9 "

FRAMED POCKET INKSTANDS (RANSOME'S PATENT).



Polished Walnut Frame	...	...	2¾ inches by 1¾	...	...	s. d.
"	"	"	2¾ "	2¾ "	...	5 0 each.
"	"	"	3¾ "	2¾ "	...	7 6 "
						10 6 "

These compact and convenient Inkstands will be found very suitable for the pocket or travelling bag. Their construction secures them from leakage and from the liability to upset when in use.

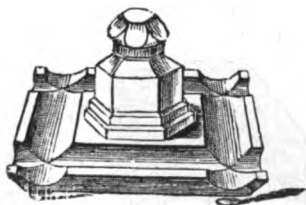
Directions for Opening and Shutting the Framed Inkstands.

Push the ink case at the part marked "Push" and, when raised to a right angle with the frame, slide it to the centre. In sliding the ink case back into the frame, apply the pressure at the lowest part, and it will be found to move along the groove quite easily.

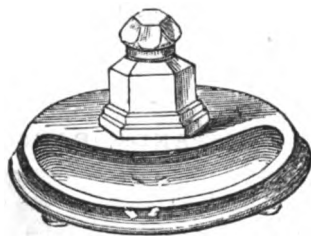
POCKET SPRING INKSTAND, ROUND PATTERN.

Russia Leather, various colours, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. each.

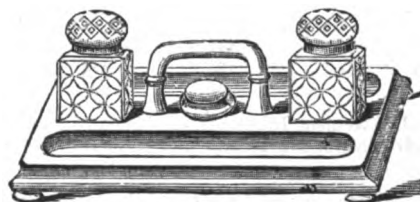
INK STANDS.



			£	s.	d.
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7		0	8	0
Walnut ..	ditto		0	9	0
Black ..	8½ by 8½		0	10	0
Walnut ..	ditto		0	11	6
Black ..	10¼ by 10¼		0	16	0
Walnut ..	ditto		1	0	0



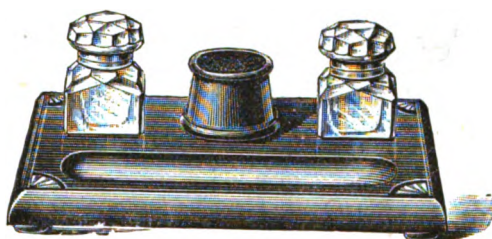
						s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand, 8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Black Stand 11½ by 9, 1 ..	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
Walnut and Black Stand, .. 1 ..	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
Walnut Stand .. 1 ..	...	...	...	...	...	15	6



						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand 10½ by 6½ Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Ditto .. 12 by 8	...	...	...	...	2 Fluted Inks	0	15	6
Black Stand 13 by 8	...	...	...	...	2 Square Inks	0	19	0
Walnut and Black Stand 14½ by 10½	...	...	2	..	...	1	4	0

INKSTANDS.

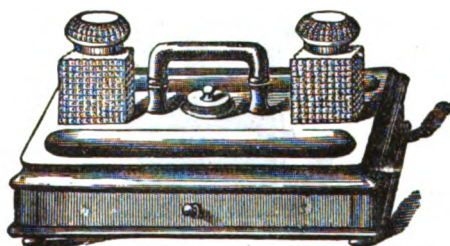
INKSTAND AND PENBRUSH.



Finished in very best style ...

£ s. d.
... price 1 3 6

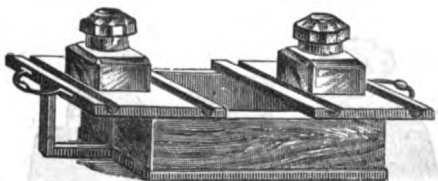
INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.



										£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand, 10½ by 6½ Drawer, Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks										1	1	0
Ditto	ditto	11	by	7	...	...	...	2	„	1	2	6
Ditto	ditto	12	by	8	...	...	...	2	„	1	5	0
Ditto	ditto	13½	by	9½	...	...	...	2	„	1	11	6
Walnut Stand		11	by	7½	...	...	...	2	„	1	3	6
Black Stand		13½	by	9½	...	...	...	2	„	1	5	0
Walnut Stand		„			...	...	...	2	„	1	8	6

INKSTANDS.

THE SLIDING TOP INKSTAND.



With hollows for pens, &c., and well beneath, so arranged that papers, &c., may be readily removed.

Price from £1 1s. 0d.

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



							s.	d.
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 each.
Ditto	..	Tablet	..	$8\frac{1}{4}$	..	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 ..
Ditto	..	Flat	..	10	..	6	6	0 ..
Ditto	..	Tablet	..	10	..	6	6	9 ..
Wood Front, Tablet Slanting	..	..	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 ..
Ditto	..	..	..	9	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 ..
Ditto	..	..	..	12	..	9	11	3 ..

DATE CASES, &c.



						<i>s. d.</i>
Enamel Front, Silver border...	...	..	...	...	...	1 0 each.
Cloth, fancy colours, Gilt border ..	...	...	...	...	..	1 6 „
French Morocco, Gilt border ..	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 „

Sets of Cards for Re-filling (annually) may be had separately ... *9d.* per set.

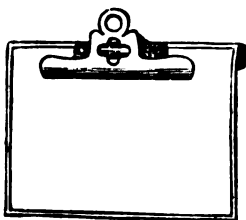
JAPAN DATE CASES.



						<i>s. d.</i>
No. 1, 5 by 3¼ inches	...	..	...	...	...	1 0 each.
No. 2, 7 „ 5½ „	...	..	...	...	...	1 6 „
No. 3, 9 „ 5¾ „	...	..	...	...	...	3 0 „
No. 4, 12 „ 8¾ „	..	...	...	...	...	5 6

LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.

BEST QUALITY.



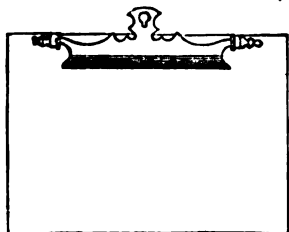
SIDE OR END.

s. d.

Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered

cloth, 4to 1 6 each.

Ditto „ „ fcap.... 1 9 „

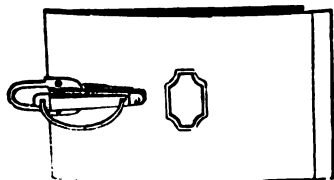


s. d.

Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered

cloth, 4to 2 0 each.

Ditto, ditto, fcap. ... 2 3 „



s. d.

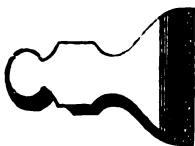
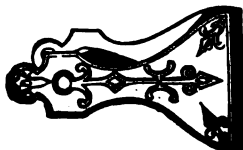
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp. 1 6 each.

Ditto, leather flaps, „ 3 0 „

Hook Wire File, with fcp. board, }
covered cloth } 1 0 „

Upright Spike Files, Wood Stands, best quality, 4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

Ditto, with Hooks, 6d., 8d., and 10d. each.

Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. each.Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. each.

59, Pall Mall, London.

WOOD STRING BOXES.

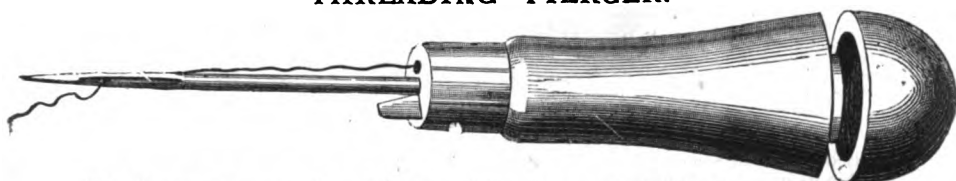


2 oz., 1s. 3d. ... ¼ lb., 2s. ... ½ lb., 3s. ... 1 lb., 5s. each.
 Polished „ 2s. 6d. ... „ 3s. 6d. ... „ 7s. 6d. „

With Knife on top 9d. each extra.

Small Bee-hive Boxes 1s. 6d. each.
 Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top) 3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. „

THREADING PIERCER.



This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle or silk cord or twine, price 1s. each.

PEN RACKS.



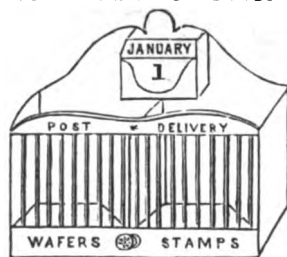
1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

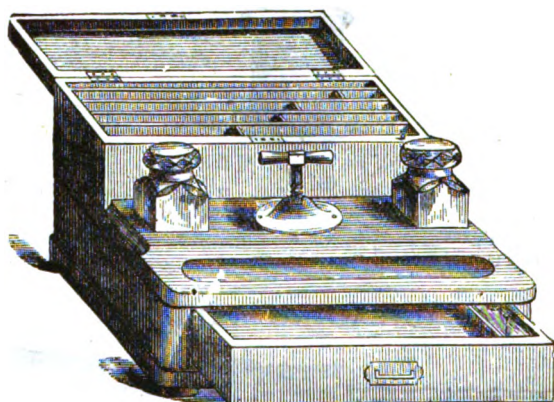
LETTER CAGES.



1 Hole, 2s. 6d. ; 2 Holes, 3s. ; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.
 With High Backs 3s. 6d. each.
 With Drawer and Date Cards 7s. „
 Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d. ; 2 Pockets, 2s. ; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d. „

59, Pall Mall, London.

INKSTAND AND COPYING PRESS (REGISTERED.)

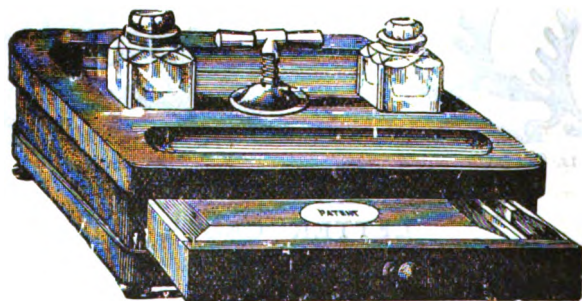


WITH STATIONERY CASE.

This useful article, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

						In Black Wood.	In Oak or Walnut
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quarto size	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 6	5 2 6
Foolscap	...	..	..	..	...	5 10 0	6 0 0

With Patent 5-guard Lock, 2 Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.



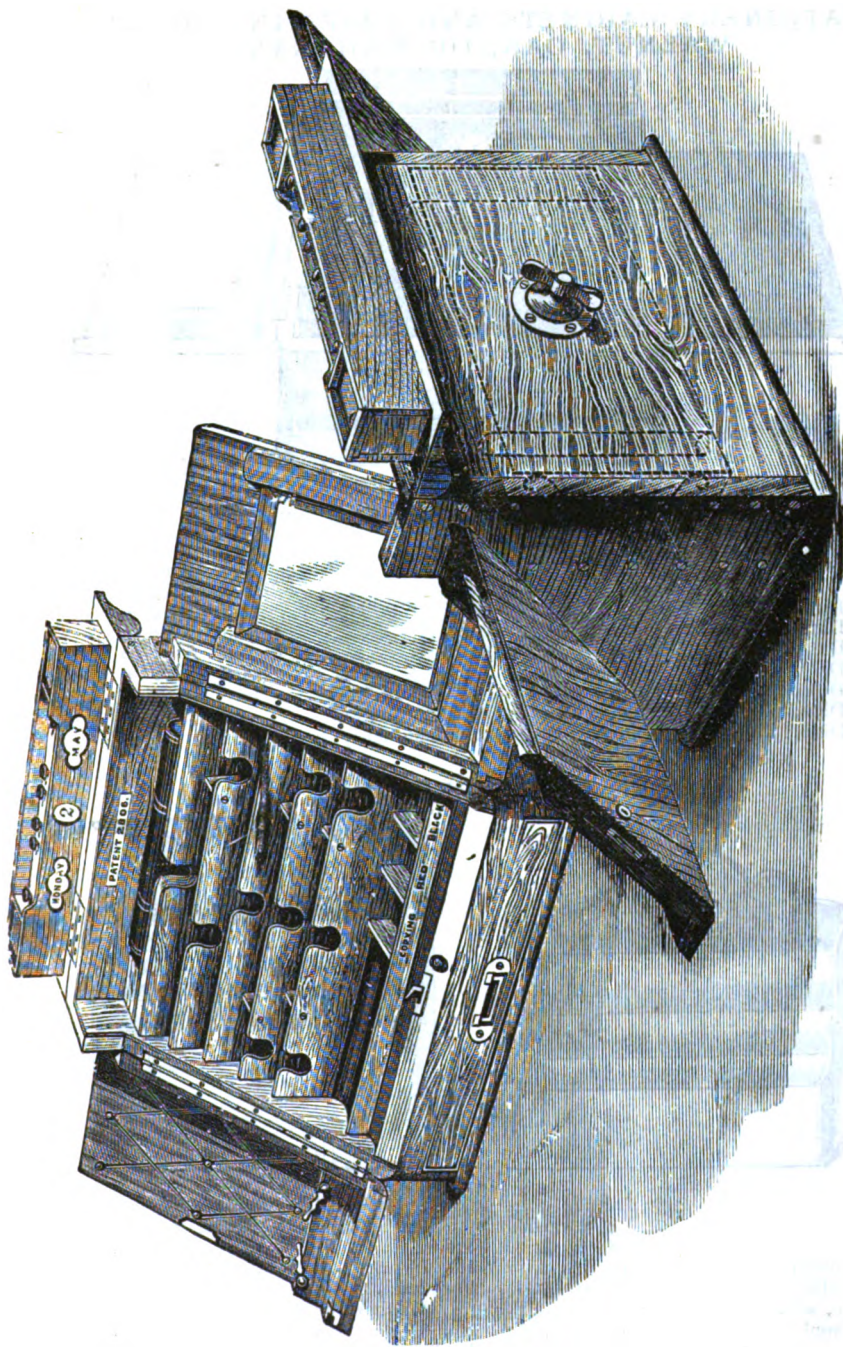
WITHOUT STATIONERY CASE.

						In Black Wood.	In Oak or Walnut.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Octavo size	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6	2 10 6
Quarto...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 18 6
Foolscap	....	..	...	...	...	3 5 6	3 11 0

Including 2 Ink Glasses, with Jointed Caps, and Copying Book, complete.

Patent 5-guard Lock, 6/- extra.

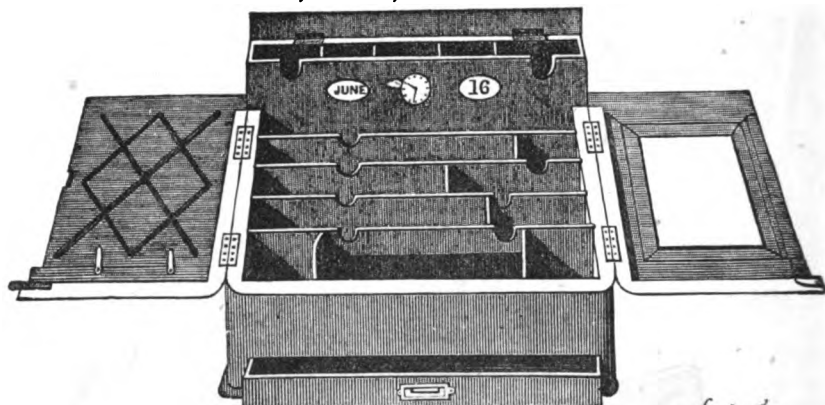
The above can also be made to special order to match other Furniture.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

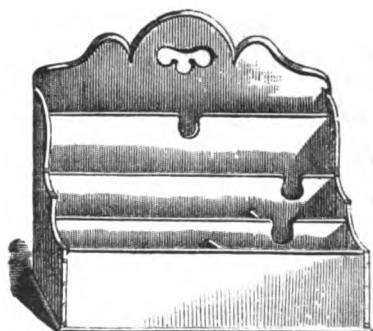
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press ; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind ; every part is rendered extra strong, by being secured with brass screws— it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 50s leaves, £6 6s. 6d.

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



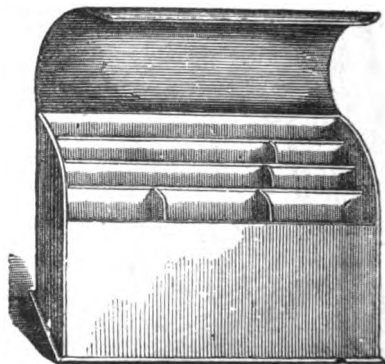
				£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15 0
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	4to.	0	16 6
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7 0
Ditto, " " " with dates, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	1	17 6
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	fcap.	2	12 6
Walnut, " " " "	...	...	...	8vo.	0	18 0
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	4to.	1	2 6
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	fcap.	1	13 0
Ditto, " " " dates, &c.	...	...	...	8vo.	2	5 0
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	4to.	2	12 6
Ditto, " " " "	...	...	...	fcap.	3	7 6
Ditto, " " " draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	...	...	4to.	3	15 0
Ditto, " " " drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood edges, highly finished	...	...	...	...	5	0 0

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	8	6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	11	0 "
Double	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in front	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "

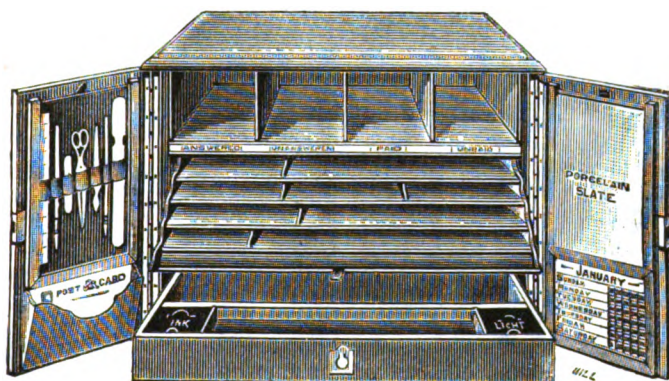
OAK,
With Leather Flaps.

			£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	...	0	7 6 each.
4to.	...	...	...	0	13 6 "
Foolscap...	...	...	...	0	16 6 "
With Wooden Shutter Flaps.					
4to.	...	...	...	18	6 each.
Foolscap...	...	...	...	1	5 0 "

59, Pall Mall, London.

THE "SEPTIMUS" STATIONERY CABINET.

SIZE $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $12\frac{3}{4}$ in., $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep.



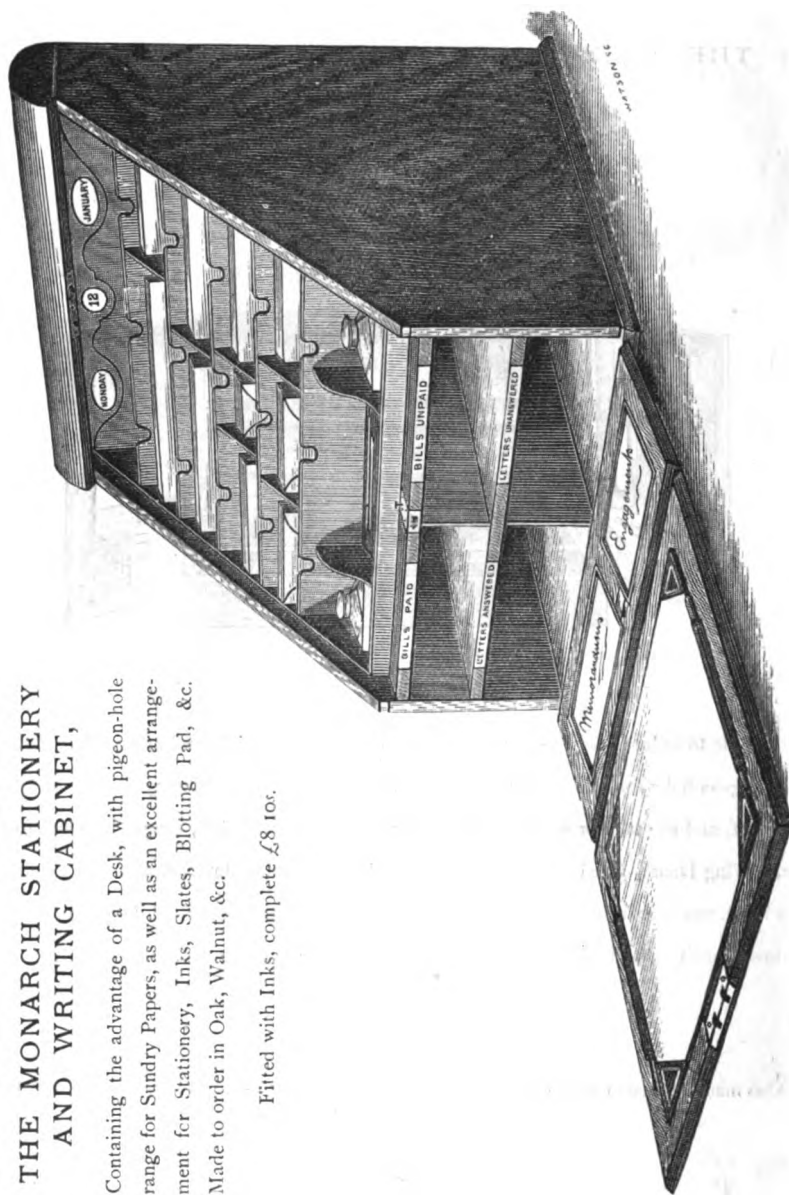
Made to order in finest polished Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, and other woods, fitted with pigeon-holes for answered and unanswered letters, &c., Stationery Rack, made to take out, and use with or without the Cabinet; Drawers with ink, range, blotting pad, &c. Wing Doors, fitted on the right hand side with slate, almanac, and card; on the left hand, morocco instrument board, and pocket for post cards; Nickel furniture, inlaid or raised handles, and patent handle lock, &c. Price £8 10s. *od.*

Also made in quarto and octavo sizes, in Coromandel, lined satin wood, Walnut, lined satin wood, &c.

THE MONARCH STATIONERY AND WRITING CABINET,

Containing the advantage of a Desk, with pigeon-hole range for Sundry Papers, as well as an excellent arrangement for Stationery, Inks, Slates, Blotting Pad, &c. Made to order in Oak, Walnut, &c.

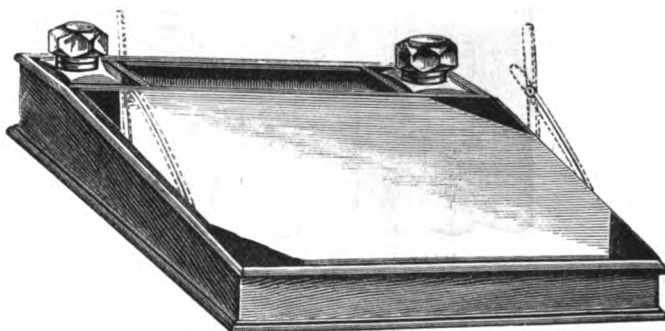
Fitted with Inks, complete £8 10s.



PATENT WRITING DESK.

In Three Sizes.

HAVING A PATENTED ACTION TO RAISE THE SLOPE WITHOUT DISTURBING THE PAPERS ON ITS SURFACE (AS SHOWN BY DOTTED LINES).



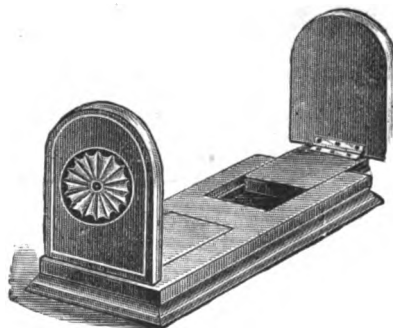
Made to order, in Oak, Walnut, Coromandel, Leather, "covered any colour."

Dimensions of largest, 22 inches by 18.

Prices from £3 7s. 6d.

It can be supplied with a Cover for the ink range, fitted with the patent hinges, forming a ledge for pens, pencils, &c.

BOOKSLIDES.

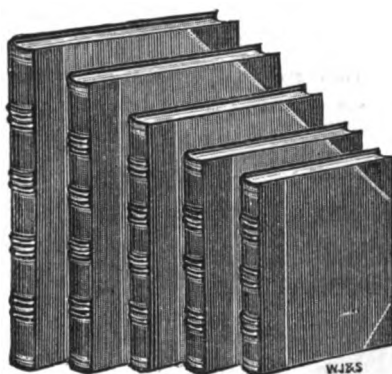


All sizes made to order.

12 inch single slide, in solid woods ... from 5s. 6d. upwards.

59, Pall Mall, London.

SCRAP ALBUMS.

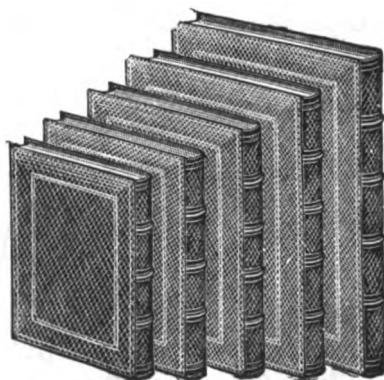


HALF LEVANT MOROCCO.

Half-bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		Cartridge Leaves.		Card Leaves.	
	Cartridge.	Card.	s.	d.	s.	d.
10½ by 8¼ inches.	54	30	3	3 each.	4	6 each.
11½ " 9 "	54	30	3	9 "	5	6 "
14¼ " 10 "	54	30	4	9 "	7	6 "
16 " 11½ "	54	30	9	0 "	12	0 "
21 " 13¾ "	54	30	15	0 "	19	6 "

The above sizes also kept bound half Levant Morocco, raised bands, gilt edges, extra gilt finish, at about double the price.



Full-bound Chequered Persian, bevelled boards, white or toned card leaves, extra gilt finish, or with padded covers, oblong or upright.

Size of Leaf.	No. of Leaves.		£	s.	d.
9½ by 7 inches.	30	...	0	12	0 each.
10½ " 8¼ "	30	...	0	16	0 "
11½ " 9 "	30	...	0	18	0 "
14½ " 10 "	30	...	1	2	6 "
16 " 11½ "	30	...	1	13	0 "

The above sizes also supplied, full-bound Russia, at about double the price.

NEWS CUTTING BOOKS.

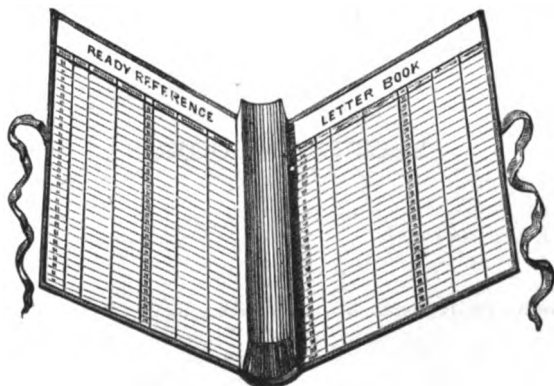


Half bound French Morocco, cloth sides, gilt finish, lettered on side, 120 pages, ruled, paged, and indexed.

<i>Size of Leaf.</i>						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Royal 4to ...	..	..	..	11½ in. by 9	... ..	5	6 each.
Imperial 4to ...	..	..	..	14¼ " 10	... ..	6	9 "
Atlas 4to ...	..	..	..	16½ " 12	... ..	9	9 "

More expensive Bindings to order.

READY REFERENCE GUARD BOOKS (ADHESIVE).

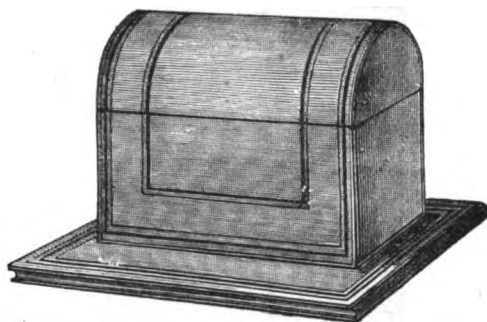


Half bound red Basil, green cloth sides, with strings and printed Register Index, as shown.

The under side of the guards are numbered, and thus each letter may be registered in the form, and easily referred to.

<i>Size.</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
11¼ in. by 9.	100 adhesive Guards, with skeleton Guards	...	...	7	6 each.
" " "	200 " " " " " "	...	...	10	6 "
13½ " 9.	100 " " " " " "	...	...	9	0 "
" " "	200 " " " " " "	...	...	12	0 "
18 " 12.	100 " " " " " "	...	...	12	0 "
" " "	200 " " " " " "	...	...	15	6 "

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS.



Size of Box, 8½ by 4 by 6¼ inches. Size of Blotter, 11 by 9 inches.

							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, covered Box and Blotter, Gilt lines	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	
Persian	"	"	"	"	Box with Lock	...	1	1	0
Morocco	"	"	"	Dead lines	"	"	1	11	6
Russia	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	2	0

SMALL SIZE.

Size of Box, 7¼ by 3½ by 5¼ inches. Size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

French Morocco, covered Box and Blotter, Gilt lines	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0
Persian	"	"	"	"	...	...	15	0

BLOTTING BOOKS.

							s.	d.
French Morocco, quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 each.
Persian, Lined Roan, (limp) quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6 "
Foolscap,	"	"	...	...	...	...	9	6 "

Blotting Books in Russia, Morocco, &c., kept in Stock, and made to order.

READY REFERENCE FILES.

For accounts paid and unpaid, Letters answered and unanswered.

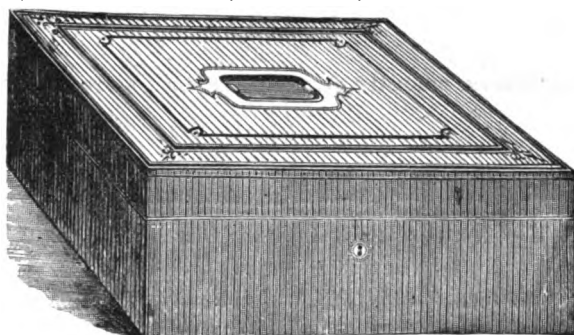
Size 8¼ by 3 inches.

French Morocco, with elastic Bands	2s. 0d. each.
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------

Any size made to order.

EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

BRAMAH LOCK, SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.

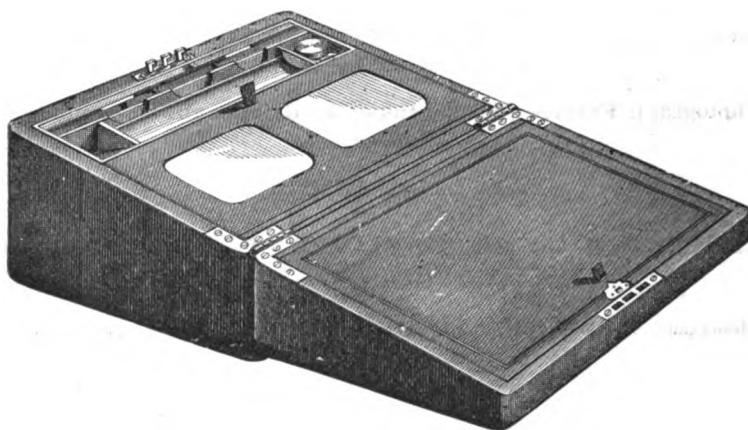


16 by 10½ by 5½ in.

							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, lined Roan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
Russia, lined Roan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6
Polished Morocco, lined	}	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Roan		...	...	...	...	...

THE UNIVERSAL DESK.

TWO FOLDS, THE LOWER COMPARTMENT FITTED WITH STATIONERY, THE TOP ONE
 OPENING IN FRONT TO FORM A DESK ;
 FITTED WITH INK BOTTLE, BLOTTER BOOK, PENHOLDER, PENCIL CASE,
 AND IVORY PAPER KNIFE.



							£	s.	d.
French Morocco, procelain Slates, and Gilt-top Ink	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0
Persian	..	"	"	"	"	...	3	6	0
Morocco	"	"	"	"	"	...	3	15	0
Russia	"	"	"	"	"	...	4	10	0

Size 16 inches, lined Spanish wood.

TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESK AND DESPATCH BOXES.

LINED SWANS-DOWN, STRONGLY STITCHED ALL ROUND, STRAP AND BUCKLE.

	12 inch.	14 inch.	16 inch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Basil	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 14 6
Solid Leather	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 5 0

LEATHER COVERS FOR BRADSHAW AND A B C RAILWAY GUIDES.

From 2s. 6d. each

LEATHER COVERS FOR ARMY LIST AND NAVY LIST

From 2s. 6d. each.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, SCREENS, &c.

Cabinet size Frames in Leather, Plush, Stamped Silk, &c., various colours and patterns, from 2s. each.

Photograph Frames and Screens of all designs and sizes made to order.

LETTERING IN GOLD, SILVER, &c., ON LEATHER GOODS.

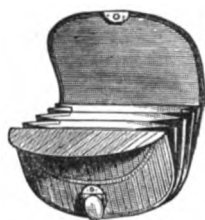
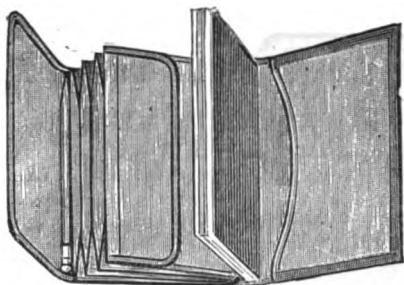
Monograms, Fac-similes, &c., Designed and Stamped upon Leather Goods in Gold, Silver, and Colours.

PENWIPERS.

Cloth	from 6d. each.
Leather	„ 1s. „

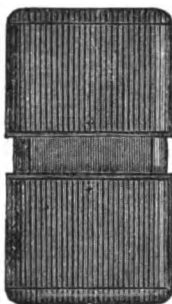
59, Pall Mall, London.

PURSES.



An assortment of Purses of every kind and the newest patterns kept in stock, from One Shilling upwards.

CARD CASES.



PULL-OFF CARD CASES.

Gentlemen's, Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. and 2s. each.
„ Calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	3s. „
Ladies', Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. and 2s. 6d. each.
„ Calf	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. „

LIMP CARD CASES (Various Patterns).

Ladies' and Gentlemen's 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and upwards.

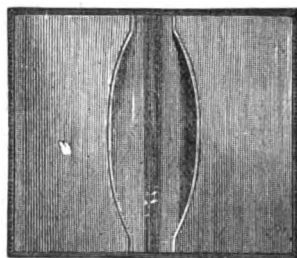


POST CARD CASES.

						s. d.
Roan	...	...	...	..	..	1 6 each.
Calf	...	...	..	..	...	3 6 „

59, Pall Mall, London.

A black and white photograph of a closed, textured book or folder. The object has a dark, possibly leather or cloth, cover with a visible vertical grain. A dark strap or band is wrapped around the top edge. The object is shown from a slightly angled perspective, highlighting its thickness and the texture of the cover.



EXPANDING ALPHABET CASES.

WITH LETTERED DIVISIONS.

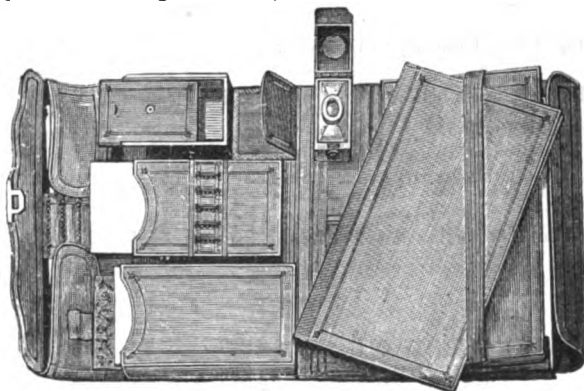
			Size.		£	s.	d.
French Morocco, 12 divisions	...	...	9½ in. by 6	...	7	0	each.
" " 12 "	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	10	6	"
" " 24 "	...	...	"	...	9	0	"
" " 24 "	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	12	6	"
" " 24 "	...	...	14¼ in. by 9¼	...	1	1	0
" " 2½ "	Flap and Strap	...	"	...	1	5	0



TOURIST CASES.

ROYAL QUARTO.

Lined Leather, and with Double-action Lock; large Report-r's Ink, light Box, Envelopes, Note Paper, loose Blotting Book, Ivory Paper Knife, Penholders and Pencil Case.

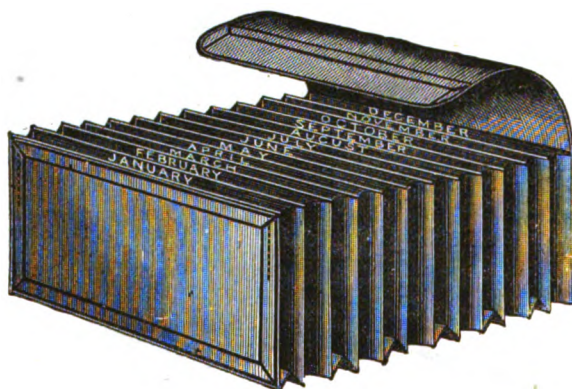


Size 12 by 9 by 2 inches.

					£	s.	d.
French Morocco, lined French Morocco	...	...	...	...	1	17	6 each.
Persian, Gilt Lock	"	"	...	...	2	6	6 "
Morocco	"	"	...	...	2	11	0 "
Russia	"	"	...	...	2	17	0 "

59, Pall Mall, London.

EXPANDING BILL CASES.

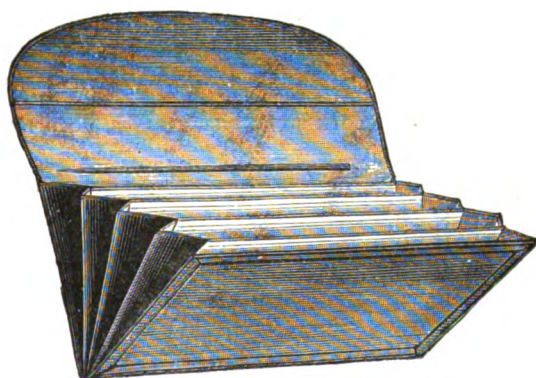


	£	s.	d.
Black Roan, 12 bellows gusset pockets, lined leather, elastic band, size 11½ in. by 5½	1	5	0 each.
Ditto, ditto, lettered January to December	1	7	6 „
Black Spanish Morocco, 12 bellows gusset pockets, lined leather, elastic band, size 11½ in. by 5½	1	10	0 „
Ditto, ditto, lettered January to December	1	12	6 „

Also to Order, fitted with Patent Expanding Lock and Strap.

BILL CASES.

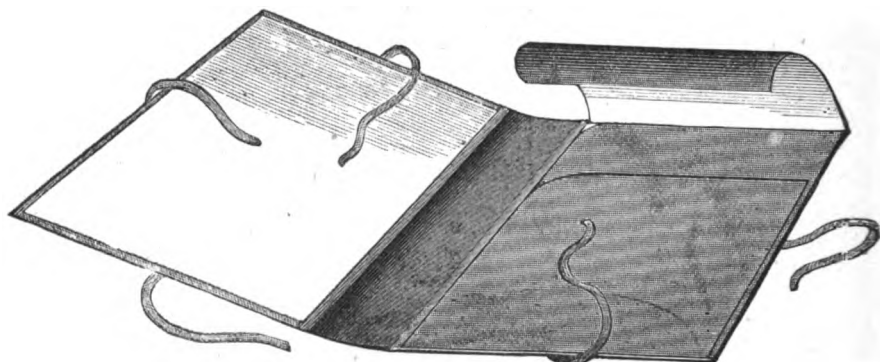
Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.



	8 in.		9 in.		10 in.		11 in.		12 in.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	2	9	3	0	3	9	4	3	5	0
„ „ „ lined Leather	4	3	5	3	6	0	6	9	7	9
Black Spanish „ „ „	6	3	7	9	9	0	10	3	12	0
Solid Russia „ „ „	8	9	10	6	12	3	14	0	16	0

Chains for ditto, with two Split Rings and Swivel, 2s. each.

**PORTFOLIOS,
FOR DRAWINGS, MUSIC, ETC.**



HALF-BOUND ROAN, CLOTH SIDES, SILK STRINGS, GOLD LINES.

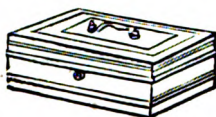
									£	s.	d.	
Imperial 4to,	16 by 11 inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	9	each.
Half Medium,	18 „ 12 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6	„
„ Royal,	19 „ 13 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9	„
Demy,	20 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6	„
Half Imperial,	22 „ 16 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	„
Medium,	23 „ 18 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	„
Royal,	25 „ 19 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	9	„
Super Royal,	27 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	9	„
Imperial,	32 „ 22 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
Atlas,	34 „ 27 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	„
Colombier,	36 „ 24 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	„
Double Elephant,	40 „ 28 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	„

HALF-BOUND MOROCCO, CLOTH SIDES, ETC.

									£	s.	d.	
Imperial 4to,	16 by 11 inches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0	each.
Half Medium,	18 „ 12 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	6	„
„ Royal,	19 „ 13 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	9	„
Demy,	20 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0	„
Half Imperial,	22 „ 16 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	0	„
Medium,	23 „ 18 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0	„
Royal,	25 „ 19 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0	„
Super Royal,	27 „ 20 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	„
Imperial,	32 „ 22 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	„
Atlas,	34 „ 27 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	0	„
Colombier,	36 „ 24 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	6	„
Double Elephant,	40 „ 28 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	„

59, Pall Mall, London.

JAPANNED TIN CASH BOXES.



WITH TRAY.

						Lever Lock.			4-Guard Lock.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6¼ in. by 3¾ wide, 2¾ in. deep	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	9	0	14	3
7 " 4¼ " 2¾ "	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	9	0	15	3
8 " 4¾ " 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6	0	16	6
9 " 5¼ " 3½ "	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	6	0	17	6
10 " 5¾ " 3¾ "	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	9	0	18	9
11 " 6¼ " 4¼ "	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	6	1	1	0
12 " 7¼ " 4½ "	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	1	3	6

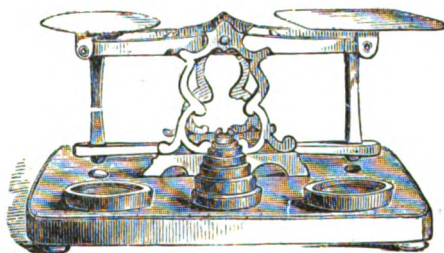
Larger sizes obtained to order.

Any of the above sizes fitted with Best Quality 7-Guard Lock at slightly higher rates.

All the above are Outside Measurements.

POSTAGE SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

FOR LETTERS, BOOK PACKETS, AND SMALL PARCELS.



ON SQUARE STAND, WITH SQUARE LETTER PAN. RATES OF POSTAGE ON PAN.

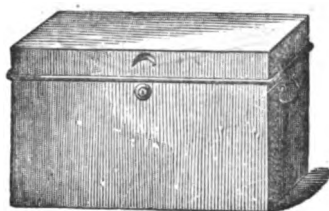
							£ s. d.		
With Weights to	4 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
" "	8 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
" "	14 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	3
" "	16 "	0	17	3
" "	32 "	0	19	6
" "	44 "	1	2	0

Larger sizes and better qualities obtained to order.

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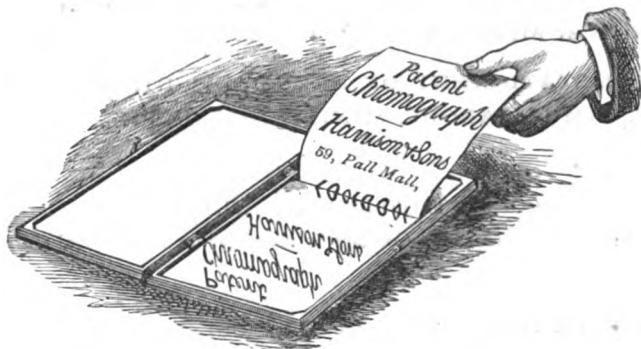
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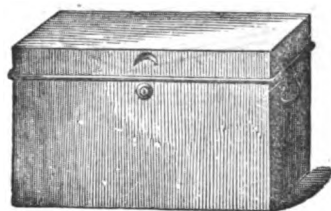
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